56-1 One Report

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

VICHITBHAN PALMOIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

VICHITBHAN PALMOIL

VG Energy Company Limited

Vichitbhan Logistics Company Limited

ANNUAL REPORT

56-1 ONE REPORT

VICHITBHAN PALMOIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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VISION

We grow. We sustain. Palm Today, Prospect Tomorrow.

MISSION

To be business leader by professional management and operation.

To control production's cost at appropriately.

To maximize efficiency and productivity.

To make the customer satisfaction.

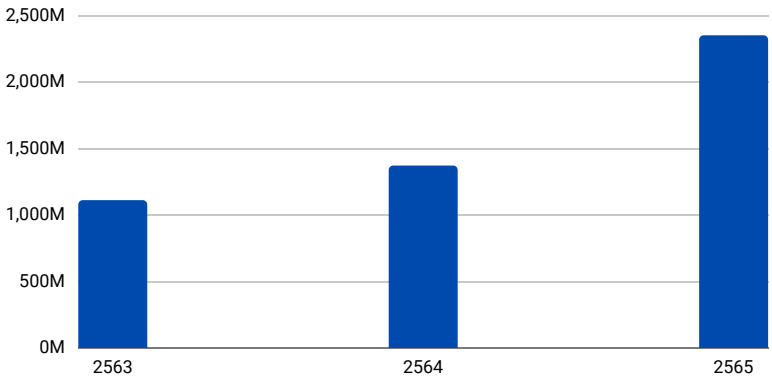
To focus on development in production technology and personal skills.

To be friendly with environment and community.

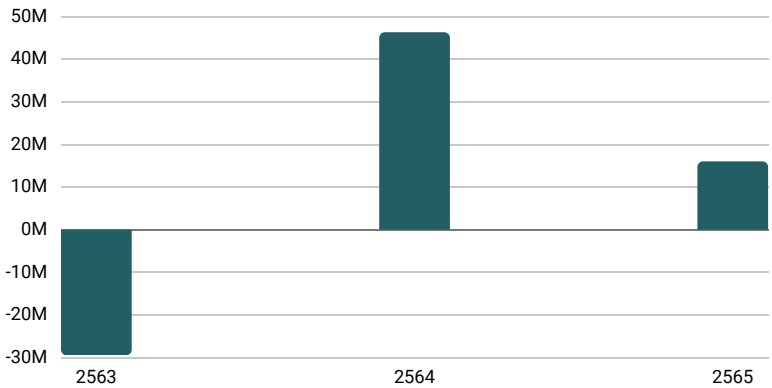
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL (MILLION BAHT)	2565	2564
Net Sales Income	2,348.54	1,369.09
Net Profit	15.93	46.22
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	169.47	132.49
Total Asset	740.03	871.32
Shareholders' equity	597.14	581.38

FINANCIAL RATIOS (PERCENTAGE)		
Gross Margin	7.42	10.70
EBIT Margin	1.49	4.99
Net Profit Margin	10.68	3.38
Net Debt to Equity	0.24	0.50
Return on Total Assets	1.98	4.99



Net Sale Income
2,348.54
(Million Baht)



Net Profit
15.93
(Million Baht)

MESSAGE FROM MANAGING DIRECTOR

It was a year with many new challenges for global market in the past year 2022. At the beginning of the year began a war between Russia and Ukraine. As a result, the supply of petroleum and sunflower oil was greatly reduced and the price of palm oil in the world market has risen into a high record. In addition, Indonesia has announced a policy to ban the export of palm oil which it affects all markets concerns greatly from this policy. As a result, the price of palm oil increased rapidly. By the way, the policy was canceled within a short time due to the sharp increase in palm oil stocks in Indonesia and has adjusted the policy to support exports instead, therefore, it was causing the price to return to normal. As per Thailand, in terms of supply, it was found that FFB production has increased significantly this year. coupled with high world market prices. As a result, crude palm oil exports reached a high record. From the situations and policies mentioned above, the year 2022 is considered as a year in which the palm oil industry fluctuates according to various environmental factors. This is not very fundamental to the demand and supply of palm oil and it was quite challenging in the operation of the company.

In the year 2023, the company expects that trends in the palm oil industry in the world market will remain volatile but less than 2022, both due to weather factors on the supply side, which may not be as large as the market expected and the demand side, which may be affected if there is a global economic slowdown in different regions. The world's supply and demand are predictable and constantly changing which it will affect the price of palm oil in the world market. However, in 2023, the company expects that the palm oil industry in Thailand will continue to grow consistently.

The company will monitor and collect information carefully and completely in order to make decisions and to adjust the company's own policies to keep up with the rapidly changing events of the present day.

On this occasion, the company would like to thank all involved parties whether investors, shareholders, farmers who support the company both domestic and international customers who trust in the quality of palm oil produced by the company continuously and for a long time. The company would like to thank you for this opportunity and the company confirms that it will operate with good governance along with taking into an account the environment and developing the organization to achieve greater sustainability in 2023 and beyond.

Mr. Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Business Operation and Performance

Business Structure and Operation

1 Business Structure and Operation

1.1 Policy and Business Overview

The Company produces and sells crude palm oil in Chumphon province. It has 2 manufacturing plants with the total capacity of 180 tons of fresh Palms per hour. Additionally, the Group operates alternative energy production by using waste water, and residues from the production of crude palm oil to produce biogas to be used as fuel for electricity production sold to the Provincial Electricity Authority. Currently, the Group operates two main businesses as follows:

(1) Production and Distribution of Crude Palm Oil

Palm oil Plantation

Vichitbhan Palmoil Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Co., Ltd. received permission to use the national sanctuary land by the Royal Forest Department in the form of concession in the Rabror and Salui forest areas, the deforested area in Hongcharean sub-district, Thasae district, Chumphon province for palm oil plantations within an area of 19,835 Rai 3 Ngan 75 square Wah with the license expired on February 11th, 2015. Presently, it's still in the process of reinstating the license. In additional, the permission had been granted to use another National Reserve Forest area by the Royal Forest Department for oil palm plantations amounting to 9,334 Rai, 75 squares Wah in Hongcharean sub-district, Thasae district, Chumphon province with the name being Vichitbhan Palm Oil Plc. with the license expired on October 17th, 2015. Presently, it's still in the process of reinstating the license. The Company uses fresh palms as raw material in the production of crude palm oil.

After expired license, Vichitbhan Palmoil Co., Ltd., and subsidiary of Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Co., Ltd. have ceased the collection of palm fruit in the area. Until on June 28, 2016, the Central Administrative Court has ordered the Company and its subsidiaries to maintain and collect the palm fruit by paying a monthly fee to the Royal Forest Department as agreed by the Company.

On 27 April 2020, the Company received an appointment to hear the order of the Supreme Administrative Court ruling on the appeal against the order on remedial provisional means dated 14 September 2016 of the 2nd and 3rd defendants. The court had an order to amend Clause 2 of the order of the Administrative Court by having the Company to pay compensation to the Royal Forest Department during the enforcement of the means to protect the interests of the applicant during the trail as per the notification of the

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Re: Determination of the licensee's compensation rates for forest plantations or perennial plantations payable to the government dated 10 November 2015, which is a governing law during the Administrative Court of First Instance ordered a remedial provisional mean. Regarding compensation of benefits from palm oil and other assets, which is not a dispute in this case, shall be in accordance with the law. If the Company does not agree to pay compensation or fees as required by law, the methods to protect the interests of the applicant during the trial shall be terminated and dismiss the order of the Administrative Court of First Instance Clause 3 and 4. The remainder shall be in accordance with the order of the Administrative Court of First Instance.

Palm oil Crushing Mill

As on December 31st, 2022, the Company has 2 crude palm oil extraction plants with the total production capacity of 180 tons of fresh palms per hour. This is deemed that the Company had the largest total capacity of in Chumphon province, a major palm oil source of the country resulting in the Company having earned the trust of farmers and fresh palm trading entrepreneurs because the Company is able to handle large amount of fresh palm. The Company's palm oil crushing mill used Automation and Monitoring System technology in the production, which has helped increase production efficiency and resulting in good quality crude palm oil produced meeting the standards that is recognized by leading companies both domestic and abroad. It also allows the Company to control crude palm oil Loss in the production resulting in the Company production rate being good.

The Company's products produced from palm oil are crude palm oil, palm Kernel, and by-products such as Palm Kernel Shell. The main income for the Company is from sales of crude palm oil and because the products quality meets international standards, the Company's distribution channels are both local and foreign.

(2) Production and Distribution of Electricity

The production and distribution of electricity from biogas

VG Energy Co., Ltd. is a Company producing electrical energy from biogas as per the electricity purchasing contract from very small power producers (VSPP or producers of electric power not over 10 MW.) with the Provincial Electricity Authority. The Company has 2 biogas plants in Chumphon province with the total capacity of 8.4 MW with Thung Kha power plant has the production capacity at 2.8 MW power plant and Thasae power plant at 5.6 MW. The said biofuels are from biogas generated from the wastewater treatment process and decanter cake from the extraction of palm oil then the electric energy is sold to the Provincial Electricity Authority. Besides, adding value to the waste from crude palm oil factory, it also reduces the environmental impact on the communities include reducing odor from waste water. The biogas plant also contributes to reducing greenhouse

gas emissions, the cause of global warming. Additionally, the Company was registered as a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 2011 and April 2012.

Additionally, the Company is also entitled to the tax benefits from The Board of Investment of Thailand for the production and distribution of electricity from biogas for a period of 8 years from 2011 to 2019 with the corporate income tax exemption and a 5 years period from the year 2020 to 2025 for the 50% income tax deduction.

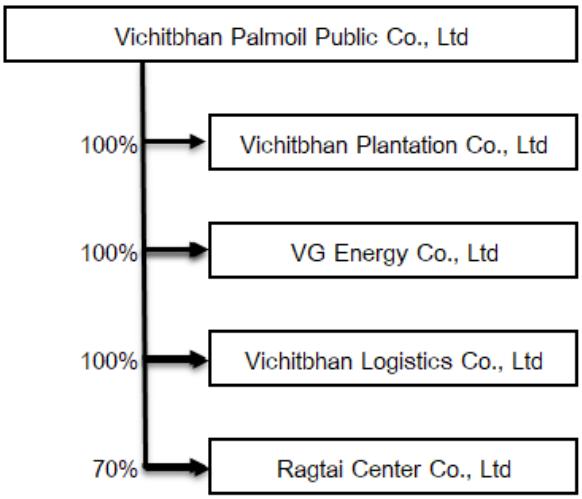
(3) The Shareholding Structure of the Group

The shareholding structure of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follow:

Company	Nature of Business	Registered Capital	Shareholding
Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Co., Ltd.	Crude palm oil and by-product producer and distributor	940.0 million THB	-
Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd.	Oil palm plantations operator	42.5 million THB	100.0
VG Energy Co., Ltd.	Producer and distributor of electricity generated from waste or residues of crude palm oil factory	470.0 million THB	100.0
Vichitbhan Logistics Co., Ltd.	Transportation operator of crude palm oil and others	8.0 million THB	100.0
Ragtai Center Co., Ltd.	Provide hemodialysis services	10.0 million THB	70.0

The Shareholding Structure of the Company Group

As on December 31st, 2022, the shareholding structure of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follows.



(4) Relationship with Major Shareholder Group

-N/A –

1.2 Business Structures

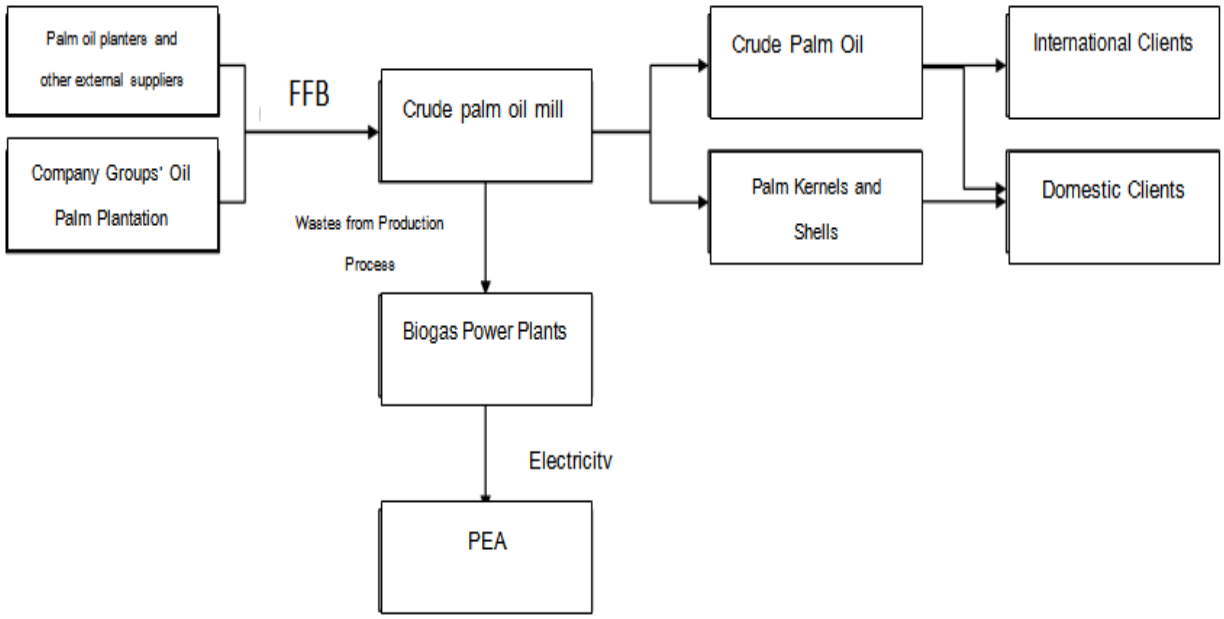
(1) Income Structure

This table showed income structure of Company group.

Lists	Annual financial statement					
	31-Dec.-22		31-Dec.-21		31-Dec.-20	
	Million	%	Million	%	Million	%
Revenue from main products	2,224.48	92.44	1,265.55	92.44	1,047.16	94.36
Revenue from other	124.06	7.56	103.54	7.56	62.54	5.64
Total revenue	**2,348.54**	**100.00**	**1,369.09**	**100.00**	**1,369.09**	**100.00**

Revernue from CPO and KER were approximately 90% – 95% of total revernue.

The Company classified the products manufactured and sold into 2 major categories: (1) product on manufacturing and supplying crude palm oil business including the production and distribution of crude palm oil and by-products from the production of crude palm oil and by-products such as seeds, and palm kernel shells (2) manufacturing and distribution of electricity from wastes or residues from the production of crude palm oil to produce electricity. This can be illustrated by the diagram as follows;



(2) Production and Distribution of crude palm oil and by-products

Currently, the Group There are 2 crude palm oil extraction plants in Tha Sae district Chumphon province and Thung Kha district Chumphon province with a total capacity of 180 FFB tons per hour.

2.1 Product Characteristics - Production and distribution of crude palm oil

Products manufacturer and supplier of crude palm oil can be classified into 3 types;

(1) Crude Palm Oil or CPO

The product is extracted from the palm squeeze. This is a reddish-brown liquid and the Company has no control at all production steps. The oil extracted from palm oil production process meets international standards. The standard features of crude palm oil and crude palm oil, the properties of the Company's production may be summarized as follows:

Properties	PORAM Standard[1]	Average value in 2022 from the Company's lab
Free Fatty Acid as PALMATIC	≤ 5.00%	3.71%
Moisture & Impurity (M&I)	≤ 0.25%	0.16%
Deterioration of Bleach ability Index (DOBI)	> 2.30	2.59

Crude palm oil is the raw material of various types. Generally, the use of crude palm oil can be divided into 2 main types of uses for consumption and used as a raw material in the production of renewable energy. The amount of each type in 2022 can be accounted for approximately 57.65% and 42.35% of the palm oil used in the country, respectively. (source: Department of Internal Trade of Thailand). For the Company, the manufactures and distributes crude palm oil to its crude palm oil refineries both domestic and international to be used in the food industry and other industries such as the production of biscuits, Non-dairy creamer, ice cream, shampoo, and cosmetics industries, including manufacturing, industrial Oleo chemicals. These include the production of fatty acids and methyl ester, etc.

[1] Palm Oil Refiners Association of Malaysia - PORAM refers to the quality of crude palm oil in Malaysia.

(2) Palm Kernel

Production of crude palm from fresh palm fruits the Company will get palm kernel, which the innermost core of the fruit. The kernel is white opaque and very hard, mostly used for extracting oil. Then the palm kernel oil is used as an ingredient in the production of bread, margarine, and fats used in cooking, cosmetics, health supplements, as raw material for oleo chemicals industry and the pulp is used as an ingredient in animal feed.

(3) By-Product (Palm Shell, Empty Fruit Bunches, Decanter Cake, and Palm Fiber)

Palm Shell **Empty Fruit Bunches** **Decanter Cake** **Palm Fiber**

After the crude palm oil, the Company would end up with Palm Kernel Shell, empty fruit bunches, decanter cake, and palm fiber:

- Palm Kernel Shell is between the palm fiber attached to the outer shell and palm kernel inside. The brown solid meat is mostly used for fuel.
- Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB) will be used as fertilizer for mushroom and can be use as fuel.
- Decanter Cake is used for animal feed and raw material in the production of biogas.
- Palm fiber is used as fuel to produce electricity and thermal energy to be used in the production of crude palm oil. This reduces having to purchase power from outside.

2.2 Sales and Marketing - Production and distribution of crude palm oil

Competitive Strategy

The business of crude palm oil is an agricultural industry. Therefore, the main factors affecting the Company's performance and financial status are amounts of palm fruit that goes into the production process. The major factors affect the quantity of palm fruit are weather and rainfall as an uncontrollable external factor. At present, the production capacity of the crude palm oil extraction plant in the country is 1.5 – 2.0 times greater than the amount of palm oil produced in the whole country and it is expected that the production capacity will be higher. The competition in raw material procurement is very serious. It may also be entered into a new competitor's industry or an expansion of the existing competitor. Therefore, the Company's strategy focused on internal management to be in line with the industry situation and increase its competitiveness. Focus on the enhance production processes and to control production costs.

Focus on sustainable the material

The main factor of the extractive crude palm oil business is amounts of fresh palm fruit. The Company purchases the material from both small palm oil growers and large palm oil growing, including external vendors. Consequently, the company has focused on doing sustainability of materials covered plantation, approach palm oil growers as well in order to comply with the goal of building material stability, quantity. Moreover, the Company focused on quality With a project to buy palm fruit according to quality If farmers sell good quality palm fruit, the price will be higher. Which when farmers saw the importance of cutting quality palm fruit Will reduce the behavior of raw or semi-ripe palm fruit cutting, which can be seen that This project will not only promote the quality of the palm fruit that has entered the Company's production process. It also enhances the quality of the palm industry as well.

The company has also focused on improving the capabilities of the customer relations department by building inclusion in the information system and analytical thinking techniques in order to be able to use information in the Company's information system to formulate a balanced palm purchase strategy in terms of quantity, quality and price. For farmers to the image of the company by listening to the problem and various suggestions from palm farmers To be used as a guideline for improving the development of services to meet the needs of palm sellers

Focus on efficiency development of procedure.

The Company is a leader in manufacturing technology that the efficient production process will affect product quality, establish credibility and have the advantage of distribution. The production process uses Automation and Monitoring System which which can monitor, process, analyze the operation of various production processes and machines quickly and efficientlyIt also helps in analysis to correct various defects on time to reduce the loss of production and the impact of production disruptions.

Although the Company has high production technology but the Company still emphasize on people by providing training to staff to understand the process of machinery in the production line to maximize the efficiency of the machine and help reduce accidents in work.

Cost planning and cost control.

In the high competition in this industrail, proper cost control and production costs are strategies that the Company emphasized. Due to reduced expenditure or production costs would result in more opportunities to compete for the purchase of palm fruit. The machinery will be fully utilized which result in lower production costs per unit. The Company has introduced an information system to assist in the management and repair planning, enabling effective control of repairs.

Human resource development

The company is still committed to developing personnel to have knowledge and skills for working. In 2022, the company has allowed personnel to attend training and seminars in line with an emphasis on efficient skill processes and effectiveness such as secretary of the company and investor relations, etc.

2.3 Distribution and Channels

The Company does not have a long-term crude palm oil contract as well as no derivatives policy. Include the policy of hoarding numerous oil for speculation. This is to prevent the risk of fluctuations in the price of crude oil which may arise from many factors that the Company can not control. However, the market is highly competitive and speculative. The Company may need to manage the sales according to market conditions. In some cases, the Company may have inventory higher than normal demand for palm oil and the policy of using biodiesel in the government.

Domestic distribution.

The Company distributes crude palm oil and palm kernel directly to refinery, biodiesel producer and kernel oil extraction plant.

International distribution.

The Company exports only crude palm oil products. The Company also regularly considers the proportion of domestic and abroad distribution. The keys factors used in the Company consideration, prices, the demand in the domestic and abroad market.

2.4 Customers and Target Customer Groups

There are 2 Company's Target Customer Groups: Domestic and Abroad

1) **Domestic costumers**

Customers in this Group are crude palm oil refinery that will bring the Company's CPO to be refined, Biodiesel manufacturer which will use CPO through chemical process to produce biodiesel which is a substitute energy fuel of diesel type palm kernel oil extraction plants that will bring the Company's palm kernel to be extracted for oil. The Company can supply many refinery, biodiesel manufacturer and extraction plants in bulk due to the stability in the production of crude palm oil and palm kernel, product quality being acceptable, and punctuality in delivery.

2) International costumers

In the year 2022, the company exported quite a lot of crude palm oil. This is because the price of crude palm oil in the world market has increased dramatically especially in the second quarter. Even though the price has decreased in the second half of the year but the price is still high, in addition with domestic production has increased in volume from 2021. However, the Company has still maintained its export potential, by maintaining the quality of products that meet international standards, entrusted from foreign customers. In the past, Thailand has been able to operators for export which the Company is considered only a few domestic manufacturers that have the ability to compete in the international market. Since the large production capacity and quality management are reasonable.

2.5 Raw Material Procurement - Production and distribution of Crude palm oil

The major raw material in the production, fresh palm fruit were approximately to 90% of the total costs for the past 3 years and procured from the entire country with the plantation of the Company Group accounted for 12% per year.

However, for the past year, the license to use the reserved National Forest land from the Royal Forest Department in the concession area in Hongcharean sub-district, Thasae district, Chumphon province area of 19,835 Rai 3 Ngan 75 square Wah and the area of 9,334 Rai, 75 square Wah expired on February 11th, 2015 and on October 17th, 2015 respectively, on 28 June 2016 the Administrative Count permitted the Company and its subsidiaries to collect Palm fruit, and the other part of total fresh palm fruit used in production were the Company's raw palm fruit purchased from other.

1) Raw palm fruit purchased from outside

The price of fresh palm fruit which purchased from third parties by transferring or paying cash, depending on the volume, market conditions, and the Company's policies. In each year the Company buys fresh palm fruit from the outside; namely:

1. From the Company purchasing points (Ramp) to facilitate small palm growers to be able to sell fresh palm fruit to the Company without having to transport to sell them at the crude palm oil extraction plant. Therefore, the Company has invested to spread out the trading points to the area's farmers to facilitate the purchase. Each nearby trading point is not the buying point for any company trade partner so it does not cause any problem on poaching palm fruit with the Company trade partners.

2. The Company trade partner purchasing points do not have their own crude palm oil extraction plant and trading of fresh palm fruit to the Company. The Company had the policy to promote the quality of palm fruit. If the purchase points of the partner send good quality fruit, the partner will accept a higher price. The partners could buy more fruit from palm growers and promote the project to buy good quality palm fruits to enter into the production process of the Company.

3. Major palm growers that are capable of transporting and have good relationship with the Company will transport the palm directly to the mill.

2) Raw palm fruit from the company

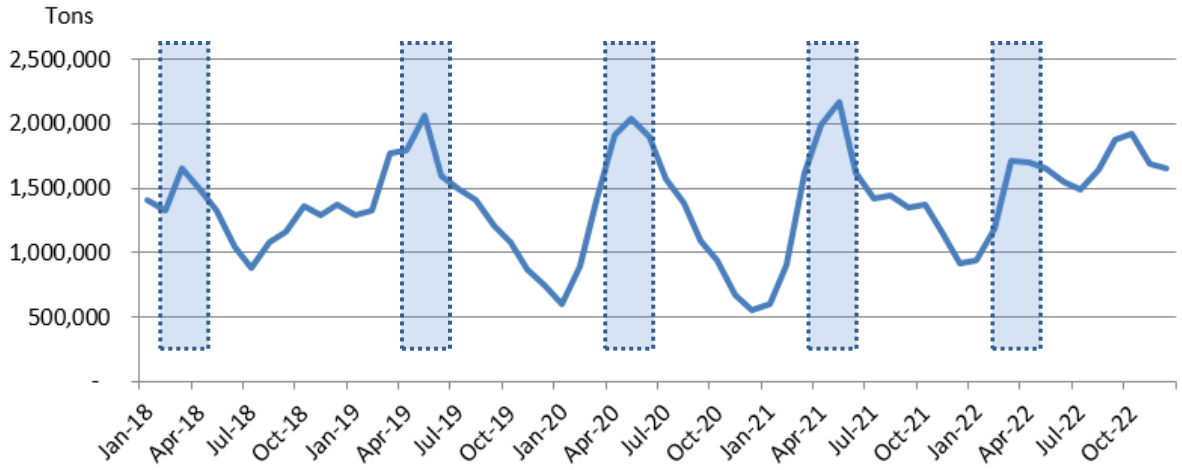
The Company's local area for cultivating and harvesting was approximate to 6,804 Rai. The Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd. has cultivated and harvesting area of approximately 15,984 Rai, resulting in the Company palm plantations totaling 22,788 Rai. But in 2016 the contracts on the 2 plots of land have gradually expired, but the Administrative Court had temporary protection order that the Company and its subsidiaries can collect the palm fruits in these areas since June 2015. However, the order also decreased cultivating and harvesting area approximately to 7,109 Rai for the Company and 16,256 Rai for subsidiaries. Moreover, there was the old age of palm trees and lack of fertilization before the Administrative Court's order. But compared to the amount of fresh palm oil fruit harvested by the Company before the expiration of the concession, the amount of fresh palm fruit is halved.

Problems with the supply of raw materials

There are many factors in Thailand resulting the cost of cultivation of palm oil being higher than countries that are leader in the palm oil industry in the region; most palm growers have cultivation area is not very large, It is impossible to have a comprehensive management and investment in technology and development to increase productivity per acreage, palm varieties yielded low product, care and harvest were not quality and standard. The harvesting of palm fruit is also dependent on rainfall of the season each year and palm trees age.

In addition, the imbalance of fresh palm fruit to the market with the current plant capacity results in severe competition in the purchase of palm fruit. In 2022, Thailand had a total output of 19.03 million tons, which is higher than in the year 2021 with an output of 16.56 million tons or increased by 14.75 percent. Chumphon province has a market volume of 2.22 million tons, which is lower than in 2021 with 2.02 million tons or only increased by 10.01 percent because of quantity and price competition, palm fruits are snatched to neighboring provinces and there is an excess of production capacity.

Graph 1 The quantity of Palm Fruit for 2018 to 2022.



Reference: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

The Company has a strategy to procure palm fruit. In addition to adding a purchase point of the company by spreading to cover many areas in Chumphon province to reach even more small farmers and still have good quality palm projects to motivate farmers to cut fresh, quality palm fruit and sell to the company. And will get a higher price according to the quality of the palm fruit sold this allows the company to supply more palm fruit in both quantity and quality.

2.6 Production - Production and distribution of palm oil

The Company has a total of 2 palm oil crushing mills located in Chumphon province. Thasae crude palm oil extraction plant has the production capacity of 120 tons of fresh palms per hour and Thung Kha mill with a capacity of 60 tons of fresh palms per hour. The total production capacity is 180 tons of fresh palms per hour, as detailed below.

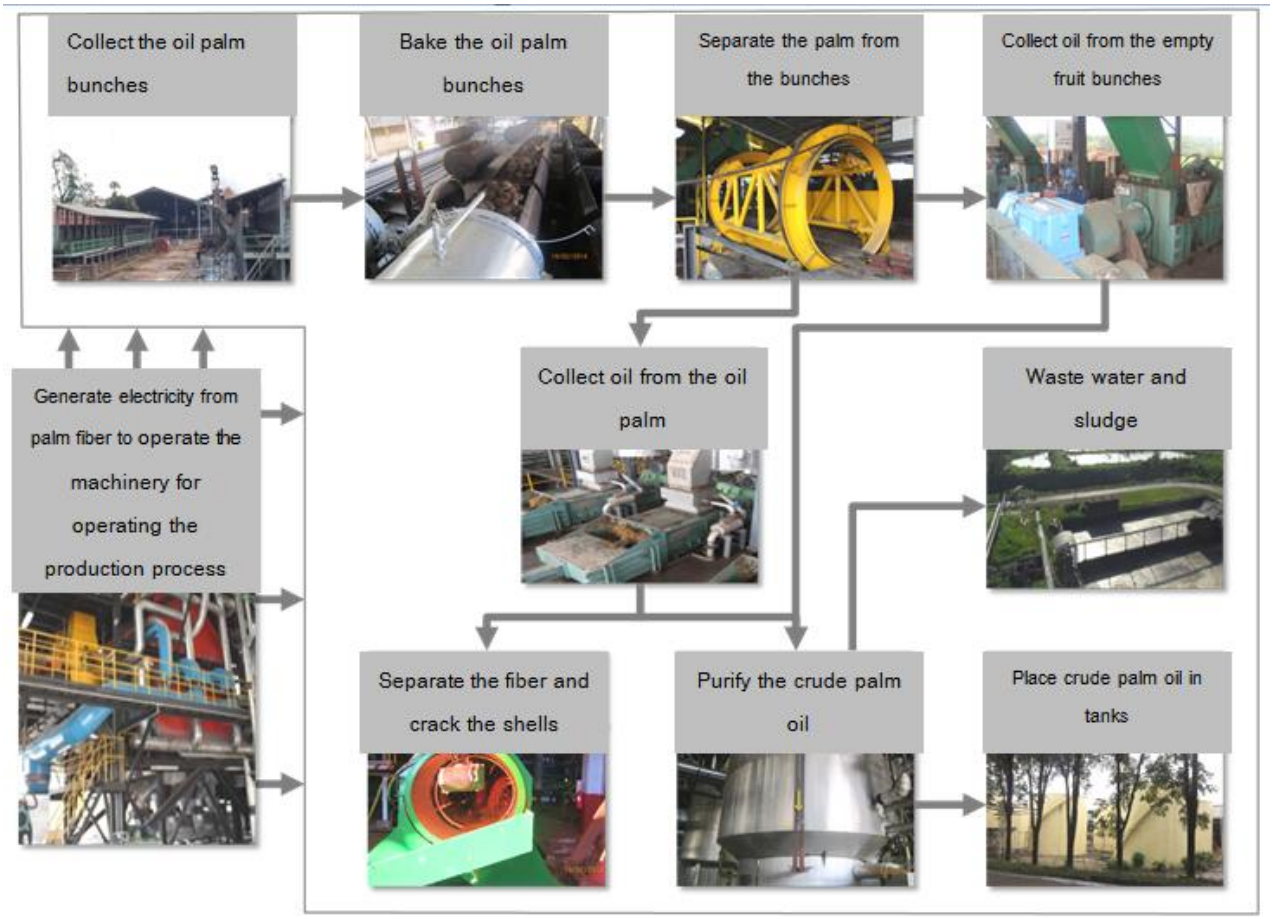
Detailed information on the production of the Group for the year 2020 - 2022

	Year 2022	Year 2021	Year 2020
Production capacity (tons of fresh palms per hour)	180	180	180
The palm put into manufacturing (tons)	206,025	173,856	180,078
crude palm oil produced (tons)	34,766	29,620	32,082
palm kernel produced (tons)	11,341	9,917	10,595

The Company implemented advanced technology with good performance, such as Automation and Monitoring System to be used in the manufacturing process to make the process more efficient and effective. It can also quickly analyze data unlike other palm oil mill that still use the old system controlled by the workers. The monitoring and analysis of the production is difficult and time-consuming resulting in lower productivity and the potential of productivity loss because the situation cannot be remedied immediately.

Manufacturing process has been controlled and managed by the Automation and Monitoring System start from the fruit conveyer to the sterilizer to steam with steam so the fruit is soft and can easily fall out of the core. It is followed by the process of separating the palm fruit from the palm bunches oil to be forwarded to the screw press. The next process is the oil cleaning process by separating oil from water impurities such as sand, decanter cake pellets, which the Company has an oil separator machine with special technology to reduce the time of separation with oil contamination five times faster than the original duration. This results in a shorter duration, better quality of the CPO, and the Deterioration of Bleachability Index (DOBI) of CPO being better. Then, it will go through the moisture elimination to yield quality CPO and various by-products from the production. While some crude palm oil extraction plant production process is by seed compression results in deteriorated palm oil quality due to the palm oil and palm kernel oil being mixed.

Brief description of crude palm oil production



Reference: Company

The details of each station are as follows:

Figures of production process	Description
	The fruit bunches reception – is a palm fruit bunches reception process from various sources of factory and taken to the Palm reception area. When the process begins, the fruit bunches will be onto the conveyor belt sending the Palm fruit bunches to be loaded onto the truck waiting to be baked.
	Palm baking – the transport system moves the loaded truck into a sterile pot, which is controlled by Automation System with sterile casserole baking by steaming palm with steam at a pressure of three atmospheres. The palm fruit bunches ripen and then taken out to be forwarded to the separation process. The Automation System will enhance efficiency and precision in controlling the temperature, pressure, and time resulting in the steaming process being complete and meets the desired formula. In addition to reducing Human Error, it is also a tool to help employees to work more efficiently.
	Separating the fruit from the bunch - truck loaded with baked palm to Tipper to pour out on to the conveyor belt to the Threshing Machine to separate the fruit from the fruit bunch then the fruit is transported by conveyor to the fruit oil extractor while the empty fruit bunch is transported by conveyor to the fruit bunch oil extractor.
	Extracting oil from fruit – the fruit is transported to the digester using steam and then into the Screw Press by squeezing oil from palm fruit. In this process, the fiber of palm and palm kernel will be left over. The crude palm oil will flow into the oil cleaning station. The fiber palm and palm kernel will be sent to separate fiber and seed crackers.

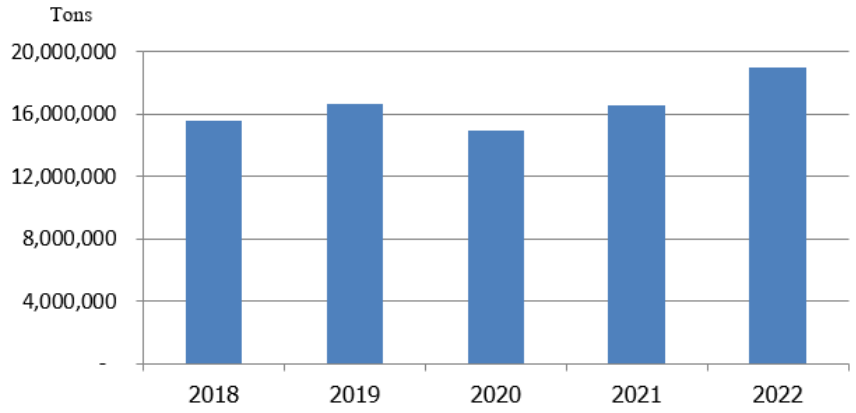
Figures of production process	Description
	Cleaning palm oil - crude palm oil will be separated by a sieve to separate sand and impurities from crude palm oil. Then sent to the oil reservoir to be sent to through a sand separator system torque again and to the oil separator machine. The oil floating on the top will be sent to storage tanks for oil separation, purification, and drying by vacuum system. Then the oil is sent to storage tanks waiting to be distributed. The oil in the bottom is returned to the tank for a three-phase separation: oil, water, and fiber then returned to the storage tank to repeat the above steps.
	Separating palm fiber and cracking kernel - the palm fiber, palm kernel from the extractor will be transported into fibers separator using air suction. Fiber is fed as fuel for the Boiler. The palm kernel is dried in silos then sent to grain crackers to separate the palm kernel and Palm Kernel Shell. The small palm kernel that is still mixed with the shell will be separated again by a separator. The specific gravity of palm kaolin will be transported to a separate tank for distribution. The palm kernel will be sent to the drying process and stored in silos to await distribution.
	Extracting oil from palm empty fruit bunch – the empty bunch will be forwarded to the extraction process with the crude palm oil flowing to the tank to extract sand. It then will be sent to be cleansed.
	Power plants - palm fiber from the production process will be transported to be used as a fuel to produce steam that will be converted into electrical energy for propulsion machinery on the production line.

Market condition of crude palm oil

1) Situation of the Industry

Crude palm oil and palm kernel is agricultural products. The price mechanism is determined by demand and supply. The major factor affecting the supply is the weather which has a direct impact on the amount of palm oil and other vegetable oils in the market. Demand is determined by various industries, including energy, which increases according to the population. In addition, the economic growth of various countries affects the quantity of consumption as well as the tax barrier used by large importing countries such as India and China have a direct impact on the demand for consuming palm oil and vegetable oil as well.

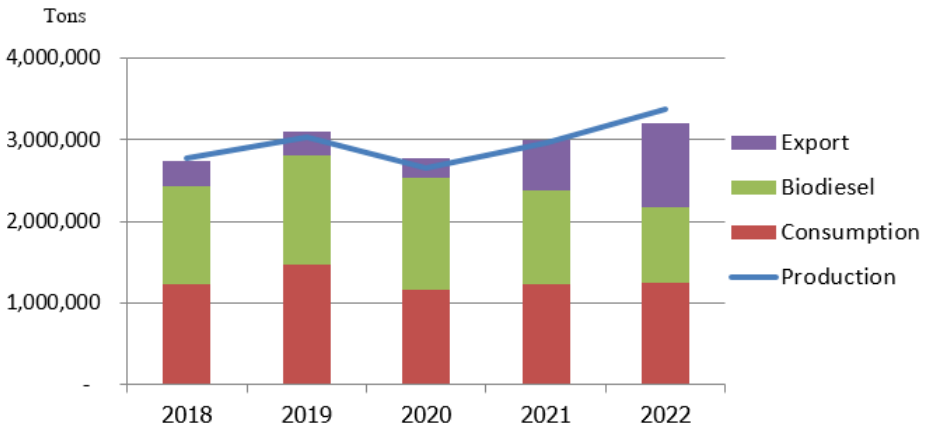
Graph 2 The amount of palm fruit bunches used in palm oil production in 2018 to 2022



Reference: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

The amount of produced Crude Palm Oil in Thailand would be in the same direction as the amount of palm fruit used in produce crude palm oil. In the past, the demand for crude palm oil was used in many consumer products.

Graph 3 Total crude palm oil production in country compared to domestic demand and export.



Reference: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

In the past, the crude palm oil quantity and the demand for crude palm oil shown that there was oversupply, requiring exports to balance supply and demand. But with the price mechanism of crude palm oil that makes the domestic price higher than the world market. This is due to various government policies to help absorb excess supply, such as the Crude Palm Oil Purchase Project from the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand. Causing some periods to not be able to export to compete with the world market

For the year 2022, Thailand has the amount of crude palm oil produced more than 2021 and is a high record from a large increase in the amount of palm fruit. Due to the fact that the consistently rainy weather and new plantations that have begun to yield produce to the market. By the way, the consumption demand in 2022 is not much different from the previous year and the demand for biodiesel slightly decreased from 2021, resulting in a steady increase in the stock of crude palm oil. In addition, the price of crude palm oil in the world market is high, resulting in a large number of crude palm oil has been exported in the year 2022 by the proportion of exports was significantly higher than last year.

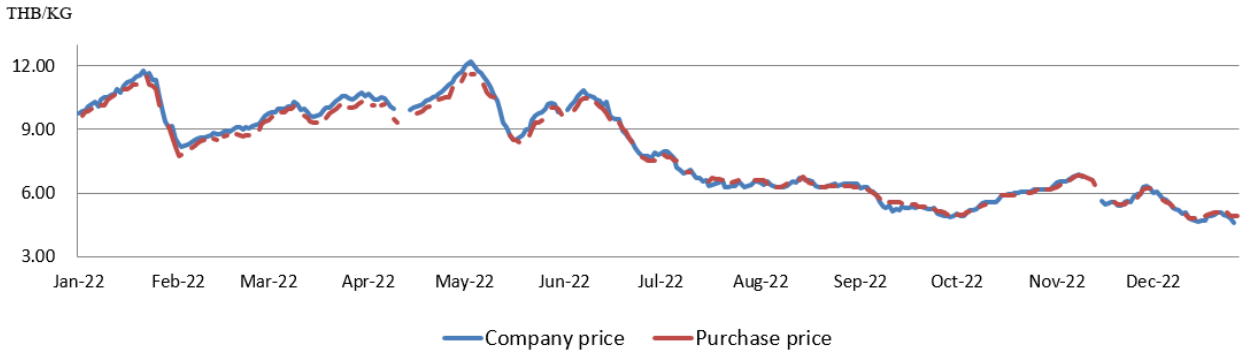
2) Competition

The palm oil industry is directly related to the use of fresh palm fruit. Thus, there are 2 types of competition in the industry; the competition to purchase raw materials from palm growers to be used in crude palm oil mill and the competition for the sale of palm oil and palm kernel to customers. The competition for the purchase of raw materials is more violent than the competition in the sale of palm oil and palm kernel.

Competition in purchasing fresh palm fruit

The competitors of the Company in purchasing palm fruits are palm oil mills located close to the CPO mill of the Company's. The palm fruit harvested from palm oil tree should be processed within 24 hours in order to get good quality on CPO. The Company has good capability to access the palm growers products with effective administration by using information technology to assist in the management and storage of agricultural and purchase partner, creating a good relationship with large palm growers and the trading points to continuously provide feedstock to the Company including the development of the continuous oil palm cultivation support for small palm growers in the community so that small palm growers can reduce costs and increase productivity. As a result, quality and quantity raw product being fed to the Company, will have to adjust the price of palm fruit in accordance with the rate of extraction of crude palm oil at the production facilities to encourage small palm growers to submit quality fruit into crude palm oil production.

Graph 4 Price of palm fruit of the group compared to the purchase price of the palm fruit

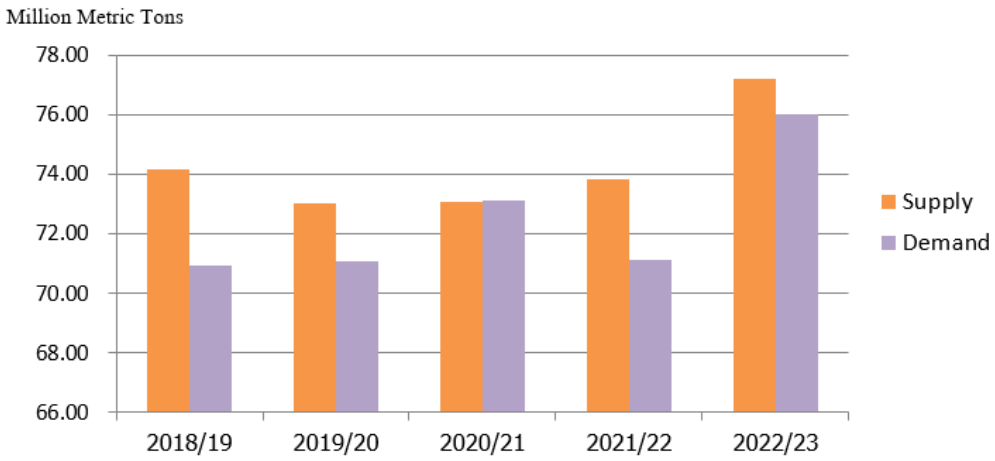


Reference: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

Demand and supply of palm oil overview

For palm oil production in the world market is likely to continue increasing in every year. The average growth rate is 1.03 but if looking at the annual palm oil yield, there is fluctuation in volume decrease in some year due to the quantity of fresh palm fruit that would launch to the market are depends mainly on the climates. Moreover, there are some other factors such as palm growers's care of fruit, the age of the palm and replacement of planting involved resulting in the supply of palm oil unstable while demand is increasing. But in the year 2021, demand decreased due to coronavirus epidemic as the year 2020.

Graph 5 The amount of palm oil produced and the use of palm oil in the world market.



Reference: Foreign Agricultural Service, US Department of Agriculture as January 2022

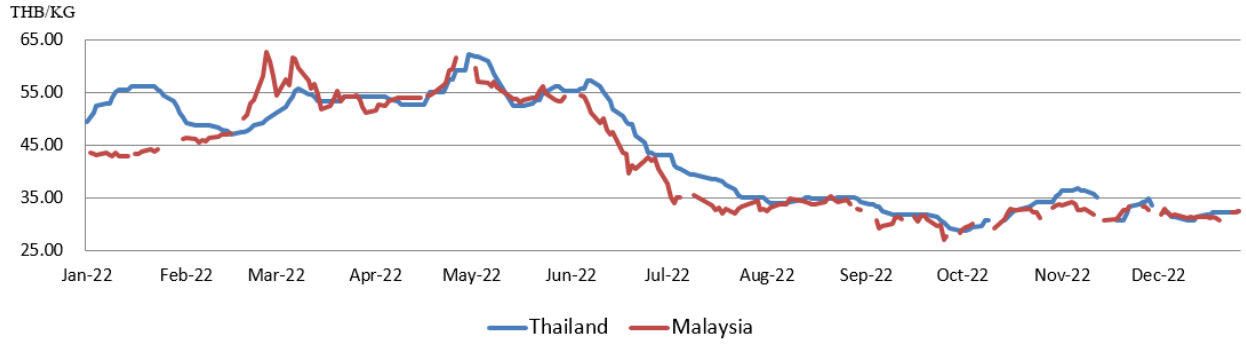
Table 1 Production of plant oil in the world vegetable oil market

Types of oil	Production and proportion in 2022	
	Productions (million tons)	Percent
Palm oil	77.22	35.50
Soy oil	61.88	28.44
Rapeseed oil	31.65	14.55
Sunflower oil	20.06	9.22
Kernel palm oil	8.83	4.06
Peanut oil	6.50	2.99
Cottonseed oil	5.01	2.30
Coconut oil	3.59	1.65
Olive oil	2.82	1.30
Total	**217.55**	**100.00**

Reference: Foreign Agricultural Service, US Department of Agriculture as January 2022

In normal condition, the price of crude palm oil both in domestic and international will be mainly determined by Malaysia's market price. However, currently in Thailand crude palm oil is still be imported product controlled causing domestic crude palm oil price had different from Malaysia's market price. Especially, form the year 2015 to 2020 with government policy intervention such as the proportion of merging palm oil into biodiesel, the purchase of CPO from the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand including the competition of extraction plant. The tendency of the selling price of crude palm oil in Thailand and Malaysia still goes in the same direction. The fluctuation of crude palm oil price depends on many factors, for example, the unstable of palm fruit, economics and the fluctuation of crude oil price in the global market.

Graph 6 Averaged CPO price compared with Thailand and Malaysia in the year 2022



Reference: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

In 2022, the price of crude palm oil in the world market is quite volatile due to various situations and government policies. At the beginning of the year, war between Russia and Ukraine began. This has resulted in a shortfall in the supply of petroleum and sunflower oil from the world's major producers such as Russia and Ukraine. As a result, the price of petroleum including with crude palm oil have increased dramatically. In addition, at the beginning of the second quarter, Indonesia, the world's largest palm oil producer and exporter, has a policy to ban palm oil exports. As a result, the supply decreased and the price of crude palm oil continued to remain high. However, at the end of the second quarter, Indonesia quickly has changed its policy to promote palm oil exports due to high stocks, causing crude palm oil prices to fall sharply as well. At the same time, in 2022, the price of crude palm oil in Thailand has moved in line with the world market. Therefore, in the second quarter, which is the season of palm fruit resulting in a large amount of productivity. In addition, the price of crude palm oil in the world market is still at a high level as a result that a large amount of crude palm oil has been exported accordingly.

3) Domestic market

Palm oil industry is one of the important industries in Thailand. Most of the domestic entrepreneurs will mainly produce for domestic palm oil sales due to lots of demand consumption and energy consumption but the domestic demand was lower than the amount of palm oil produced.

For the domestic market, the target market of domestic palm oil is the food industry. As for the price of crude palm oil in Thailand in normal conditions, it is mainly based on the price in the Malaysia market including demand and supply in Thailand which the major factor affecting as following

- Price of substitute vegetable oil such as soybean oil
- Consumption demand and amount domestic palm oil produced
- Weather conditions which affect the production and price of the palm fruit that launch to the market
- Other policies such as biodiesel blending policy, export tariff, etc.

4) International market

U.S. Department Agriculture is a government department of the United State which collects data of global palm oil producing. In 2022 the world exporting of palm oil had amount approximately 50.89 million tons per year. Indonesia is the world's largest producer and exporter of palm oil which has exporter market share around 56.01 percent followed Malaysia which has exporter market share around 32.42 due to both of these mentioned countries has a suitable climate for planting palm, the palm for planting are good varieties result in giving high production and received good support from the government. While most of the palm growerss in Thailand is a minor producer and there are not much in the industry, makes the quality of palm and production per Rai lower than the two largest producers, resulting in less remaining quantity from domestic consumption when compared to two main producers.

Table 2 Major palm oil exporting countries

Million Tons

Contries	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Indonesia	28.28	26.25	26.87	22.32	28.50
Malasia	18.36	17.21	15.88	15.53	16.50
Khulalumper	0.83	0.76	0.78	0.82	0.84
Colombia	0.68	0.61	0.45	0.45	0.75
Papua New Guinea	0.57	0.60	0.65	0.63	0.66
Other	3.03	3.06	3.56	4.04	3.63
Total	**51.75**	**48.49**	**48.19**	**43.79**	**50.89**

Reference: Foreign Agricultural Service, US Department of Agriculture as January 2022

Although Thailand was the third-largest crude palm oil producer but compared to Indonesia and Malaysia, we still produce significantly less than them. The consumption of Thailand was lower than the amount of palm oil produced, causing crude palm oil exports. Then, Thailand has greatly increased export proportion due to the increase in production and the high level of world market prices.

(3) Production and Distribution of electricity

3.1 Product Characteristics: - Production and distribution of electricity

The Company has established VG Energy Co., Ltd., a subsidiary with the Company holding 100% share, to produce and sell electricity from alternative energy to be distributed to the public sector; the Provincial Electricity Authority as per the policies to support the production of electricity from alternative energy. Currently, the Group's operating 2 power plants producing electricity from biogas with the generating capacity at 8.4 MW in Chumphon Province. The biogas is from the waste water from the extraction process of crude palm oil in the crude palm oil mill, which contains organic compounds decomposed by biological fermentation under oxygen-free conditions in order to obtain methane, biogas that is qualified to be used as fuel in power generation operations. VG Energy has a power purchase agreement with the Provincial Electricity Authority for the two power projects from biogas and has been selling power commercially in March and May 2011, respectively.

3.2 Production and Distribution of electric energy from biogas

VG Energy Co., Ltd. is in the business of electricity from biogas production and sale in 2 projects with the total capacity of 8.4 MW. VG Energy Co., Ltd. has entered into 2 power purchase agreement with the Provincial Electricity Authority the subject matter of the power purchase agreement (PPA) between VG Energy Co., Ltd. and Provincial Electricity Authority can be summarized as follows:

Project Name	Biogas power plant project Sapanan subdistrict, Thasae district, Chumphon	Biogas power plant project Thung Kha subdistrict, Muang district, Chumphon
Contract number	VSPP-PEA 092/2551	VSPP-PEA 093/2551
Signing Date	27 November 2008	18 December 2008
Contractual volumes	4.5 MW	2.5 MW
Generating capacity	5.6 MW	2.8 MW
Pressure Level	22,000 Volts	22,000 Volts
Commercial operation date (COD)	10 May 2011	10 March 2011
Power purchase point	29 Moo. 3, Phetkasem Road, Sapanan subdistrict, Thasae district, Chumphon 86140	170 Moo. 6, Phetkasem Road, Thung Kha subdistrict, Muang district, Chumphon 86100
Duration of contract	5 years and continuously for 5 years until the agreement is terminated	

1) **Biogas power plant projects, Sapanan sub-district, Tha Sae district, Chumphon province**

Biogas power plant project, Sapanan sub-district, Tha Sae district, Chumphon province has generating capacity of 5.6 MW, is located at No. 29 Moo 3 Phetkasem Road, Sapanan sub-district, Tha Sae district, Chumphon province 86140 on the plot of land with area of roughly 43,000 M^2 meters of land being a plot with lease rights over land for the purpose of producing electricity from biogas for the Company. The project Commercial Operation Date (COD) was May 10th, 2011

2) **Biogas Power Plant Project, Thung Kha sub-district, Muang district Chumpon province**

Biogas Power Plant in Thung Kha sub-district, Muang district Chumpon province project has the generating capacity at 2.8 MW is located at No. 170 Moo 6 Phetkasem Road, Thung Kha sub-district, Muang district, Chumpon province 86100 with the area of approximately 47,200 M^2 meters of land being a plot with lease rights over land for the purpose of producing electricity from biogas for the Company. The project commercial operation date was March 10th, 2011

Details of the biogas power plant projects

Project Name	● Biogas power plant, Sapanan sub-district, Tha Sae district, Chumphon province project ● Biogas Power Plant, Thung Kha sub-district, Muang district Chumpon province project
Project Location	● 29 Moo 3 Phetkasem Road, Sapanan sub-district, Tha Sae district, Chumphon province 86140 deemed by the Company to be on a high ground with no risk of flood and there has never been flooded. ● 170 Moo 6 Phetkasem Road, Thung Kha sub-district, Muang district Chumpon province 86100 deemed by the Company to be on a high ground with no risk of flood and there has never been flooded.
Generating Capacity	● Sapanan Biogas power plant generating capacity is at 5.6 MW. ● Thung Kha Biogas power plant generating capacity is at 2.8 MW.
Project Detail	Biogas power plant producing electric from waste water and residues from processing crude palm oil. The Group's Aims to take advantage of waste in the form of renewable energy by putting the waste through a treatment system to produce biogas to be used as fuel for electricity sold to the Provincial Electricity Authority. Additionally, the program can also help reduce the emission of carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere, a major cause of global warming. The materials and technology used in the production process: 1. Waste water from palm oil (POME), 2. Treatment type high performance A + CSTR, A + UASB and A + HCSR 3. Biogas Engine 4. Electrical distribution system
Technology	The working principle of the Production system starts with the production of raw materials; waste water and decanter cake from crude palm oil going through closed treatment in the Appropriate Completely Stirred Tank Reactor and Appropriate Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanker, and Appropriate High concentration Sludge Reactor, respectively. The biogas produced would be going through removal of water and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) using cleaning bio-Filter before being used as fuel to produce electricity by using Biogas. Engine to produce supplemental electricity to be sent to the transformers and Provincial Electricity Authority distribution system.

For the operation and maintenance of power plants, the Company has entered into a contract with Souer Company Limited to provide Operation and Maintenance(O & M) service for this project area for the

biogas engine for a period of 59,999 hours of running after project construction completion with the detailed scope of work; operation, monitoring, and controlling the capabilities to produce the amount of electricity according to the contractual terms and monitoring plan for maintenance of biogas plants to prevent the disruption of production efficiency.

The revenue and volume of the Group for power generation and distribution business can be summarized as follows.

	For the fiscal year ended					
	31 Dec 2022		31 Dec 2021		31 Dec 2020	
Product Category	Income (Million baht)	volume (KWh)	Income (Million baht)	volume (KWh)	Income (Million baht)	volume (KWh)
Total revenue from sales of electricity	32.99	8,364,960	31.93	9,673,333	32.52	9,634,200
Average electricity price	3.94		3.30		3.38	
Basic electricity tariff (Baht per unit)	4.22		4.22		4.22	

3.3 Distribution and Market – Production and distribution of electricity

Business of production and distribution Electricity from biogas is less of risk in demand side. Because the demand is continually increment.

The Company is committed to be a leader in the palm oil business. It also takes into account the management of raw materials to maximize benefits and take into account the possible environmental impacts of waste and residues from the production process of crude palm oil. The Company use high technology for high efficiency in electricity production. The Company's power plant projects efficiently generate electricity, distribute constantly and stably.

The government's policy is to support the generation and distribution of electricity from renewable energy by small-scale power producers (VSPP), which will purchase all electricity generated from very small power producers that have electricity agreements with PEA. The power plant of Company is a risk of low power distribution to PEA. And future power plants will not affect the Group's sales volume.

3.4 Raw Material Procurement - Electricity production and distribution business

Due to the power generation of the Group being from the waste from the production of crude palm oil, including waste water from the crude palm oil production to produce bio-gas and Slough from palm oil production as well. The Group has strategy for the raw material procurement from various sources to be used for the production of crude palm oil in the mill for the whole year. Additionally, the group also recognizes the use of raw materials to achieve the maximum benefit and the plant was designed to meet the crude palm oil extraction plant production capacity of the group.

3.5 Production - Electricity production and distribution business

Production capacity and utilization

The generating capacities of the 2 biogas power plants are as followed.

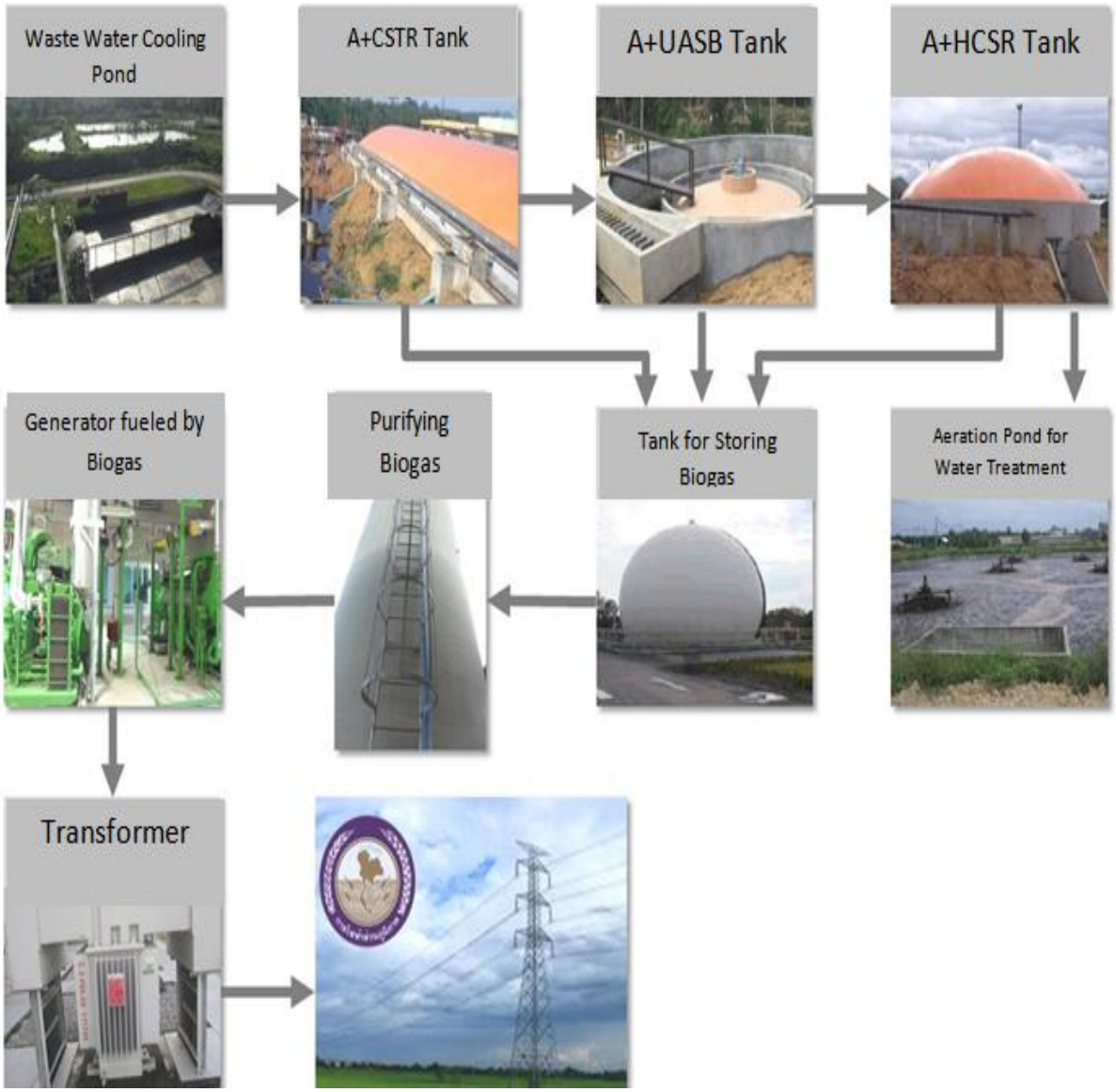
Project name	Production capacity	Commercial operation date (COD)
Biogas power plant project Sapanan subdistrict, Thasae district, Chumphon	5.6 MW	10 May 2011
Biogas power plant project Thung Kha subdistrict, Muang district, Chumphon	2.8 MW	10 March 2011

The installed capacity of the two power plants with a capacity utilization rate of the production is summarized as follows:

Items	Thasae project			Thung Kha project		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Ability to produce power (kilowatt - hours per year)	49,056,000	49,056,000	49,056,000	24,528,000	24,528,000	24,528,000
The amount of electricity produced. (kilowatt - hours per year)	9,311,118	10,608,322	10,469,105	0	0	0
The rate of capacity utilization (%)	18.98	21.62	21.34	0	0	0

Note: Thung Kha Project had not production. Because the power plant closed due to have no raw materials.

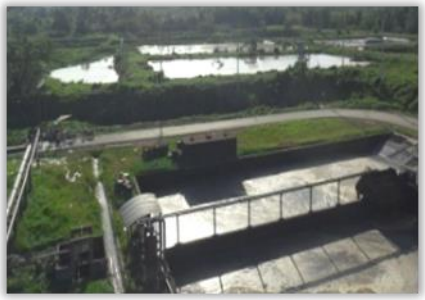
Production of electricity from the waste water from the crude palm oil extraction process



Reference: Company

Details of Production Process

Raw materials for biogas production include waste water and decanter cake extracted from the Group's CPO with the total capacity of 180. Tons of palm fruit per hour.

Figures of production process	Biogas production processes
	Waste water from the crude palm oil extraction process Is send into the Cooling Pond to reduce the temperature and it is the primary waste water management, that is to separate waste water and suspended solids; sand, gravel, etc.
 	Anaerobic Wastewater Treatment process due to water coming in the system being highly concentrated so it needs to be treated by A + CSTR (Appropriate Completely Stirred Tank Reactor, which is responsible for trapping sediment deformation and degradation of organic matter in wastewater and sludge and slurry as organic matter into biogas. The wastewater that has gone through the A + CSTR treatment system will have a low concentration. It then passed into the treatment system, an A + UASB (Appropriate Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanker) for treatment of wastewater with left over biodegradable and not very high concentration to end up with the high quality enough to be manipulated by the next treatment system.
	The process of managing waste and sludge from the plant using The A + HCSR (Appropriate High concentration Sludge Reactor) treatment system, which completely manages water and waste resulting from the crude palm oil production mill. The system will have the sludge from A + CSTR and A + UASB mixed with - decanter cake from crude palm oil extraction mill in order to enhance the biogas degradation. The sludge left over from the treatment plant would have low COD and can be used as fertilizer for the palm garden. The wastewater from the treatment would be sent to be treated in the aeration pond. The waste water that has gone through

Figures of production process	Biogas production processes
	plant treatment would be to water the factory palm garden.
	Biogas production will be directed to the elimination and removal of hydrogen sulfide (H2 S) system using a clean biogas Bio-Filter before being used as fuel to produce electricity in the Biogas Engine with biogas being ignited mixed with the air in the cylinder. Thermal energy from the combustion is converted into mechanical energy to spin the generator to produce electricity for the transformer and connected to the Provincial Electricity Authority distribution system further

1.3 Shareholding Structure

(1) Registered and Paid-In Capital

The company has a registered capital of 940,000,000 Baht, with 940,000,000 shares at 1 Baht par value. The paid-in capital is 940,000,000 Baht.

(2) Restrictions on Transferring Shares

The shares of the company can be transferred without any restrictions. The transfer must not lead to foreigner ownership greater than 49% of the company's total shares.

(3) Shareholders

List of top 10 major shareholders in the company:

Rank	Shareholders	On 31 December 2022	
		Number of Shares (Shares)	Percentage
1.	MR. KRISADA CHAVANANAND	241,500,000	25.691
2.	MR. SUTHILAKSH CHIRATHIVAT	118,982,000	12.658
3.	MRS. SUPALUCK TIASEVANAKUL	72,000,000	7.660
4.	MS. KACHIT CHAVANANAND	56,000,000	5.957
5.	MR. VATCHARA CHAVANANAND	40,000,000	4.255
6.	MS. KEM-NGURN CHUTCHAIYUN	24,000,000	2.553
7.	MRS. ANGSANA WATTHANANUKIJ	24,000,000	2.553
8.	MRS. RATTIYA OEUSOONTHORNWATTANA	24,000,000	2.553
9.	MR. VITHAYA CHAVANANAND	21,719,000	2.311
10.	CHAVANANAND HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED	16,000,000	1.702

Dividend Payment Policy

The company has a policy of paying no less than 40% of net profit after corporate income tax and legal reserve deductions. Dividend payment also depends on corporate investment plans, liquidity, business plan, as well as binding contractual terms and conditions. The committee may alter the company's dividend payment policy under its own discretion.

The company may pay dividends based on, but not limited, to the following factors:

- Cash level, liquidity, financial position
- Investment expenditures and planning
- Other restrictions on dividend payments

The committee's decision to issue dividend payment must be approved at the Shareholders' Meeting unless the payment is interim dividends, which the committee is authorized to issue while reporting details at the next Shareholders' Meeting.

Risk Management

2 Risk Management

2.1 Policy and Risk Management

The Company has managed the risks in 2022 by categorizing the risks into 5 areas as follows: Operation, Finance, Legal, Rules and Regulations, Strategy and Information System which is a continuous operation in accordance with the control and risk management measures. This makes the overall risk is in the medium to low level and is an acceptable risk level. The details in brief are as follows:

Type of Risk	Risk Factor	Measures to Control and Manage Risk	Risk Level Assessment
Operation	Machine	1. Inspect devices according to the specified period. 2. Repair and maintenance of some machines by expert from both inside and outside the country.	Low
	Accident	1. Inspect devices according to the specified period. 2. Prepare a manual for maintenance of electrical control cabinet and important electrical system with inspection by internal staff and outside expert. 3. Estimate risk and determine measure to repair machinery including setting up a smoking area. 4. Install fire equipment, connection points and water pipes at the designated points of the factory by regularly check equipment to be ready for use including making plans for employees to know in general. 5. Have insurance to cover any damage that may occur including in case of business interruption.	Medium
Finance	Working Capital	1. Continuously monitor and supervise working capital to be sufficient for operation. 2. Meeting/discussing between the company's executives and financial institutions to continually consider information related to credit limit requests.	Low
Legal , Rules and Regulations	Environment	1. Air quality inspection by outside expert. 2. Inspect various devices according to the specified period. 3. Study and find ways to improve or reduce air pollution emissions sustainably.	Low
Strategy	Group business,		Medium

Type of Risk	Risk Factor	Measures to Control and Manage Risk	Risk Level Assessment
	all involved in the same vertical	Study investment opportunities and possibilities both current and new businesses	
Information System	Computer system	1. Check the availability of the server, important equipment including surge protection and blackout protection. 2. Install a fire protection system in the server room such as smoke detectors, fire extinguishers. 3. Have a circuit breaker system in the event of a short circuit or leakage. 4. Continuously inspection report including checking the service life of the server and important equipment in the server room. 5. Prepare an emergency plan in case of being unable to work in the work area. 6. Install Firewall and Anti-virus program	Medium

However, above risk management is based on current risks. The risk management policy and risk level may be changed in the future according to the situation or other factors that affect the business operation.

2.2 Risk Factors

The risk factors listed below are risk factors that the Company deemed that it is significant and it might cause an impact on the financial statement, performance, and the Company's stock value and also significantly relative in the return on investment of the ordinary share of the Company. In addition of the listed risk, there may be some risk factors which still unknown at this time or it is the risk that the Company has considered there was not a significant impact on the performance of the Company, but in the future, these mentioned risks might significantly affect to the statement of financial position and the Company's performance.

(1) The Risk from the Business of Produced and Selling Palm Oil

1.1 The risk of fluctuating crude palm oil prices

Crude palm oil and Kernel is an agricultural product which the price was determined by demand and supply. The important factors that affect demand and supply are climate conditions which directly affect the amount of crude palm oil and other vegetables oil in the global market. In addition, the economic growth of various countries which consumes vegetable oil and the policy on the import tax rate of the world largest vegetable oil consumer country which is India and China would directly affect to consumer demand of vegetable oil.

In addition, palm oil is currently used as alternative energy. In order to replace the use of fuel or also known as biodiesel makes the price of palm oil as a substitute product is influenced by the movement of crude oil prices in the world market. Therefore, the demand for fuel including factors from alternative fuels such as natural gas prices would inevitably affect the movement of crude palm oil prices as well.

The price of crude palm oil for sale locally and internationally will be based on the trading price at the Malaysian market. But because Thailand currently provides crude palm oil as a control product Therefore, the price of crude palm oil in the country may be different from the price in the Malaysian market at certain times. According to the fluctuations in domestic demand and supply. In general, the world market prices and domestic prices will be at a similar level. Except in some cases, for example, the amount of crude palm oil produced in the country exceeds the demand. Or there is a shortage of palm oil in the country, etc

Therefore, if the price of crude palm oil fluctuates according to the decline of the world market price, it will inevitably affect the revenue of the Company. It is expected that the fluctuation of mentioned crude palm oil price will not have a serious effect on the Company because in normal conditions if the price of crude palm oil decreased, the price of raw material which is fresh palm fruit will be decreased resulting in the cost of production also decreased as well.

1.2 Risk from seeking raw materials with appropriate prices

Factors affecting the quantity of raw materials are as follow:

(1) Changing area of land for plantation due to government policies such as fiscal support for renewable energy crop plantation.

(2) Changing weather conditions such as precipitation and droughts which affect the quantity and quality of oil palm collected from the plantations.

(3) Currently, the palm oil crushing mills has a production capacity of extraction higher than palm output greater 1.5 – 2.0 times, making the high competition in purchase of raw materials.

Moreover, a shortage in oil palm supply will lead to intense competition between crude palm oil businesses to acquire the limited raw materials, driving up resource prices and production costs of the Company. This may affect the performance and financial position of the Company.

However, the Company has expanded the purchase points in areas with dense palm plantations in Chumphon and nearby areas, in order to access and increase convenient for palm growers to sell palm to the Company and have plans to expand the purchase points continuously in order to be the main tool for providing increasing quality of palm oil. The Company has a good quality palm project to encourage farmers to cut good quality palm fruits for a better palm oil price. This project will help to promote the overall image stability and sustainability of palm oil industry also be able to compete with other countries. Moreover, the Company has focused on the management of raw material to keep up on the situation such as processing and analyzing information in every dimension to formulate the material strategy by bringing the information systems to support data in all aspect and has established a customer relationship for public relation, understanding, and listening to the suggestion makes the Company gained trust and a good relationship with partners and palm growers

1.3 Risk from changing government policies

From the past, the government has a policy to intervene or announce the price of palm fruit. By advanced pricing for domestic palm oil sales. Including the policy of blending biodiesel into diesel, which will effect the demand for crude palm oil. So, if the government has any policy changes. It may affect the performance and financial status of the Company.

However, the Company has closely followed up the policy of the government in order to be able to adapt to change.

1.4 Risk from palm plantation of the company concession area and leased area from government agencies

In the past 3 years, the Company had 88% of total palm oil purchased from outer. Another is 12% of the total palm oil from palm oil plantation. The concession expired in October 2015 and February 2015, respectively but it was ordered temporarily by the Central Administrative Court to apply for extension of concession area.

If the Company does not receive temporary protection and / or renewal will make the Company must buy palm fruit from all outsiders for use in production. This will lead to higher production costs.

Has been granted of concession, the Company is going to have cost from replant palm. This will take 3 years to start producing and 7-8 years before the palm tree grows to full yield. These risks may affect performance and financial status of the Company.

Nevertheless, the Company has established a system and network to buy palm fruit from outside, both from farmers and operators from expanding palm collecting point to cover palm plantation in Chumphon province, including to the application of information systems.

1.5 Risks from depending on large clients

The Company received approximately 33% of total revenues from selling products to a local crude palm oil refinery that was a big customer during the past 3 years. So the Company may risk if losing the large clients may affect the Company's performance and financial position.

The Company is dedicated to control its product quality to be of international standards, establishing competitive prices and implementing effective logistics to satisfy customers' demands. This led to long-term, positive relationships with clients. The commodity nature of crude palm oil also allows it to be swiftly sold to other clients if the large client decide to terminate purchases from the Company.

1.6 Risks from substitute products

Substitute products of palm oil include soybean oil, sunflower oil, coconut oil, olive oil, corn oil, and rice bran oil. If customers shift their preferences to these substitutes, the consumption of the Company's key product will decrease.

However, each vegetable oil often has different properties thus, some industries or products required to use palm oil. In addition, palm oil can also be used in various industries such as animal feed and biodiesel.

1.7 Risks from sale revenue volatility between accounting years

The revenue from crude palm oil sales may experience volatility due to varying oil palm production from seasonal effects. In usual circumstances, oil palms are usually harvested during March-May, yielding high revenues for the Company during these periods. The varying profit and sales figures in each quarter of the year are natural characteristics of agricultural businesses.

1.8 Risks from exchange rate

In the year 2022, the Company exported by 49% of total revenue from crude palm oil. The export price will be the reference price from the world market in US dollars. As a result, the exchange rate fluctuation between Thai Baht and US Dollar may affect the Company's performance and financial status of the Company.

However, the Company has planned the hedging foreign exchange contracts (Forward contracts) to prevent the impact on the Company's profits from the exchange rate fluctuations.

(2) Risks from Electricity Generation and Distribution Business

2.1 Risks of the electricity selling price not reflecting the actual costs of the company

The Company engaged in a PPA contract with the PEA, under the category of VSPPs for renewable energy generation. The electricity selling price based on the contract are set to reflect changes in fuel price, interest rates, exchange rates, etc. These factors, however, may be irrelevant to the sources of the Company's costs, leading to lower profitability and impacting the Company's performance and financial position.

2.2 Risks from material shortages for generating electricity

A raw material for generating electricity is biogas from waste water released from the crude palm oil production process. Shortages in oil palm supplies used to produce crude palm oil will hinder the production process, which in turn reduces the byproducts used as raw materials for generating electricity. This may decrease the Company's revenue from electricity distribution.

The Company is dedicated to improving the stability of its raw material supply, utilizing a sustainable strategic approach to raw material management to maximize the effectiveness of its businesses in all market conditions. The biogas power plants also serve as a sustainable business supporting the crude palm oil production facilities, which require treatment of the waste water released from the production process.

(3) Other Factors

3.1 Interest Rate Risk

On 31st December 2022, the Company has total liabilities amount of 142.92 million Baht which is a long term loan from financial institutions of 13.87 million Baht. If interest effective rates rise, it will raise interest burden, and effect to performance and position of the Company as well.

3.2 Risks from Production and Transportation Problems

The Company's business performance depends on sustainable production and effective logistics, both during delivering raw materials to the facility and transporting the crude palm oil to the clients and/or port of shipment. This places the Company at risks from production stoppages or unanticipated accidents halting the production and logistics process. Inability to promptly respond to these incidents may affect the performance and financial position of the firm.

Moreover, production and transportation problems may negatively affect the electricity generation business of the Company, since the raw materials for power generation are biogas produced from the crude palm oil production's waste water. Other factors that may hinder the electricity generation business include staff performance, power plant technology, and equipment quality. Inability to maintain power plant effectiveness will hinder the performance of the Company's business.

The Company has 4 policies to prevent production stoppages. The first policy is the use of the Preventive Maintenance System (PM) to inspect and maintain machinery, reducing the risks of breakdown during operations. The second policy is to halt production during palm oil off peak seasons to hold a facility overhaul, preparing necessary machinery and equipment for supporting upcoming peak seasons of harvest. The third policy involves data collection on production stoppages and close inspection to promptly and effectively respond to the situation. Should a facility experience production stoppage, the Company has a second facility to compensate for the lost productivity. This is because the Company has 2 crude palm oil refineries located in different areas. The last policy involves having backup machinery and equipment to prevent production stoppages. The similar technological designs of the two crude palm oil refineries allow identical machinery and equipment to be applied to both facilities.

In terms of logistics, the Company continuously collaborates with numerous contractors, ensuring adequate number of trucks for each product delivery. For palm oil exports, the Company calculates a sufficient or slightly higher number of trucks needed to transport the goods. This is to ensure that the products are punctually transported regardless of spontaneous issues or incidents. The Company established Vichitbhan Logistics Ltd to transport crude palm oil for the Company, supporting sustainable growth.

Moreover, the Company utilized the Automation and Monitoring System to control production processes of crude palm oil refineries and biogas power plants with automated computer systems. The system sends signals from designated areas requiring control to the SCADA system, analyzing and presenting results on the monitor for the controller to evaluate and take necessary actions promptly. The system reduces the risk of human error. The Company also has annual facility shutdown plans to overhaul all machineries and equipment, preparing them for long-term, effective performance.

3.3 Risks from the Company's Major Shareholders Holding Greater than 50% of Total Shares

On 31st December 2022, the Chavananand group held a total of 556,540,000 shares in the Company, equivalent to 59.21% of total shares. This grants the Chavananand group the authority to control most of the decisions made in shareholder meetings, including board member appointments and other agendas requiring majority approval. Except legal topics or rule required the authority to make decision approval from 75% of shareholders. This may create a risk for other shareholders who do not have sufficient voting rights to request for inspection and balance of power on topics proposed by the major shareholders.

To ensure transparency and establish a system of checks and balances, the Company organized a management structure consisting of the Board of Directors, the Auditing Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Executive Committee. Committee members are highly qualified, with each of the three management structure constituents holding clear scope of authority and responsibility. Transaction reports between committees, major shareholders, executives, and personnel with possibilities for conflicts of interest are required. The Company also appointed 3 independent parties to be a part of the Auditing Committee, with the responsibility to inspect, balance decision-making authority, and consider the approval of matters before presenting to shareholders. The Company also requires an internal auditing committee to manage the business' internal control system.

Driving Business for Sustainability

3 Driving Business for Sustainability

3.1 Sustainability Management Policies and Goals

The Company's sustainable development policy was established on the basis of vision, mission and a comprehensive business strategy in the economic, social and environmental side to develop business operations with sustainable management guidelines and able to respond to the expectations of all stakeholders in all business processes. The company has established policies and guidelines on sustainability, the substantives are as follows:

- Committed to being a company that produces crude palm oil with quality and efficiency that sustainable growth under the corporate governance and operates business in accordance with the good corporate governance principles.
- Focus on developing all business processes with social and environment responsibility through cost effective resource management and effective management of social and environmental impact.
- Focus to improve engagement with stakeholders in all sectors by considering the principles of human rights according to sustainable development guidelines.

The company sets sustainable goals that cover the economic, social and environmental until 2022 as an operating guideline to be in accordance with the vision, missions and business strategies to respond to the expectations of stakeholders with equilibrium as follows:

1. Professional Personnel

Sustainability goals

Leadership in business under professional management and operations.

Operation

With the performance of executives and personnel who have knowledge and abilities in the production process until the export process for customers to be certified according to production standards including honesty, personnel operate in accordance with the code of business conduct. The company did not find any complaint about code of business conduct, unity as one and personnel engagement rate increasing each year.

2. Efficiency and Effectiveness

Sustainability goals

Creation of efficiency and maximum efficiency in the production process

Operation

Supervision of the production process under the quality assessment of crude palm oil, the quality standards are set for efficiency and effectiveness with the assessment score not lower than the standards set by the company.

3. Maximum Satisfaction

Sustainability goals

Creating maximum satisfaction for customers.

Operation

Fully in service to meet the needs and create increasing customers satisfaction each year.

4. Production Cost Control

Sustainability goals

Appropriate production cost control

Operation

The production process is adjusted to be suitable for the production cost that is worth the standard and the use of sufficient resources including the use of renewable energy which can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

5. Technology

Sustainability goals

Focus on continuous improvement both of production technology and personnel

Operation

Ready to change quickly and add value to create something new, develop innovations that support the use of resources sufficiently, continually developing both production technology and personnel to be suitable for the era and to develop appropriately in various fields.

6. Environment and Community

Sustainability goals

Friendly to the environment and community

Operation

Think neatly together in the work of a certified production environment and consider the social impact and environment by designing the production process to reduce energy consumption appropriately.

(1) Management of impact on stakeholders in the business value chain

The company reviews human rights policy in accordance with international principles including examining the risk issues all around human rights, it consists of defining the scope of the audit, identifying relevant human rights issues, analyzing the severity of impacts and potential opportunities, and establishing measures to mitigate the impact. Monitoring and reviewing human rights performance and rehabilitation to alleviate those affected by the company's activities. The company assesses human rights risks covering activities throughout the supply chain and

covering human rights in all 6 areas: labor right, community right, supply chain, safety, environment and consumer right. From the preparation of measures to control and mitigate potential impacts and there was an assessment of the risks incurred, it was found that the company has a low to moderate level of community rights risk with issues related to safety as follows: driving accident issues, chemical use issues, pollution control, waste management and the issue of crude palm oil spill.

The company has established measures to control and mitigate The impact of such risk issues for those involved to strictly follow.

(2) Sustainability management in environmental dimensions

2.1 Environmental impact – Crude palm oil production and distribution business

The group of companies has clear policies and practices for environmental care and conservation to ensure that the company's production process will have the least impact on the environment by focusing on continuous management that starts with the personnels and executives of the company to have ethics in their operations and management. In the past, the company was determined to reduce the impact on the environment. with continuous investment and improvement of pollution management system from production such as Investing in a dust collection system and the device measures the excess air (Oxygen Analyzer) generated by the combustion of the boiler in the crude palm oil extraction plant and ready to invest on solving environmental problems arising from the production process, cultivation and other management systems and wastewater generated from the production process. The group of companies has invested in a technology that takes wastewater and crude palm oil production waste through fermentation to produce biogas and used as fuel to produce electricity. For the remaining water from the biogas production process that still contains organic substances that are beneficial to the oil palm trees, the company therefore uses such water to sprinkle the oil palm trees in the group of companies' plantations.

The construction of a crude palm oil extraction plant is considering the utilization of waste from the production process for maximum benefit and reduce pollution that may occur like a boiler where palm fibers are used as fuel for steam production and converted into electrical energy for driving machinery in the production process.

2.2 Environmental impact – Electricity generation and distribution business

The company is aware of the environmental impact. Therefore, environmental management has been undertaken to have international environmental management standards and in order to create appropriate rules and procedures for environmental stewardship followed by the law and can be audited according to standards on the prevention and correction of environmental impacts (Initial Environmental Examination: IEE). This is one of the standards that plays a role in controlling environmental quality impacts from business operations and must be completed before the start of construction of a power plant project strictly by implementing measures to reduce environmental impacts and environmental quality monitoring measures and continuously report the results of such operations to relevant organizations.

The implementation of environmental impact mitigation measures as set in the IEE report are: physical resources, biological resources, and value of human use and quality of life by complying with the conditions received during the construction until the current operating period and continue to develop more effective measures to reduce environmental impacts by emphasizing the policy of pollution prevention.

(3) Sustainability management in social dimensions

3.1 Social policy and practice (Corporate Social Responsibilities) of the company has 6 items as follows:

1) Corporate governance

The company is committed to conduct business in accordance with the laws and regulations related to business with honesty, fairness, transparency, disclosure of important information and can be examined, which the company will consider to the benefits and impacts on shareholders, customers, business partners, personnels and all stakeholders.

The company gives importance to the adoption of good corporate governance as a guideline for the company's business operations. The company has established a policy on corporate governance of the company. The principles and practices are consistent with the principles of good corporate governance for listed companies in 2012 of the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

2) Conducting business with fairness

The company is willing to promote free trade, avoid actions that may cause conflicts of interest or infringements of intellectual property rights as well as promoting all anti-corruption actions and fostering social responsibility in every step of production from the beginning of raw material processing until distribution to customers.

3) Human rights and treatment of personnels

The company gives importance to all personnels and instills them into the company's culture to jointly protect and respect human rights including treating all employees equally and fairly. In addition, the company will provide welfare, safety and hygiene workplace, encourage learning at all levels of the organization and develop skills in all personnels in order to enhance the work of personnels to be professional. The company will set the rules related to taking care personnels in accordance with regulations such as labor laws to ensure that company’s personnels will be treated appropriately.

4) Customer responsibility

The company aims to develop products with quality that meet or exceed customer's expectation under fair conditions by providing information about the product that is correct, sufficient, not exaggerating. and does not use the customer's secrets for their own benefit or misused.

5) Environment and safety

The company pays attention to the environmental impact in all business processes. The company has managed the use of natural resources for maximum efficiency and reuse by-products or leftovers from production as much as possible in order to make the least amount of waste returned to nature. In the production process, the company will choose a good efficient machine that does not have a severe impact on the environment as well as applying strict rules to focus on the highest safety for life and property used in business operations.

6) Participation in community and social development

The company promotes the distribution of income to the farmer sector to improve the quality of life of palm farmers to have a better living and help to build a strong economy for communities in Thai society.

3.2 Anti-Corruption Policy

The company gives importance to anti-corruption. The company has announced guidelines for operating in accordance with the anti-corruption policy to ensure that the company has a policy of defining responsibility, guidelines and rules for proper operation to prevent corruption in all business activities of the company and for decision and business operation that may be at risk of corruption are carefully considered and acted upon. The details are as follows.

Guidelines for operating according to the anti-corruption policy

1. Directors, executives, personnels and subsidiaries of the company are prohibited to take action or accept or support any form of corruption both directly or indirectly by covering all affiliated companies including contractors or other related subcontractors. And requires the implementation of these anti-corruption policies be regularly reviewed, as well as a review of the practice guidelines to be consistent with the policies, rules, requirements, regulations, announcements, laws and business changes.

2. Anti-corruption standard is the part of the business operation and is the responsibility of the board of directors, executives, supervisors, and all personnels at all levels. Suppliers or subcontractors who will be involved in expressing opinions on practices in order to achieve anti-corruption operations in accordance with the established policies.

3. The company has developed measures of anti-corruption in accordance with relevant laws and moral codes by providing a risk assessment in activities related to or prone to corruption and corruption and using it as a guideline for practice for those involved.

4. The company does not act or support bribery in any form. All activities under supervision including control, charity donation, donation to political parties, giving business gifts and supporting activities are transparent and not intended to convince government or private officials to take improper actions.

5. The company provides appropriate internal controls regularly in order to prevent staff being treated inappropriately especially sales, marketing, purchasing.

6. The company provides knowledge on anti-corruption to the board of director, management and staff in order to promote honesty, integrity and accountability in the performance of duties and responsibilities including the media to show the commitment of the company.

7. The company provides a mechanism of reporting the financial status that is transparent and accurate.

8. The company promotes a variety of communication channels so that employees and stakeholders can report suspicious clues with confidence that whistleblowers are protected without being punished, unfair transfer or harassment in any way and including appointing a person to monitor every clue that has been notified.

Management Discussion and Analysis

4 Management Discussion and Analyst

Financial Information

(1) Financial Statement

Auditor for the Company's financial statements and consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Miss. Tithinun Vankeo

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 9432
PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

For the year ended 31December 2021

Miss. Tithinun Vankeo

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 9432
PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

For the year ended 31December 2020

Miss. Tithinun Vankeo

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 9432

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

(2) Summary of the Audit Report

1) Summary of the Audit Report as at 31 December 2022.

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

2) Summary of the Audit Report as at 31 December 2021.

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and its

consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

3) Summary of the Audit Report as at 31 December 2020.

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 20, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

(3) Summary of financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

Items	Consolidated Financial Statements					
	31-December-22		31-December-21		31-December-20	
	Million	Percentage	Million	Percentage	Million	Percentage
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2.40	0.32	1.34	0.15	0.79	0.08
Trade and other recevables	46.21	6.24	62.06	7.12	123.65	12.58
Inventories	62.68	8.47	116.61	13.38	34.17	3.48
Total Current assets	111.29	15.04	180.01	20.66	158.61	16.14
Non-current assets						
Investments in associate	1.37	0.19	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	604.30	81.66	669.42	76.83	805.15	81.92
Right-of-use assets	8.58	1.16	10.21	1.17	13.11	1.33
Investment property	1.15	0.16	1.15	0.13	1.15	0.12
Deferred palm plantation cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	1.00	0.14	1.14	0.13	1.38	0.14
Deferred tax assets	3.27	0.44	2.94	0.34	3.01	0.31
Other non-current assets	9.07	1.23	6.45	0.74	0.43	0.04
Total non-current assets	**628.74**	**84.96**	**691.31**	**79.34**	**824.23**	**83.86**
Total assets	**740.03**	**100.00**	**871.32**	**100.00**	**982.84**	**100.00**

Items	Consolidated Financial Statements					
	31-December-22		31-December-21		31-December-20	
	Million	Percentage	Million	Percentage	Million	Percentage
liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	89.29	12.07	209.58	24.05	348.09	35.42
Trade and other payables	13.86	1.87	11.06	1.27	14.12	1.44
Current portion of lease liabilities	2.54	0.34	2.67	0.31	2.59	0.26
Current portion of long-term borrowing	13.87	1.87	29.00	3.33	33.30	3.39
Income tax payable	4.83	0.65	5.68	0.65	1.33	0.14
Total current liabilities	**124.39**	**16.81**	**257.99**	**29.61**	**399.43**	**40.65**
Non-current liabilities						
Lease liabilities	5.96	0.81	7.30	0.84	9.95	1.01
Long-term borrowings	-	-	13.88	1.59	27.62	2.81
Retention	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Employee benefit obligations	11.43	1.54	9.76	1.12	9.79	1.00
Deferred tax liabilities	1.08	0.15	0.98	0.11	0.87	0.08
Total non-current liabilities	**18.50**	**2.50**	**31.95**	**3.67**	**48.26**	**4.90**
Total liabilities	**142.89**	**19.31**	**289.94**	**33.28**	**447.69**	**45.55**

Items	Consolidated Financial Statements					
	31-December-22		31-December-21		31-December-20	
	Million	Percentage	Million	Percentage	Million	Percentage
Equity						
Share capital						
Registered Capital						
Ordinary shares, 940,000,000 shares at par value of Baht 1 each	940.00	-	940.00	-	940.00	-
Issued and fully paid-up share capital						
Ordinary shares, 940,000,000 shares at par value of Baht 1 each	940.00	127.02	940.00	107.88	940.00	95.64
Share premium	227.89	30.78	227.89	26.15	227.89	23.19
Discount from business combination under common control	-71.76	-9.70	-71.76	-8.24	-71.76	-7.30
Retained earnings (deficit)						
Appropriated - legal reserve	25.30	3.42	25.30	2.90	25.30	2.57
Unappropriated (deficit)	-525.31	-70.98	-540.05	-61.98	-586.28	-59.65
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	**596.12**	**80.55**	**581.38**	**66.72**	**535.15**	**54.45**
Non-controlling interests	**1.02**	**0.14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total equity	**597.14**	**80.69**	**581.38**	**66.72**	**535.15**	**54.45**
Total liabilities and equity	**740.03**	**100.00**	**871.32**	**100.00**	**982.84**	**100.00**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Items	Consolidated Financial Statements					
	31-December-22		31-December-21		31-December-20	
	Million	Percentage	Million	Percentage	Million	Percentage
Revenue from sales	2,348.54	100.00	1,369.09	100.00	1,109.70	100.00
Cost of sales	2,174.37	92.58	1,222.59	89.30	1,014.07	91.38
Gross profit	**174.17**	**7.42**	**146.50**	**10.70**	**95.63**	**8.62**
Interest received	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.01
Other operating income	1.84	0.08	20.61	1.51	5.68	0.51
Profit before expenses	**176.03**	**7.50**	**167.13**	**12.21**	**101.38**	**9.14**
Selling expenses	23.72	1.01	16.24	1.19	16.83	1.52
Administrative expenses	117.15	4.99	82.57	6.03	91.89	8.28
Finance costs	7.99	0.34	10.79	0.79	16.33	1.47
Share of loss of associate accounted for using equity method	0.13	0.01	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) before income tax	**27.04**	**1.15**	**57.53**	**4.20**	**-23.67**	**-2.13**
Income tax expense	-11.11	-0.47	-11.31	-0.83	-5.67	-0.51
Profit (loss) for the year	**15.93**	**0.68**	**46.22**	**3.38**	**-29.34**	**-2.64**

Statement of Cash Flows

Items	Consolidated Financial Statements		
	31-December-22	31-December-21	31-December-20
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit (loss) before income tax	27.04	57.53	-23.67
Adjustments for::			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	82.59	117.28	146.08
Employee benefit obligations	0.90	0.64	1.01
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.20	0.27	0.38
Reversal of impairment losses on short-term loan to related parties	3.01	2.90	2.53
(Gain) Loss from exchange rate	-	0.01	0.00
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-0.92	-9.93	-2.18
Loss on devaluation value of inventories	-	0.55	-
Reversal of loss from write-down of obsolete inventory	-0.17	-0.21	-0.09
Loss on devaluation value of inventories	-1.70	0.58	1.18
Share of loss from associate using equity method	0.13	-	-
Interest expenses	7.99	10.79	16.33
Interest income	-0.02	-0.02	-0.07
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**119.05**	**180.39**	**141.52**
Operating assets increase (decrease)			
Trade and other receivables	15.23	56.69	-57.69
Inventories	55.80	-82.80	54.92
Other non-current assets	-2.94	0.07	1.94
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)			
Trade and other receivables	2.49	-2.41	-5.62
Retention	-	-	-0.82
Cash received (paid) from operating activities	**189.63**	**151.94**	**134.25**
Interest paid	-8.02	-10.83	-16.70
Interest received	0.02	0.02	0.07
Employee benefit paid	-1.30	-0.67	-6.42
Income tax paid	-11.40	-8.40	-7.73
Withholding tax received	0.54	0.43	0.16
Net cash generated from operating activities	**169.47**	**132.49**	**103.63**

Items	Consolidated Financial Statements		
	31-December-22	31-December-21	31-December-20
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-17.36	-3.24	-3.52
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	1.20	30.48	3.11
Purchase of intangible assets	-0.06	-0.03	-0.39
Payments for acquisition of associate	-1.50	-	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	**-17.72**	**27.21**	**-0.80**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings from financial institutions	1,422.00	999.00	804.00
Repayments of short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-1,542.00	-1,137.00	-817.00
Repayments of lease liabilities	-2.89	-2.60	-2.21
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-29.01	-18.04	-86.19
Proceeds from non-controlling interests	1.50	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	**-150.40**	**-158.64**	**-101.40**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**1.35**	**1.06**	**1.43**
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	-0.24	-1.30	-2.73
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	**1.11**	**-0.24**	**-1.30**
Cash and cash equivalents	2.40	1.34	0.79
Bank overdrafts	-1.29	-1.58	-2.09
	1.11	**-0.24**	**-1.30**

Financial Ratios

Items	Consolidated Financial Statements		
	31-December-22	31-December-21	31-December-20
Liquidity Ratios			
Current Ratio (times)	0.89	0.70	0.40
Quick Ratio (times)	0.39	0.25	0.31
Operating Cash Flow to Current Liabilities (times)	0.89	0.40	0.24
Receivable Turnover (times)	43.38	14.74	11.82
Collection Period (days)	8.30	24.42	30.47
Inventory Turnover (times)	27.97	19.18	20.75
Average Inventory Period (days)	12.87	18.77	17.35
Accounts Payable Turnover (times)	174.51	97.11	60.34
Payment Period (days)	2.06	3.71	5.97
Cash Cycle (days)	19.11	39.48	41.85
Profitability Ratios			
Gross Profit Margin (percentage)	7.42	10.70	8.62
Operating Profit Margin (percentage)	1.49	4.99	-0.66
Operating Cash Flow to Net Profit (loss) (percentage)	483.79	193.93	-1,411.85
Net Profit Margin (percentage)	0.68	3.38	-2.64
Return on Equity (percentage)	2.70	8.28	-5.31
Efficiency Ratios			
Return on Total Assets (percentage)	1.98	4.99	-2.80
Return on Fixed Assets (percentage)	15.47	22.18	13.31
Total Assets Turnover (times)	2.92	1.50	1.06
Financial Policy Ratios			
Debt to Equity (times)	0.24	0.50	0.84
TIE Ratio (times)	23.60	14.33	7.72
EBITDA Coverage Retio (Cash Basis) (times)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dividend Payout Ratio (percentage)	-	-	-

(4) Performance Analysis

Revenue

The total revenues of the year ended December 31, 2022 was THB 2,348.54 million which increased from THB 1,369.09 million or 71.54 percent from the same period last year, according to the average selling price of crude palm oil and kernel increasing by 33.33 and 29.64 percent respectively. And the volume of crude palm oil and kernel increased by 34.92 and 17.25 percent respectively resulting in the Company has increased revenue in the year 2022 than last year.

Cost of sales and Gross Profit

Cost of sales for the year ended on December 31st, 2022.was THB 2,174.37 million which increasing from THB 1,222.59 million of the same period last year or increasing 77.85 percent. The proportion of cost of sales per revenue of this year has increase by 92.58 percent from 89.30 percent of the last year. Because the average price of fresh palm fruit increased by 31.21 percent, as a result the proportion of cost of sale per revenue has decreased.

Selling Expense and Administrative Expense

The Company selling expense for the year 2022 was THB 23.72 million increased from THB 16.24 million in the same period last year or increased 46.06 percent according to increasing in the volume sales of in the year 2022 increased by 34.92 percent, and the average price of diesel fuel increased by 29.11 percent.

Administrative expense increased to THB 117.15 million from THB 82.57 million of the same period last year, which increasing by 41.88 percent from employee expenses.

Net Profit (loss)

The Company net profit in the year 2022 was THB 15.93 million while in the year 2021 had net gain of THB 46.22 million or decreased 65.53 percent since ratio of cost per revenue increasing from the mentioned above.

Assets

Total assets of the Company at the ended December 31, 2022 was THB 740.03 million decreased from THB 871.32 million at the end of year 2021, the decreased amount was THB 131.29 million or 15.07 percent due to the decreased of account receivable and inventories by THB 15.85 million and THB 53.93 million or the reduced ratio consider to 25.54 percent and 46.25 percent respectively, according to the normal product sales cycle and the decreased of non-current assets such as land, building, and equipment which declined by THB 65.12 million, the proportion decreased was 9.73 percent from depreciation.

Liabilities

At the year ended of December 31, 2022, the Company had total liabilities of THB 142.89 million decreased from THB 289.94 million in the end of 2021 or dropped by THB 147.05 million or 50.72 percent. Main factor for the declined was the repayment to financial institutions according to the loan repayment term.

Equity

The Company had THB 597.14 million of equity in the year ended of 2022 which increased from THB 581.38 million in 2021, increased by 15.76 million or 2.71 percent, according to performance of the company.

Cash flows of the business

For the year 2022, the Company's net cash flow from operating activities amounted 169.47 million baht. Even though the Company has a profit before income tax of 27.04 million baht and when adding back non-monetary expenses, the Company will have net cash flow acquired before change in assets of 119.05 million baht. However, there have been significant assets changes as follows: an decrease in trade accounts receivable of 15.23 million baht, decrease in inventories of 55.80 million baht, trade payables and other payables increased by 2.49 million baht, as a result the Company's net cash flow from operating activities amounted 169.47 million baht that used for repayment of loans from financial institutions.

Net cash generated from investing activities amounted to 17.72 million baht, used for investment in equipment.

Net cash flow used in financing activities amounted 150.40 million baht which were used to repay loans from financial institutions.

As a result, the Company had increased cash at the end of the period as compared to from the beginning of the year, amounting to 1.35 million baht.

(5) Financial Ratio

Liquidity Ratios

- **Current Ratio**

  The current liquidity of the business is 0.89 times, an increase from the year 2021 that was 0.70 times, as a result of the decrease in current liabilities that are lower than current assets by 13.61 percent due to the decrease in loans from financial institutions 52.17%

- **Quick Ratio**

  The Company had an increased quick ratio, from 0.25 times in 2021 to 0.39 times in 2022 due to the decrease in current assets except for inventories. Which was less than the decrease in current liabilities due to the decrease in loans from financial institutions 52.17%

- **Account Receivable Turnover**

  The Company has a increase in the accounts receivable turnover ratio from 14.74 times in 2021 to 43.38 times in 2022 due to the increase in net sales, while average trade receivables are decrease at 71.54% and 41.70% respectively. Nevertheless, the Company has a debt collection policy and is able to collect debt on schedule.

- **Inventory Turnover**

  The Company had a faster inventory turnover ratio than the previous year, from 19.18 times to 27.97 times due to the increase in average inventory increasing from the previous year less than the increase in cost of sales, at 21.95 % and 77.85 % respectively.

- **AccountsPayable Turnover**

  The Company has a payable turnover ratio of 174.51 times, while the figure for the previous year was at 97.11 times, which was due to the decreased average trade payable in 2022 from 2021 of amount 0.13 million baht or 1.03% according to the payment term, while the cost of sales for 2022 increased by 77.85% from 2021.

Profitability Ratios

For the profitability ratio of the Company in 2022, the Company's profitability decreased when compared to the year 2021. Operating profit margin decreased from 4.99% gain to 1.49% profit, and decreased net profit margin from 3.38% gain to 0.68% profit. This can be seen the Company having less performance in 2022 than in 2021.

- **Return on Equity**

  Return on Equity of the Company equals 2.70 percent, while in 2021, the return on equity was 8.28 percent, with the return on equity showing a decrease in proportion. Due to the operating results in the consolidated financial statements, profits decreased from the previous year. As a resulting, in 2022, the return on shareholders is less than the previous year.

Efficiency Ratio

- **Return on Assets**

  Return on assets Equal to 1.98 percent, a decrease from the year 2021 that was 4.99 percent, which in 2022 the company can use assets to generate profits less efficiently than in 2021.

Financial Policy Ratio

- **Debt / Equity Ratio**

  The debt to equity ratio decreased from 0.50 times in 2021 to 0.24 times in 2022 due to a 50.72 percent decrease in total liabilities in respect of loans from financial institutions and shareholders' equity increased by 2.71 percent from the operating results. It shows that the company has the ability to pay interest better than last year.

- **Interest Coverage Ratio**

  Interest coverage ratio increased from 14.33 times in the last year to 23.60 times due to the increase in operating cash flow of the Company by 27.91%. The Company still has sufficient income to pay interest on the loan continuously and in accordance with the specified conditions.

Factors affecting the operation and financial statement of the Company's in the future.

Overall, 2022 saw changes in the global market conditions with significant effects on raw palm oil. In early 2022, the war between Ukraine and Russia affected the global economy and caused a significant decline in petroleum and sunflower oil supplies. In addition, in late April, Indonesia, which is the world's largest producer and exporter of palm oil, made a policy to ban palm oil exports, bringing the supply of palm oil for the global market to a halt. These factors caused palm oil prices to be consistently high until the end of May. A surplus of palm oil in the country caused Indonesia to rescind the policy of banning exports and specify export quotas instead along with adding export support policies to reduce domestic palm oil stocks. This relaxed palm oil supply and caused palm oil prices to decline continually. In addition, another factor causing palm oil prices to drop continually is the COVID-19 pandemic easing and becoming a local disease, which eased labor shortages in Malaysia's agricultural sector, causing Malaysia to have significantly higher supply. When coupled with reduced demand from anxiety about recession from interest hikes against inflation by many countries and China's Zero COVID-19 policy, the overall palm oil market is in oversupply, causing raw palm oil prices to trend downward rapidly at the end of Quarter 2 to Quarter 3. Palm oil prices in Thailand are moving in a direction consistent with the global market. In Thailand, productivity increased significantly, particularly in Quarter 2, which is the palm fruiting season. In addition, Thailand

exported large amounts of palm oil because raw palm oil prices in the global market are higher than domestic prices.

Concerning global market trends of the palm oil industry in 2023, at the beginning of the year, raw palm oil prices will fluctuate due to many factors including Indonesia's policy to reduce palm oil exports and palm oil stock trends, which are not high. However, soybean prices are expected to rise due to reduced production because of dry climate conditions in producer countries such as Argentina and demand uncertainty while raw palm oil prices in 2023 will decline from 2022. In Thailand's palm oil market, raw palm oil demand is expected to increase from consumption and renewable energy due to economic recovery mainly boosted by tourism. However, because of high raw palm oil stocks at the beginning of the year and expectations of higher production than 2022, oversupply is expected. Raw palm oil prices are likely to decline with opportunities to export large amounts of raw palm oil in 2023.

There are risk factors such as demand and supply uncertainty, government sector policies in various countries and potential for economic recession, all of which affect the palm oil industry. Therefore, these factors need to be closely monitored to enable changes in working strategies to be consistent with changes in the situation.

General Information and Other Key Information

Name

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited. (VPO)

Registered Head Office

2044 Chavananand Building Phetburi Extension Road, Bangkabi, Huai kwang, Bangkok 10310 Thailand

Telephone 0-2314-4101-5 Facsimile 0-2319-7989, 0-2319-0921

Factory

1. Tha-Sae

29 Moo 3 Petchkasem Road, Sup-anun, Tha-Sae District, Chumphon 86140

Telephone 077 – 630 – 891 – 3 Facsimile 077 – 630 - 894

2. Thung-Kha

170 Moo 6 Thung-Kha, Mueang Chumphon District, Chumphon 86100

Telephone 077-641-603,077-641-606 Facsimile 077-641-606

Website:

http://www.vcbpalmoil.com/

Registered No

0107557000071

Type of Business

Producing and distributing crude palm oil, by-products and electricity produced from the treated waste water disposed from the crude palm oil refinery

Registered Capital

940,000,000 common shares

Registered Paid-up Capital

Baht 940 million

Par Value per Share

Baht 1.00

Share Registrar Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited

Thailand Securities Depository Co., Ltd. 93 Ratchadaphisek Road, Dindaeng, Bangkok 10400, Thailand

Telephone: 0-2009-9000 Facsimile 0-2009-9991

Auditor

Ms. Thitinun Waenkaew Certified Public Accountant Registration (Thailand) No. 9432

of Pricewaterhousecooper ABAS LTD.

“Investors could get more information about us by annual information form (form 56-1)”

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Policy

6 Corporate governance

6.1 The Company governance policy

The Company has significantly focused on good corporate governance considered as one of the most sustainable strategies of the company. The company has therefore specified its corporate governance policy, with principles and practices corresponding to the requirements of good corporate governance for the registered company listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in 2012.

(1) The committee

As 31 December 2022, the Company has a major committee which is Board of Directors and 4 sub-committees, including the Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Management Committee.

1.1 Authority, Work Scope, and Responsibility of the Board of Directors

1. Conduct tasks according to legal frameworks, objectives, and regulations of the company. Carry out Shareholders' Meetings with transparency. Protect the company's best interest with prudence.

2. Evaluate and provide recommendations on corporate vision, strategy, policy, objective, and direction presented by the management team.

3. Direct the operations and performance of the management team or other personnel appointed to carry out the relevant tasks, ensuring that their performances correspond to the regulations established by the Board of Directors.

4. Continuously assess the performance of the company, ensuring that it corresponds to corporate strategy and budgeting.

5. Support the establishment of a credible accounting system, financial reporting, and auditing system for the management team. Ensure appropriate and sufficient internal control systems of the company.

6. Evaluate the company's risk management procedures, policies, and implementations.

7. Consider the approval of asset acquisition or sales, investment, or other procedures, ensuring that each process corresponds to all related legalities, regulations, or announcements.

8. Consider the approval of corporate transactions, ensuring that each process corresponds to all related legalities, regulations, or announcements.

9. Prevent conflicts of interest between the company's stakeholders.

10. Evaluate matters with fairness and transparency for the best interest of shareholders and stakeholders. The Board must promptly inform the company if its members have benefits associated with certain matters of transactions at hand. Such members will not have the right to vote on the approval of such matters to avoid issues stemming from conflicts of interest.

11. Establish written policies on good corporate governance, ensuring that the company is fairly responsible to all stakeholders.

12. Seek recommendations from professionals of external organizations when necessary to make effective decisions.

13. Consider the appointment of the president for the management team and committee members of the Audit Committee and the Management Committee, delegating clear scopes of authority to the committees for the purpose of ensuring that internal control systems and management correspond to corporate policies

14. Consider the approval of the company's secretary general to ensure that the committees and the firm adhere to legal frameworks, announcements, conditions, and regulations.

15. Consider modifying the authority scope and responsibility of the Audit Committee, Management Committee, and president of the management team as appropriate.

16. Evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors conducts annual self-assessments and considers methods to sustainably improve its performance.

The appointments by the Board of Directors must not empower any entities or parties to approve agendas that personally affect the approvers or other conflicting entities (based on the announcement of the SET and SEC.) Approvals must only pertain to matters that correspond to policies mutually agreed at Shareholders' Meeting or established by the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors Term Limits

In every Shareholders' Meeting, one-third of the Board of Directors are expected to leave their positions. If the proportion cannot be divided as one-third, the number of members leaving the Board must be of the proportion closest to one-third. Board members leaving their positions during the first and second years of business commencement will be decided by draws. For the years after the period, Board members holding the longest terms are expected to leave. Board members leaving their positions may be nominated to serve new terms.

1.2 Authority, Work Scope, and Responsibility of the Audit Committee

1. Evaluate the accuracy of the company's financial statements (quarter and annual statements), ensuring that the statements disclose sufficient corporate information before presenting to the Board of Directors.
2. Evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the company's internal control and audit systems. Evaluate the independence of the internal auditors, approving the appointment, rotation, or termination of internal control managers or other parties responsible for internal control
3. Inspect the effectiveness of the company's risk assessment and management systems
4. Ensure that the company adheres to regulations of the SET and SEC or other legal bodies related to its business
5. Appoint independent auditors and establish auditing fees, communicating objectives, boundaries, plans, issues, and other relevant information to the auditors. Attend meetings with auditors at least once a year, without the presence of the management team.
6. Evaluate corporate transactions, ensuring that each process corresponds to all related legalities, regulations, or announcements of the SET. Ensure that relevant information on the transactions is accurately disclosed and that the transactions themselves are reasonable and meant for the best interest of the company.
7. Prepare a report on the performance of the Audit Committee to be included in the company's annual report. The report must be signed by the President of the Audit Committee.
8. Evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors, ensuring that their practices are effective and transparent.
9. The company must report the following observations, all of which may affect the company's performance and financial position, to the Board of Directors to implement prompt actions:
    1) Transactions leading to conflicts of interest
    2) Corruption, abnormalities, or flaws in the internal control system
    3) Breach of SEC and SET regulations or company policies
10. Implement other tasks assigned by the Board of Directors

The Audit Committee has the authority to request management, executives, or staffs to provide opinions and attend meetings, providing relevant information and documents to the committee.

The Board of Directors has the authority to fix or amend the qualities and scope of the Audit Committee to correspond to SET and SEC regulations and/or other related legal frameworks.

Audit Committee Term Limits

Audit Committee members have 3-year terms and may be nominated to serve in the committee again. If Audit Committee members leave their positions for reasons other than reaching the term limit, the Board of Directors must appoint qualified individuals to complete the minimum number of members required in the committee. These newly appointed members will serve the remaining terms of the previous members who left their positions.

1.3 Authority, Work Scope, and Responsibility of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

1. Nomination

1.1 To determination rules and policies for recruiting for the Board of Directors and the sub committees together with considering the appropriateness of the committee structure and composition to propose to the Board of Directors for approve or propose to The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to appropriate.
1.2 To recruitment, selection and offer the person who are suitable to take the position of Directors instead of the directors who are terminated or resign.

2. Remuneration

2.1 To consider the remuneration of the Board of Directors and Sub-Committees and propose to the Board of Directors for approve or propose to The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to appropriate.
2.2 To determine the method and criteria for determining compensation for the Board of Directors, both monetary and non-monetary board to propose to the Board of Directors for approve or propose to The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to appropriate

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Term Limits

Nomination and Remuneration Committee members have 3-year terms and may be nominated to serve in the committee again. If the committee members leave their positions for reasons other than reaching the term limit, the Board of Directors must appoint qualified individuals to complete the minimum number of members required in the committee. These newly appointed members will serve the remaining terms of the previous members who left their positions.

1.4 Authority, Work Scope, and Responsibility of the Risk Management Committee

1. To make suggestions and give support to Board of Directors in formulating the risk management policy and defining acceptable risk levels.
2. To define the framework of the Company's risk management in line with risk management policy for submission to Board of Directors for approval, and follow up on its implementation as well as reviewing the effectiveness of the framework.

3. To report a broad view for Board of Directors' consideration of business risks and its management method, and follow upon results to Audit Committee and Board of Directors.
4. To review risk management reports to ensure adequate and suitable risk management to acceptable levels, and ensure continued implementation of risk management.
5. To regularly coordinate with the Audit Committee by sharing knowledge, information about risks and internal control potentially affecting the Company's business.
6. To approve and provide recommendations and advice on critical issues regarding the risk management process and development.
7. To support a Company culture for adequate risk management and internal control.
8. To appoint Board of Directors' representatives and/or working teams and/or additional personnel relating to the risk managements deemed appropriate including defining the scope of duties and responsibilities thereof for the benefits of the operations in accordance to our objective.

Risk Management Committee Term Limits

Risk Management Committee members have 3-year terms and may be nominated to serve in the committee again. If Risk Management Committee members leave their positions for reasons other than reaching the term limit, the Board of Directors must appoint qualified individuals to complete the minimum number of members required in the committee. These newly appointed members will serve the remaining terms of the previous members who left their positions.

1.5 Authority, Work Scope, and Responsibility of the Management Committee

1. Manage and operate the business according the objectives, policies, directions, and plans established by the Board of Directors.
2. Establish corporate vision, strategy, policy, objective, direction, and plan to correspond to economic and competitive landscapes, presenting the information to the Board of Directors for approval.
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of the policies and management of the company, ensuring correspondence to the Board of Directors' approval
4. Establish organizational structure and authority
5. Appoint or hire consultants related to the company's business to maximize effectiveness
6. Consider the approval of general purchases, purchases of raw materials and consider the approval of investments according to authority by the Board of Directors approval.
7. Carry out other tasks appointed by the Board of Directors

The appointments by the Management Committee must not empower any entities or parties to approve agendas that personally affect the approvers or other conflicting entities (based on the announcement of the SET and SEC.) Approvals must only pertain to matters that correspond to regular business and trade policies.

1.6 Authority, Work Scope, and Responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer

1. Manage and operate the business according the objectives, policies, directions, and plans established by the Board of Directors and/or decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting.
2. Establish corporate vision, strategy, policy, objective, direction, and plan to correspond to economic and competitive landscapes, presenting the information to the Board of Directors for approval.
3. Establish or restructure the company's management to correspond with corporate policies and the industry's competitive dynamics.
4. Authorized to hire, appoint, rotate, establish salaries, and terminate employment of staffs under the ranking of president of the management team. The CEO may appoint a party to undertake these tasks as an authorized representative.
5. Determine standard bonuses, salary raises, compensations, and special bonuses for employees based on the approval of the Board of Directors and/or Management Committee.
6. Authorized to issue, amend, add, and improve regulations of the company's business to correspond with corporate policies.
7. Consider the approval of regular trade transactions such as purchasing products at market value and providing general trade terms under the approval of the Board of Directors.
8. Consider the approval of general purchases, purchases of raw materials and consider the approval of investments according to authority by the Board of Directors approval.
9. Carry out other tasks appointed by the Board of Directors

The appointments by the Chief Executive Officer must not empower any entities or parties to approve agendas that personally affect the approvers or other conflicting entities (based on the announcement of the SET and SEC.) Approvals must only pertain to matters that correspond to regular business and trade policies.

(2) Appointing Committee Members

2.1 Appointing Independent Committee Members

Qualifications of Independent Directors

The Board of Directors established the following regulations for appointing independent committee members based on SEC regulations:

1. The individual must not possess more than 1 percent of total shares of the company, affiliates, partners, major shareholders, or decision-makers of the firm. Shares of parties related to the individual must also be taken into account.

1. Not currently a committee member, staff, employee, advisor, decision-maker, or shareholder of the company, affiliates, or partners. Individuals who used to be stakeholders of the company must be absent from their previous positions for at least 2 years from the day requesting for approval from the SEC. These prohibitions do not include independent committee members who used to be civil servants or advisors of government offices holding significant shares in the company.

2. The independent committee member must not be a family member or legally registered as a father, mother, spouse, sibling, child, or the spouse of the child of other committee members, executives, major shareholders, decision-makers, and individuals to be appointed as committee members.

3. The independent committee member must be free of business relationships with the company, affiliates, partners, major shareholders, or decision-makers of the firm that may hinder the individual's independent discretion. The committee member must not be shareholders of decision-makers of other entities related to the business of the company, affiliates, partners, major shareholders, or decision-makers of the company. Individuals who used to be in the aforementioned circumstance must have vacated the positions for at least 2 years before being eligible for appointment as a committee member. The committee member must not be involved in receiving or providing financial assistance (giving or taking loans, guaranteeing loans, providing collateral, etc.) to the company that leads to financial obligations with a value of 3% of net tangible assets (or obligations worth 20 million Baht and above), depending on which calculation yields the lower value. Calculations of the financial obligation must be according to regulations of the SEC on transaction value calculations. This involves incorporating financial obligations incurred one year before having business relations with the same individual.

4. The independent committee member must not be an auditor of the company, affiliates, partners, major shareholders, or decision-makers of the firm. The individual must not be shareholders, decision-makers, or partners of auditing companies consisting current auditors of the company, affiliates, partners, major shareholders, or decision-makers of the firm. Individuals who used to be in the aforementioned circumstance must have vacated the positions for at least 2 years before being eligible for appointment as a committee member.

5. The independent committee member must not provide professional services, including legal and financial advisor, to the company, affiliates, partners, major shareholders, or decision-makers of the firm that results in generating service revenue above 2 million Baht per year. The individual must also not be shareholders, decision-makers, or partners of such professional service companies. Individuals who used to be in the aforementioned circumstance must have vacated the positions for at least 2 years before being eligible for appointment as a committee member.

6. The independent committee member must not be appointed as a representative of the Board of Directors, major shareholders, or shareholders related to those major shareholders.

7. The independent committee member must not conduct business of the same form as the company and must not engage in business practices that compete with operations of the company and its affiliates.

The individual must not be shareholders (or hold no more than 1% of total shares), committee members, employees, staffs, and full-time advisors of businesses that are competitors with the company and its affiliates.

8. The individual must be free from other characteristics that hinder independent judgment of the company and its operations.

2.2 Appointing Audit Committee Members

The Board of Directors consists of at least 3 members from the Audit Committee. The Board will nominate independent committee members and make appointment decisions at the Board of Directors' meeting or Shareholders' Meeting. The Audit Committee has authority and scope of responsibility according to the regulations announced by the SET.

2.3 Appointing Risk Management Committee Members

The Board appoints the Risk Management Committee which is composed of at least three Risk management Committee and at least one of committee member must be an independent director.

2.4 Appointing Nomination and Remuneration Committee Members

The Board of Directors consists of at least 3 people by half of the committee will be selection from nominate of independent committee members and the chairman of the committee must be nominate of independent committee.

2.5 Appointing Management Committee Members

The company selects Management Committee members based on personal qualifications that correspond to the corporate strategy and plans. The candidates must be competent in knowledge, skills, experience, and dedication. Candidates must possess qualifications listed in Clause 68 of the Royal Decree for Public Company Limited (1935, amended), as well as regulations of the SET and SEC. The appointments must be approved from the Board of Directors or at the Shareholders' Meeting (depending on the case.)

The Board of Directors has considered qualifications of person to be "Independent Director" of the Company so that the Independent Directors can carry out their duties with independence suitable to the nature of business of the Company and in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the SEC and the SET. In addition, the Board of Directors has determined that Independent Directors shall be appointed in the same position successively of not more than 9 years from the date of their first appointment. In case Independent Directors needed to be re-appointed into the position after 9 years, the Board of Directors shall consider the appointment thoroughly again.

The Company will send knowledgeable, skillful, and experienced personnel appropriate to the business of its subsidiaries or affiliates to be appointed as directors or executives in proportion to their shareholding in the Company in subsidiaries or affiliates to set policy and control the operations of its subsidiaries or affiliates to make sure that the operation is going in the right direction and to maximize the Group's overall benefits. Additionally, the company representative is responsible for monitoring the operations of its subsidiaries or associates closely and reports the results of operations of its subsidiaries or affiliates to the Board of Directors.

(3) Inside information and conflicts of interest maintenance

The Company has a policy to protect the directors and executives from illegitimately using inside information to benefit themselves as the follows:

1) The Company has established a requirement for the company's data protection by stating that agencies that know the information are prohibited to disclose it to the authorities or unrelated individuals.

2) The Company administrators have been informed that the significant and financial information of the company that affect stock prices must not be taken advantage of prior to the public disclosure. The executives are prohibited from trading the Company securities for a period of one month before the financial statements or material is made public.

3) When the securities of the companies were listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Company has determined that the directors and management have a duty to report the company securities holding under section 59 as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the preparation and disclosure of shareholding of directors and management including management's spouse and minor children, directly or indirectly such as held by a nominee through private funds, and so on.

4) The Company has determined disciplinary action for the exploitation or disclosure of inside information that may cause damage with the penalty appropriate to the case including verbal warning, written warning, probation, as well as dismissal depending on the intention of the act and the seriousness of the offense.

(4) Auditors' remuneration

In last 3 years the Company pays Auditors' remunerationas the following detail: (unit:baht)

For the fiscal year	Auditors	Remuneratio nof the Company	Remuneratio nof the Subsidiary Company	Other fees	Total
31 December 2020	PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd	1,726,000	724,000	59,475	2,509,475
31 December 2021	PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd	1,726,000	724,000	85,482	2,535,482
31 December 2022	PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd	1,726,000	724,000	67,535	2,517,535

Note Other fees are including traveling cost and photocopy

Good Corporate Governance Policy

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited has significantly focused on good corporate governance considered as one of the most sustainable strategies of the company. The company has therefore specified its corporate governance policy, with principles and practices corresponding to the requirements of good corporate governance for the registered company listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in 2012.

The company's corporate governance policy is divided into 5 sections as follows.

Section 1: Rights of shareholders

The company has always recognized the importance of the shareholders' rights, encouraging all shareholders to appropriately exercise their own rights. Additionally, the basic rights of shareholders vary in selling or transferring shares, possessing a share in the company's profit, obtaining sufficient information, participating in general meetings to vote for the appointment or removal of the Board of Directors, appointing an authorized auditor and other influential matters affecting the company's integrity such as the allocation of dividends, the formulation and amendment of regulations and memorandums of association, the increase or decrease of investment capital and the approval of special transactions.

The company's policy is expected to be implemented in various affairs to support and facilitate the shareholders in exercising their rights effectively and appropriately.

- The company shall send a meeting invitation letter with other related documents to all shareholders at least 7 days or at a certain period of time specified by the law or notification prior to an actual shareholder meeting date. The invitation letter shall specify the date, time, place, regulations of the

company related to the shareholder meeting and meeting agendas containing explanations, reasons and comments of the Board of Directors, proxy approved by the Ministry of Commerce and list of the independent Board of Directors where a shareholder shall consent to the appointment of a representative to attend a shareholder meeting on behalf of such shareholder. Additionally, the company will declare significant information about a shareholder meeting in the Stock Exchange of Thailand's website as well as the company's website prior to an actual shareholder meeting date.

- Before a shareholder meeting gets started, the company shall inform the shareholders about the voting principles and the counting of votes in the meeting. When significant information has been declared in accordance with the meeting agendas, the chairman of the meeting is required to appropriately offer a chance for all shareholders to freely express their opinions and feedback. In doing so, directors and executives are required to attend the meeting to respond to the opinions and feedback raised by the shareholders. However, the company will provide an opportunity for the shareholders to raise and submit their inquiries prior to the actual shareholder meeting date.
- In cases where there are several items on a proposed agenda, such as the appointment of the Board of Directors, the company will arrange a consensus vote for each item.
- As a shareholder meeting is finished, the company will record the meeting minutes accurately, specifying the voting procedures, inquiries and solutions and voting results including the agreement, disagreement and abstentions for certain votes. The company will also record the name list of the Board of Directors who are present or absent from the meeting. Meanwhile, the company will report on the voting results in the Stock Exchange of Thailand's website within the voting date or not later than 09:00 hrs. of the following date and shall submit the shareholder meeting report to the Stock Exchange of Thailand within 14 days following the meeting date and shall display such report in the company's website accordingly.

Section 2: Equal treatment of shareholders

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited is committed to treating all shareholders fairly and equally, whether they are executives, non-executives or foreigners. The company has set its sights on proceeding with the following implementations:

- The company will prepare a meeting invitation letter in both Thai and English versions to be delivered to all shareholders.
- The company will proceed with the shareholder meeting in accordance with the proposed agenda specified in the meeting invitation letter and shall not consider the addition of any addition to the agenda unless informed in advance, particularly any important agenda item that requires the shareholders' thorough study before making any decision.

- The company shall provide an opportunity for minor shareholders to nominate a person to be elected as a member of the Board of Directors by submitting a set of required information of the nominated person with written consent to the Chairman of the Board of Directors under the requirements specified by the company.
- The company will encourage the shareholders to use a ballot paper in every vote, where all ballot papers will be collected from a certain shareholder meeting for vote counting. For transparency and accountability, the company is determined to collect and keep ballot papers safely at all times.
- The company always gives importance to the complete disclosure of the company's information in an accurate, complete and timely manner. All shareholders will be fairly and equally exposed to the information provided in the Stock Exchange of Thailand's website as well as the company's website.
- The company has successfully developed a protection policy to hinder the Board of Directors or other executives from wrongful or illegal use of any private information belonging to the company for their own benefits or that of other shareholders.
- The company has also developed a strict policy for any member of the Board of Directors who owns a stake in any agenda in a meeting to refrain from participating in such meeting or having an authority to consider such agenda.

Section 3: Roles and responsibilities of interested person

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited has always emphasized the rights of interested people who own stakes in the business including the clients, staff members, partners, shareholders, investors, creditors and community where the company is located as well as other interested people outside the business realm such as competitors and independent auditors. The company will always treat these people fairly and equally, believing that a concrete relationship between the company and all parties involved as stakeholders will help stimulate the company to achieve sustainable growth.

Shareholder

1. The company is set to support and facilitate shareholders to exercise their basic rights effectively and appropriately including the selling and transferring of shares, possessing a share in the company's profit, obtaining sufficient information, participating in general meetings to vote for the appointment or removal of the Board of Directors, appointing an authorized auditor and other influential matters affecting the company's integrity such as the allocation of dividends, the formulation and amendment of regulations and memorandums of association, the increase or decrease of investment capital and the approval of special transactions.

2. The company shall encourage shareholders to exercise their rights in other affairs related to the company's general shareholder meeting such as the right to nominate a person to be appointed as the Board of Directors and the right to express a certain opinion or feedback related to a proposed agenda.

3. The company shall also refrain from any misconduct or exploitation considered as a violation or infringement of others' rights such as the failure to submit an important document to the shareholders prior to the meeting and the unexpected addition or amendment of significant information in any certain agenda without the shareholders' prior notice.

Staff member

1. The company is committed to offering compensation to its staff fairly and equally by referring to the staff member's performance, where the company will apply the most effective performance evaluation to be used with each and every staff member in accordance with the standards specified by the company.

2. The company has shifted its strategic focus to the enforcement of the policy concerning human resource development by launching a training program aimed to provide knowledge for both staff members and executives. Meanwhile, the company has sent selected staff members and executives for training programs on work-related knowledge with outside agencies.

3. The company has always maintained a hygienic environment that can encourage greater working performance while fostering safety of lives and property of staff members and executives of the company as a whole.

4. The company is also committed to protecting the privacy of all staff members and executives, not disclosing personal information, such as salary or medical records of staff members or executives to any third party, unless the company is required to disclose such information in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

Client

1. The company has always been expected to build a good relationship and collaboration with its clients for the long-term benefit by relying on faith and loyalty in business.

2. The company puts its main focus on the highest degree of satisfaction and confidence for customers from all levels, offering quality products and services with non-hostile properties in accordance with the requirements, while strictly complying with the terms and conditions required for each customer's needs.

Partner and Creditor

1. The company has remained firm for the emphasis of fairness, equality and honesty in operating its business by complying with the laws and mutual requirements strictly.

2. The company will always maintain its ethical business practices without requesting any benefit considered as illegal and dishonest conduct with any of its business partners.

Competitor

1. The company has focused on a strategic policy to support and encourage free trade competition in a liberated and fair manner

2. The company will treat all business competitors lawfully, while relying on good corporate governance. In addition, the company will never attempt to discredit its business competitors by issuing any false accusation without fact or conducting any unfair practice to tarnish the competition.

Government Organization

1. The company is set to comply with the rules, regulations and other laws corresponding to its business operations.

2. The company has given importance to the transparency and honesty in dealing with business transactions required by any government organization. Strategically, the company always remains firm in combating bribery and corruption that may illegally facilitate or benefit the company.

Environment, Society and Community

1. The company has established a firm policy of operating an environmentally friendly business, with a sharp focus on natural resource conservation while promoting effective energy consumption.

2. The company has also managed to run its business with regard to the quality of lives of those in the society and community by strictly complying with all required laws, rules and regulations.

The company stakeholders are allowed to seek the company's information or file a complaint via the company committee. Such complaints are expected to be filed and sent via postal mail to the company's Office of the Secretary according to the company's address or email vpo.cs@vcbpalmoil.com. In such a case, the complaint will be kept strictly confidential and the committee will proceed with the investigation of such complaint, seek further solutions and report to the committee accordingly.

Section 4: Transparency and Disclosure of Information

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited consistently recognizes the importance of the disclosure of information with accuracy, timeliness and transparency in order to provide significant information for the shareholders and interested people equally and reliably. Furthermore, the company will keep its own website updated regularly.

The Company has successfully developed its policy for the complete disclosure of information via information technology to the public such as the company's vision and mission, type of business, list of the committees and executives, financial statements, financial reports, risk and risk management policies, direct and

indirect shareholding of the Board of Directors, major shareholders and high-ranking executives, audit fees and other service fees related to the auditor and remunerations for the committees and the Board of Directors.

In addition, the company is keeping the establishment of the investor relations agency in progress aiming to provide the company's information for the shareholders, investors, securities analysts and general public.

Section 5: Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

On December 31, 2022, the company successfully developed its management structure consisting of a major committee and 4 sub-committees, including the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Management Committee appointed to monitor and supervise the business aiming for the highest benefit of the company and shareholders in the long run.

Structure of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of highly skilled and experienced people who are required to work on the consideration of significant affairs related to the company's management. In the meantime, all committee members can feel free to offer comments and cast their votes on a certain agenda, as part of the goal to make the company's business operations and implementations achievable with the highest levels of efficiency and transparency.

On December 31, 2022, the Board of Directors consisting of 8 committee members, where 3 of them are independent committee members, is required to possess at least one-third the total member of the Board of Directors and not less than 3 committee members. Meanwhile, the independent committee members shall possess no prohibition in accordance with the notifications of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is required to proceed with the consideration and the approval of important matters related to the business operations, including the specification of vision and mission, strategy and financial target, risk and budget management as well as the monitoring and supervision of business operations in accordance with efficiently enforced policies and requirements, the Board of Directors shall exercise their judgment and prudence in making decisions and performing their duties with the required responsibility and honesty aiming for the company's long-term benefit.

Self-Assessment of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors will provide annual self-assessment to evaluate their performance of the Board of Directors and also individual in the previous year while seeking ways to maximize performance efficiency of the Board of Directors also includes evaluating the performance of the Managing Director

The Company also requires all Directors to evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors and individual Director, with the following assessment topics:

- Structure and qualifications of the BODs;
- Roles, duties and responsibilities of the BODs;
- BODs' Meeting;
- Directors' performance when carrying out their duties;
- Relationship with management;
- Self-development of Directors and executive development;

Moreover, the Board of Directors is required to assess performance of the Managing Director of the Company, with the following assessment topics:

- Leadership;
- Determination of strategies;
- Compliance with strategies;
- Financial planning and performance;
- Relationship with the BODs;
- Relationship with external parties;
- Administration and relationship with employees;
- Succession planning;
- Knowledge of products and services;
- Personal characteristics;
- Area to be improved and developed.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and executives

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited has clearly specified the remuneration to be offered to the Board of Directors and other executives in accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The remuneration shall be approved by the shareholders of the annual general meeting every year. In cases where the Board of Directors is assigned to deal with additional duties or responsibilities, for instance, audit management, the Board of Directors will be offered compensation at an appropriate rate regarding

the additional duties or responsibilities consisting of the approval of executive compensation related to the company's performance and the annual performance of each executive.

Meeting of the Board of Directors

The meeting of the Board of Directors always recognizes the importance of monitoring and certification of quarterly performances as well as the report from the Board of Directors and risk management plan that is expected to be submitted to executives for consideration of implementation and to proceed to put it into action aiming for the highest benefit of the company.

A secretary will be provided for each general meeting to work on the preparation of meeting agendas and the delivery of meeting-related documents to the Board of Directors at least 7 days prior to the actual meeting date, as well as for the recording of meeting minutes provided by suggestions and comments of the subcommittees including the Board of Directors, the Audit Committees Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Executive Management Committees. Overall, the company has successfully proceeded with the recording of meeting minutes, the delivery of meeting-related documents for the Board of Directors, individually and appropriately, and the collection of meeting agendas that were systematically approved by the Board of Directors, and these can be inspected by relevant parties at all times.

Board and management Training

Details of the training seminar attendance of each board in 2022 are as follows:

Director	Position	Course Name	Training Center	Date and Time
1. Mr. Krisada Chavananand	Managing Director	Trends Analysis and Future of Sustainable Palm Oil in Thailand	Asia Palm Oil Conference	18 August 2022
		CFO Refresher course 3/2565	SET	22 November 2022 13.00 - 16.00 hrs.
		CFO Refresher course 3/2565	SET	24 November 2022 13.00 - 16.00 hrs.
2. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	Director	CFO Refresher course 3/2565	SET	22 November 2022 13.00 - 16.00 hrs.
		CFO Refresher course 3/2565	SET	24 November 2022 13.00 - 16.00 hrs.

2. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	Director	CFO Refresher course 3/2565	SET	22 November 2022 13.00 - 16.00 hrs.
		CFO Refresher course 3/2565	SET	24 November 2022 13.00 - 16.00 hrs.

(5) Internal controls and risk management

5.1 The Board of Directors opinion regarding the internal control of the Company

The Company recognizes the importance of a good internal control system according to the principles of good corporate governance; that is a fair, transparent, and secure system that can be checked. This will lead to the best interests of shareholders, employees, suppliers, communities, and other relevant parties.

The Company has appointed D.I.A. and Associates Co., Ltd. to audit and evaluates the Company internal control systems. D.I.A. and Associates Co., Ltd. has announced the results of monitor and evaluating internal control systems. The Company has taken to monitor and assess to continuously improve the Company's internal control system.

Additionally, the internal control in any of internal control system aspect will be reviewed by the D.I.A. and Associates Co., Ltd., which is planning the audit to cover all segments along with presenting it to the Board of Directors for approval on the audit plan to be monitored and reported to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the Company's internal control systems are appropriate and sufficient.

The Company has established sufficient internal controls to monitor the operations of its subsidiaries to protect the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries from being illegitimately used the directors or executives as well as transactions with persons who may have conflicts of interest and related party.

5.2 Transaction Necessity and Appropriateness

Transactions between the company and other entities or individuals that may have conflicts of interest include revenue from asset sales, rental fees, and service fees of office buildings. The committee implemented preliminary inspection on the transactions, with the conclusion that the specific transactions have equitable, reasonable prices and conditions established for the overall benefit of the company.

5.3 Policies or Procedures for Approving Transactions

These policies and procedures were established to ensure that the transactions are transparent and aimed for the overall benefit of the company. The company strictly adheres to legal regulations of the SEC and

SET pertaining to such transactions. The Board of Directors, executives, and stakeholders are prohibited from attending the meeting for approval of the transactions. In cases where specific transactions require the Board of Directors authorization, the company will require the Audit Committee to attend the meeting to evaluate and present recommendations on the appropriateness of such transactions. The following policies apply to trade agreement transactions with general conditions and specialized conditions:

Trade Agreement Transactions with General Conditions

The transactions will be evaluated by the Audit Committee before being presented to the Board of Directors, which will then authorize the relevant departments to approve the transactions. The transactions must have a basis of fair trade, where all parties have bargaining power independent of influences from professional positions and authorities (e.g. board members, executives.)

The company will create a summary of all transactions to report to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors in every quarter.

Trade Agreement Transactions with Specialized Conditions

The transactions will be evaluated by the Audit Committee before being presented to the Board of Directors and/or shareholders for further assessment for approval. The practices must correspond to regulations of the SEC and SET.

If the Audit Committee is inexperienced in evaluating a certain type of transaction, the company may request specialized personnel from external sources, such as financial analysts, experts, and independent asset valuators to assess the transaction. The analysis of the Audit Committee and specialized personnel will be used as a factor for the Board of Directors or the shareholders' decision in approving the transaction. This will provide confidence that the transactions will not provide inequitable benefits to companies or particular shareholders, but rather a transparent maximization of every shareholder's wealth. The company will disclose transaction information annually and as a remark for financial statements approved by auditors.

5.4 Prospects and Policies for Future Transactions

The company expects future transactions with companies and/or parties due to the necessity and overall benefit for its business. The prospects of the company's future transactions are summarized below:

1. Regular Business Support Activities: These include office building leases and purchase of fuel oil, with prices and trade conditions according to market mechanisms. The company expects these transactions to be continuous.
2. Transactions related to Assets or Services: These include purchase and sale of assets such as sale of automobiles to Vichitbhan Construction. The company expects these transactions to occur based on necessities.

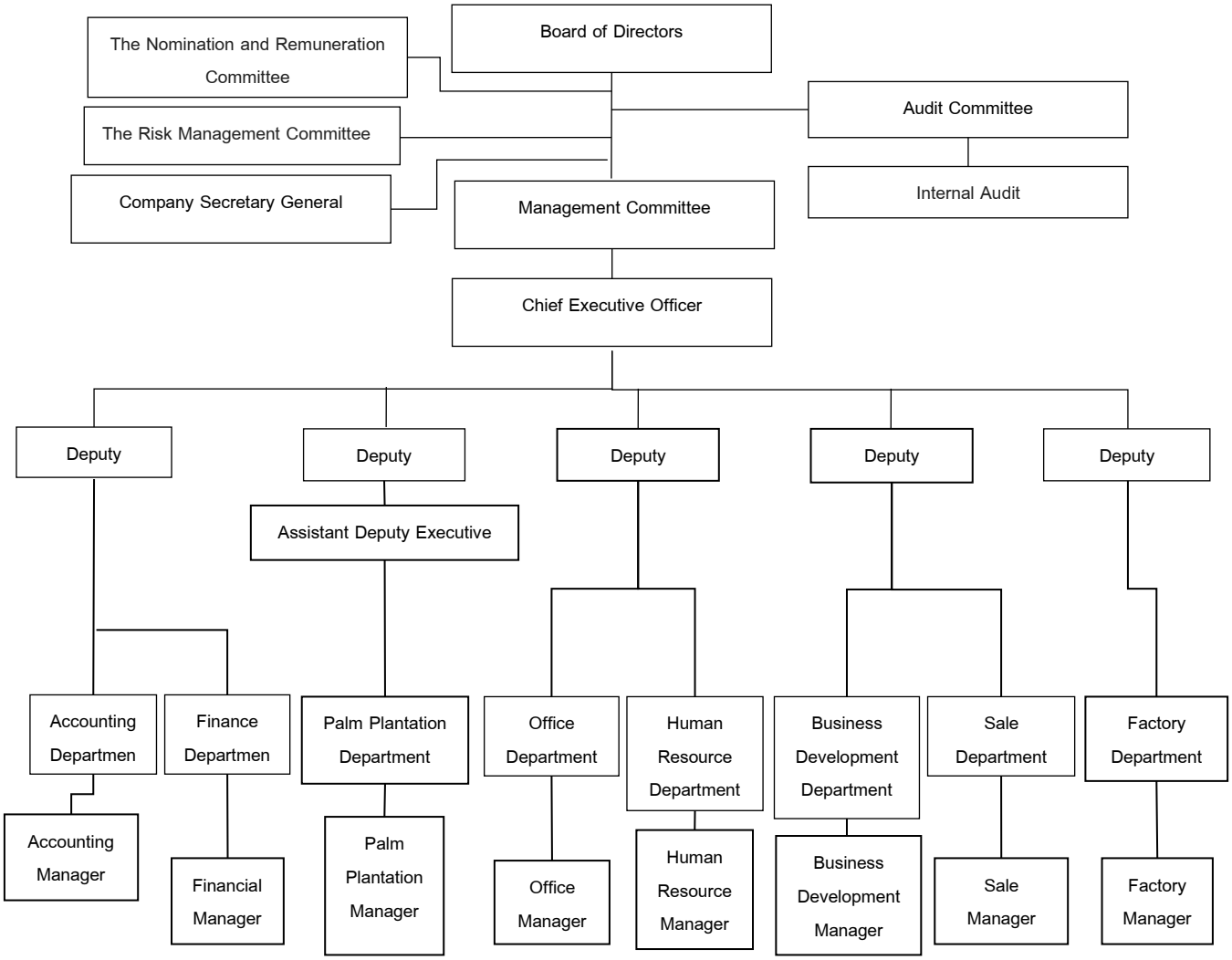
After selling shares to the public, the company strictly follows regulations of SET and SEC in dealing with all transactions

Corporate Governance Structure

7 Corporate Governance

7.1 Management Structure

On 31 December 2022, Management structure of the company Consists of the Board of Directors and 4 sub-committees: the Audit Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Risk Management Committee And the Executive Committee as follows



Shareholding of the Board of Directors and Management

Name	At Dec 31,2022 (shares)	At Dec 31,2021 (shares)	+/(-) (shares)
1. Mr. Voravith Chavananand Spouse and Minor Child	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
2. Mr. Krisada Chavananand Spouse and Minor Child	241,500,000	366,500,000	125,000,000
3. Mrs. SupaluckTiasevanakul Spouse and Minor Child	72,000,000	72,000,000	-
4. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand Single	40,000,000	40,000,000	-
5. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich Minor Child	-	-	-
6. Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul Spouse, Minor Child and Entity	100,000	100,000	-
7. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija Spouse and Minor Child	-	-	-
8. Mr. Peerapong Oeusoonthornwattana Spouse and Minor Child	24,000,000	24,000,000	-

7.2 Board of Directors

As of 31 December 2022, the company's Board of Directors consists of the following 8 members:

Name	Position
1. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	President Independent director and Audit Committee Chairman
2. Mr. Vithaya Chavananand	Vice President
3. Mr. Krisada Chavananand	Vice President
4. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	Director
5. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	Director
6. Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul	Director
8. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	Audit Committee and Independent director
8. Mr. Peerapong Oeusoonthornwattana	Director

Mrs. Apiradee Arunpitakgul is the Secretary General of the Board of Directors.

Committee Members with the Authority to Enter Corporate Binding Agreements

Mr. Voravith Chavananand, Mr. Krisada Chavananand (Chief Executive Officer), Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul (Director), Mr. Vatchara Chavananand (Director). Any two of these members must sign and place the company's stamp to enter the company into binding agreements.

Board of Directors' Meeting

Details of the Board of Directors' meetings of the accounting year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 are as follow:

Full Name	Number of Meetings Attended/Total Number of Meetings	
	2021	2022
1. Mr. Voravith Chavananand	4/6	5/6
2. Mr. Krisada Chavananand	5/6	6/6
3. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	5/6	6/6
4. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	6/6	6/6
5. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	6/6	6/6
6. Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul	5/6	6/6
7. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	6/6	6/6
8. Mr. Peerapong Oeusoonthornwattana	6/6	6/6

7.3 Audit Committee

On 31 December 2022 Audit Committee consists of 3 members as follows:

Full Name	Position
1. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	Audit Committee Chairman and Independent director
2. Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul	Audit Committee
3. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	Audit Committee

Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul is Audit Committee that has sufficient knowledge and experience to review the reliability of the financial statements.

Audit Committee Meetings

Details of the Audit Committee meetings of the accounting year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 are as follow:

Full name	Number of Meetings Attended/Total Number of Meetings	
	2021	2022
1. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	4/4	4/4
2. Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul	4/4	4/4
3. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	4/4	4/4

The Company has prepared meeting schedules for meetings of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, the Nomination Committee and the Risk Management Committee for next year in advance. In addition, the Company also allows Independent Directors to request for discussion on any matter in addition to the predetermined meeting schedules.

7.4 Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Nomination and Remuneration Committee was appointed by the Board of Directorsin the Board of Directors'meeting at the end of 31 December 2022, the committee has the following 3 members:

Full Name	Position
1. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	The Nomination and Remuneration Chairman
2. Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
3. Mr. Peerapong Oeusoonthornwattana	Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Nomination Committee Meetings

Details of the Audit Committee meetings of the accounting year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 are as follow:

Full Name	Number of Meetings Attended/Total Number of Meetings	
	2021	2022
1. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	1/1	1/1
2. Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul	1/1	1/1
3. Mr. Peerapong Oeusoonthornwattana	1/1	1/1

7.5 Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee was appointed by the Board of Directors in the Board of Directors' meeting. At the end of 31 December 2022, the committee has the following 4 members:

Full Name	Position
1. Mr. Krisada Chavananand	Risk Management Chairman
2. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	Risk Management Committee
3. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	Risk Management Committee
4. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee meetings

Details of the Risk Management Committee meetings of the accounting year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 are as follow:

Full Name	Number of Meetings Attended/Total Number of Meetings	
	2021	2022
1. Mr. Krisada Chavananand	3/3	3/3
2. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	3/3	3/3
3. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	3/3	3/3
4. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	3/3	3/3

7.6 Management Committee

As of 31 December 2022, the Management Committee has the following 4 members:

Full Name	Position
1. Mr. Krisada Chavananand	Committee Member
2. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	Committee Member
3. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	Committee Member
4. Ms. Kem-Ngurn Chutchaiyun	Committee Member

7.7 Corporate Secretary General

Mrs. Apiradee Arunpitakgul is the company's secretary.

Authority, Work Scope, and Responsibility of the Secretary General

1.) Provide recommendations for the committee and executives on regulations and legalities that the Board of Directors should be informed.

2.) Manage activities of the Board of Directors, organizing Board of Directors meetings and Shareholders' Meetings. Record the minutes of these meetings and collaborate with relevant parties to ensure that the meetings' resolutions are implemented in the business.

3.) Prepare and file the following documents:
   1) Committee Registration
   2) Invitational Letter for the Board of Directors' Meeting, Board of Directors' Meeting Report, Company Annual Report
   3) Invitational Letter for the Shareholders' Meeting, Shareholders' Meeting Report

4.) Store transaction reports presented by the committee or executives

5.) Carry out other practices required by the SEC

7.8 Management

As of 31 December 2022, the Management has the following 4 members:

Full Name	Position
1.Mr. Krisada Chavananand	Chief Executive Officer
2. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	Deputy Executive Officerof Oil Palm Department
3. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	Deputy Executive Officer of Accounting & Finance andOffice Department
4. Ms. Kem-Ngurn Chutchaiyun	Assistant Deputy Executive Officer of Oil Palm Department

7.9 Committee and Management Payment Scale

Committee Payments

1) Cash Payments

A summary of the committee compensation (excluding management compensation) for the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Unit: Baht

Full name	For the Year Ended 31 December 2022		
	Amount of Payment	Amount of Payment	Amount of Payment
1. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	220,000	265,000	485,000
2. Mr. Voravith Chavananand	180,000	100,000	280,000
3. Mr. Krisada Chavananand	-	-	-
4. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	-	-	-
5. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	-	-	-
6. Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul	180,000	210,000	390,000
7. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	180,000	240,000	420,000
8. Mr. Peerapong Oeusoonthornwattana	-	30,000	30,000

2) Non-cash Payments

-None-

Executive Payments

Payments for the company's executives who are also committee members (excluding compensation for being committee members) and non-committee members in terms of bonuses and funds are summarized below:

Unit: Million.Baht

	For the Year Ended 31 December 2022	For the Year Ended 31 December 2021
Quantity (Number of People)	4	5
Payment (Millions of Baht)	5.96	6.25

7.10 Employees

Manpower

The company has manpower in total amount of 344 people at December 31, 2021 and 345 people at December 31, 2022 (Excluding management) as the detail in below table.

Department	Manpower (persons)	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2022
Factory Department	290	290
Business Development	9	8
Office Department	11	12
Finance Department	1	3
Accounting Department	11	11
Oil Palm Plantation Department	22	21
Total	**344**	**345**

Employee Compensation

Total employee Compensation (Excluding management) which includes salaries, cost of living allowances, overtime pay, bonusesand other allowancesare as follow:

Unit: Million.baht

List	For 2021	For 2022
Employee Compensation	71.85	71.06
Total	**71.85**	**71.06**

Employees have not set up the labor union. The Company has policy to treat all employees fairly and legally and the Company also has a good relationship with the staffs.

7.11 Labor dispute

-None-

7.12 Human resource Development Policy

The Company recognizes that the human resources are the most important to the company. So, the Company has the policy to improve employee personal skill in management skill, service skill, technical skill and teamwork for increase efficiency and safety at work. Due to the policy the company frequently has arranged in house training course and register to join the outsource training.

7.13 Provident Fund

The company has set up the provident fund since February 1, 2014

Corporate Governance Report

Report of Audit Committees

The Audit Committee contains the following independent members:

1.	Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	Audit Committee Chairman
2.	Mr. Jiraphant Asvatanakul	Audit Committee
3.	Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	Audit Committee

In the year 2022, the Audit Committee operated according to the scope and responsibilities stated in the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and the authority provided by the company's Board of Directors. Periodically, it had a total of 4 meetings that covered the following key points:

1. Review of Financial Statements and Financial Analysis Report the results of the quarterly and annual operations of the Company and its subsidiaries together with the management and auditors of the Company. The Audit Committee has considered that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the financial reporting standards and reliable. And the disclosure of material information in the financial statements is enough. There is also a formal auditor meeting to discuss independently about the important information for preparing financial statements.

2. Review the results of internal audit every quarter by the internal auditor's recommendation was also considered to support the internal audit activity independently, and the Company has transparent along with ensuring appropriate and effective solutions are available.

3. Meeting with external auditors and internal auditors to obtain useful suggestions for managing the business. The executives have been informed and adjusted accordingly suggestions to make the workers more efficient.

4. To consider related transactions that may has conflicts of interest to the Company including review the disclosure of information accurately and completely in accordance with the guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and other related to ensure that the transaction is reasonable, transparent and disclosed. Moreover, complying with good corporate governance principles and maximize benefits to the Company.

5. Review the suitability, the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems from the internal audit report to ensure that the Company's operations are effective and achieved goals.

6. Present to the Board of Directors to propose to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2023 to appoint the auditors from PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS LTD. is the Company's auditor for the year 2023 with auditing fee.

The Auditing Committee concluded that the company's management effectively performed according to corporate governance policies without violating any rules and regulations.

Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich

Audit Committee Chairman

21 February 2023

Responsibility of the Board of Directors on Corporate Financial Statements

The Board of Directors was responsible for the financial statements of the company and its affiliates, including the financial information publicized in the company's annual report of the year 2022. The financial reports were prepared according to the financial reporting standards of Thailand, using appropriate and consistent accounting practices. The company exercised prudence and best practices to publicize relevant information for the best interest of shareholders and investors, underscoring the company's transparency.

The Board of Directors established a risk management system and maintained appropriate and effective internal control systems to ensure the completeness and correctness of accounting information. The systems were also developed to protect the company's assets and safeguard against corruption and inappropriate business practices.

The Board of Directors appointed an Audit Committee to evaluate the company's accounting practices, financial statement quality, internal control systems, risk management, and information sharing policies. Results and recommendations of the Audit Committee are included in the annual report.

The financial statements of the company and affiliates were evaluated by independent external auditors. The Board of Directors supported the Audit Committee with necessary information and documents to complete the auditing process according to accounting standards. The analysis results of the auditors were included in the annual report.

The Board of Directors believes that the company's internal control systems are of high quality, assuring the credibility of the financial statements of the company and its affiliates for the year ended December 31th 2022. The company adhered to financial reporting regulations and relevant laws.

Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich

President

Mr. Krisada Chavananand

Managing Director

Internal Control and Relate Transactions

9 Management and Corporate Governance

9.1 Internal controls and Related party transactions

Internal controls

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited operates its internal controls according to international standards. The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) has established 5 main components necessary for internal control, namely: (1) control environment), (2) risk assessment, (3) control activities, (4) information & communication, and (5) monitoring activities. For the Company to achieve the objectives of internal control in all 5 areas, the Company has continuously performed the following actions:

The Board of Directors considered the sufficiency of the Company's internal control system according to the assessment form of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and was reviewed by the Audit Committee and commented that the Company's internal control system is sufficient and appropriate, with no significant deficiencies that may affect the achievement of the Company's main objectives. In this regard, the Company provides sufficient processes and personnel to ensure efficient operation of the internal control system. The reports prepared are accurate and reliable. The operation of the business is in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations to promote internal control and help the audit process to identify problems or risks efficiently and promptly. The Company is committed to implementing internal controls in each aspect as follows:

(1) Control Environment

The Board of Directors and executives are committed to the values of honesty and ethics in their operations, as well as supervising the Company's business operations in accordance with the Company's vision and mission. There is control environment to promote compliance with the internal control system policy as follows:

- The Board of Directors and the executives are independent from the management and are responsible for overseeing and developing internal control operations by stipulating good corporate governance policies and business codes of conduct, with policies to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, and anti-corruption practices. The Company has focused on communication and public relations of such policies, including penalties in case of violation of non-compliance by both management and all employees.
- The Company raises awareness and understanding of ethics and business codes of conduct for executives and employees through internal training courses, employee orientation and various activities. In addition, information on good corporate governance and business codes of conduct has

been published on the Company's website to encourage related parties such as partners, joint ventures, and company representatives to be acknowledged and to conduct business with ethics.

- The Board of Directors is independent from the management to oversee the overall business operations and give opinions on the strategic direction of the Company for use as a guideline for the preparation of business plans and action plans, as well as to follow up on the results of the Company's operations to ensure that the Company's operations can achieve the set goals.
- The Company has established an organizational structure in the form of a business group in order for the Company's management to be efficient and to operate in the same direction. The entire group of Companies has segregated duties in key areas to create a balance of power between each other and has assigned duties, responsibilities, and delegate powers appropriately according to the organizational structure. The management has established a structure of reporting channels, defining the appropriate authority and responsibilities to enable the Company to achieve its objectives under the supervision of the Board of Directors.
- The Company is committed to motivating, developing, and retaining competent personnel by sending them to attend training seminars inside and outside the agency, along with providing employees access to operational knowledge sources http://192.10.1.6/docvpo and http://192.10.1.6/isovpo This also includes recruiting personnel to join the work by defining recruitment criteria and personnel development, formulating succession plan, and setting up standardized performance evaluation process to consider incentives whereby 2022, the Company has set an annual performance appraisal.
- The Company assigns personnel to have duties and responsibilities in internal control, striving to make everyone aware of internal control that is the basis for achieving the Company's objectives. The internal control system is reviewed regularly. Every quarter, there will be internal auditors (external) who are independent in their work to review them to demonstrate that the internal control system is intact and is being strictly implemented.
- The Company has set sufficient objectives to identify and assess various risks associated with the achievement of the Company's objectives by focusing on the principles of “IGRC” (Integrated Governance, Risk and Compliance). Top management provide support for compliance with Governance, Risk, and Compliance. The Company stipulates good corporate governance and business ethics, with policies to ensure compliance with laws, rules, regulations, internal control, and corporate risk management by high-level executives to employees regularly by communicating through the Company's annual meeting to all executives and employees.

(2) Risk Assessment

The Company's Board of Directors and executives have given importance to risk management in order to build confidence in leading the organization to both short-term and long-term goals. Therefore, a Risk Management Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company and set up the Enterprise Risk Management Committee appointed by the Chief Executive Officer as well as set up specific committees for specific risks of business operations to directly increase management flexibility and can closely monitor various situations. The organization of such risk management structure serves to supervise the Company's risk management to be appropriate, efficient, and effective. The Company manages risks throughout the organization in a systematic and continuous manner by referring to risk management guidelines in accordance with the framework and guidelines that are internationally standardized. The risk assessment takes into account changes in both current and future risk factors related to business operations, including emerging risk factors and the potential for fraud and corruption, along with formulating risk management practices in order to ensure that the risks are at an acceptable level. There is a risk review process and regular monitoring of the implementation of risk management measures to enable the organization to achieve both short-term and long-term goals.

(3) Control activities

The Company has established control activities by considering the principles of good internal control such as segregation of duties and systematically delegating approval powers to groups of personnel to ensure that there is a system of checks and balances of authorities. There are policies and guidelines related to transactions that have or may have conflicts of interest, conducting transactions with transparency, verifiable, and fair, and transaction approvals take into account the best interests of the Company, etc.

- The Company has written regulations, policies, requirements, operational manuals, clearly defining the scope of powers and duties of the Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director, executives, and employees at each level and operating procedures as a guideline for the operation, along with reviewing the operation to be in accordance with the regulations, policies, requirements, and operating manuals on a regular basis.
- Review and design user rights on the Company's program system in accordance with the main position, segregation of duties and current operations in order to develop procedures for managing the rights based on positions of users on the Company's program system for employees in the group of Companies.
- The Company has established the security control process of the information technology system which is in accordance with the information security management system standards (VPO/HO-IT-65-

001) which is an internationally standardized framework and practice. This also include reviewing and updating requirements of the information technology security policy to be up-to-date and covering important activities, which all executives and employees must sign, acknowledge, and adhere to in order to build confidence in the Group's information system to ensure security and operatable continuously. In addition, training and communication to educate employees on the risks and prevention of new information technology threats are also held regularly in order to raise the standard of information technology security of the organization in accordance with the changing situation.

- Due to the ongoing Covid-19 situation in 2022, the Company has continued to implement important control measures to prevent potential risks, such as measures to maintain social distancing for employees, work from home, surveys for risks screening of employees, family, and close person, temperature measurement before entering the work area, including providing information management system to support effective working from home, and providing services in case of problems encountered by providing Service Desk, Onsite & Remote Support for continuous work and with efficiency for convenience and flexibility of employees to work and have access to information anytime, anywhere.
- The Company has established a process to supervise its subsidiaries so that the companies in the group have guidelines for their operations to be consistent with the policy framework, guidelines, and business strategy directions of the Company, as well as regularly monitoring the operations of the companies in the group with consistency and continuous.

(4) Information & Communication

The Company attaches great importance to the quality of the information and communication technology system, which is an important supporting part to ensure that internal controls can be operated effectively with the following information and communication management guidelines:

- The Company manages information by defining the layers of confidentiality, laying out guidelines for the storage of important documents and confidential documents, including internal and external operational information to ensure that information that is important and relevant to the Company's business operation is accurate, complete, sufficient for operation and timely use.
- In 2022, the Company continually attaches importance to personal data in accordance with the Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 by organizing training sessions and workshops to communicate basic knowledge and understanding and guidelines for legal compliance for all relevant departments and to assess the current management in order to formulate operational plans

and procedures for the management and protection of personal data as required by the Personal Data Protection Act on an ongoing basis.

- The Company requires that material content relating to the Company's operating results and meeting documents be delivered to the Board of Directors in advance of the Board of Directors' meeting so that the Board of Directors can analyze the information prior to making adequate decisions whereby the Board of Directors can request additional information from relevant agencies or persons.
- The Company provides several channels for communication within the organization, consisting of communication via corporate intranet, Email, group meetings which were held in a live online format via Zoom Cloud Meeting to be in line with the new normal and is an opportunity for all employees to access this activity more easily.
- The Company provides several channels for communication with external stakeholders such as via Website and LINE Official to convey important information of the Company to listen to suggestions and problems from employees and partners. There are also agencies that are directly responsible to disclose important information to stakeholders on a regular basis.
- The Company gives shareholders opportunity to propose agenda for the annual general meeting of shareholders and to nominate qualified persons to be considered for election as the Company's directors in advance in order to enhance good corporate governance on rights and equal treatment of shareholders. The 2023 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders which will be organized on Tuesday 25 April 2023 at 13.00 hours, the Company will be organizing the meeting in the electronic platform (E-AGM) via Zoom Cloud Meeting, which the Company will broadcast the meeting live from the Company's meeting room at 2044 Chavanan Building. New Petchburi Road, Bang Kapi Sub-district, Huai Khwang District, Bangkok. This meeting will be done in accordance with the Emergency Decree on Electronic Meetings B.E. 2020, including other related laws and regulations where it is done using modern technology with readiness to adapt and respond to new normal.
- The Company has established a complaint channel and clearly stipulated guidelines for handling complaints through the Website and LINE Official so that employees and third parties can access and be confident that complaints will be treated with transparency, fairness, and confidential within a reasonable time.

(5) As for monitoring activities

The Company has a process for monitoring and evaluating sufficiency of internal control, as well as establishing guidelines for improvement to ensure that the Company's internal control system is efficient and effective as follows:

- DIA & Associates Company Limited is an internal audit company (External) which is an independent unit reporting directly to the Audit Committee to review to ensure that the existing internal control is sufficient, appropriate, and has been performed regularly by reviewing and evaluating the effectiveness of internal control of various activities in accordance with the audit plan approved by the Audit Committee. The audit plan is consistent with the Company's strategic direction and significant risks affecting operations, as well as providing recommendations to support internal control. The management acknowledges and determines to make corrections according to recommendations and report the audit results to the Audit Committee regularly at every quarter. As for the assessment of internal control in accounting and finance, it is audited and reviewed by external auditor, with the audit results presented to and reviewed by the Audit Committee for quarterly and yearly consideration.
- The Company has continuously monitored and reported operations in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations (Compliance Monitoring and Reporting) in the group of companies to improve the process of monitoring compliance with laws, rules, and regulations through the preparation of Compliance assessment checklist to assess compliance to policies on operations supervision to be in accordance with the law, rules, and regulations (Compliance Policy).
- The Company has complied with the principles of internal control system according to the COSO international standard framework to build confidence to everyone in the organization that the Company's operations will be effective, efficient, and achieve the organization's objectives.

Related party transactions

Related party transactions with related companies for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company has connected transactions with its subsidiaries and subsidiaries in the same group It is a business related to the company, associates and individuals. Those items have been established using market prices or in accordance with the terms and criteria agreed in the contract between companies the details are as follows.

Company's name	**Relationship For the year ended 31 December 2022**	**Transactions with related parties**	Million bath		
			2020	2021	2022
Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd	Subsidiary - Direct shareholding 100%	**Statements of Income Transactions**			
		Purchase of goods	64.23	79.40	85.04
		Other income	0.02	0.03	0.04
		Statements of Financial Position Balances			
		Other receivable – subsidiaries	0.81 54.40	0.002 2.63	0.003 44.90

		Account Payable – subsidiaries			
VG Energy Co., Ltd	Subsidiary - Direct shareholding 100%	**Statements of Income Transactions**			
		Sales of goods	0.61	0.50	0.66
		Other income	3.90	2.62	1.01
		Statements of Financial Position Balances			
		Other receivable – subsidiaries	13.56	16.55	17.50
		Short-term loans to subsidiaries	95.05	15.95	33.95
Vichitbhan Logistics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary - Direct shareholding 100%	**Statements of Income Transactions**			
		Sales of services	16.68	7.52	9.28
		Purchasing machines	8.60	-	-
		Other income	0.08	0.04	0.01
		Statements of Financial Position Balances			
		Other receivable – subsidiaries	0.001	0.001	0.001
		Account Payable – subsidiaries	0.62	0.95	0.98
		Other receivable – subsidiaries	8.62	7.18	4.70
		Short-term loans to subsidiaries	-	-	-
Vichitbhan Construction Co., Ltd.	Related company - Common directors	**Statements of Income Transactions**			
		Other income	0.04	0.09	0.09
		Statements of Financial Position Balances			
		Other receivable - related parties	0.07	0.15	0.24
Chavananand Holding Co., Ltd.	Related company - Common directors and direct and indirect shareholding	**Statements of Income Transactions**			
		Sales of services	1.28	1.01	1.01
Chokananchumporn Co., Ltd.	Related company Related person	**Statements of Income Transactions**			
		Purchasing supplies	3.40	8.10	10.88
		Statements of Financial Position Balances			
		Account Payable - related parties	0.25	0.43	0.79

The Board of Directors opinion regarding the internal control of the Company

The Company recognizes the importance of a good internal control system according to the principles of good corporate governance; that is a fair, transparent, and secure system that can be checked. This will lead to the best interests of shareholders, employees, suppliers, communities, and other relevant parties.

The Company has appointed D.I.A. and Associates Co., Ltd. to audit and evaluates the Company internal control systems. D.I.A. and Associates Co., Ltd. has announced the results of monitor and evaluating internal control systems. The Company has taken to monitor and assess to continuously improve the Company's internal control system.

Additionally, the internal control in any of internal control system aspect will be reviewed by the D.I.A. and Associates Co., Ltd., which is planning the audit to cover all segments along with presenting it to the Board of Directors for approval on the audit plan to be monitored and reported to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the Company's internal control systems are appropriate and sufficient.

The Company has established sufficient internal controls to monitor the operations of its subsidiaries to protect the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries from being illegitimately used the directors or executives as well as transactions with persons who may have conflicts of interest and related party.

(1) Transaction Necessity and Appropriateness

Transactions between the company and other entities or individuals that may have conflicts of interest include revenue from asset sales, rental fees, and service fees of office buildings. The committee implemented preliminary inspection on the transactions, with the conclusion that the specific transactions have equitable, reasonable prices and conditions established for the overall benefit of the company.

(2) Policies or Procedures for Approving Transactions

These policies and procedures were established to ensure that the transactions are transparent and aimed for the overall benefit of the company. The company strictly adheres to legal regulations of the SEC and SET pertaining to such transactions. The Board of Directors, executives, and stakeholders are prohibited from attending the meeting for approval of the transactions. In cases where specific transactions require the Board of Directors authorization, the company will require the Audit Committee to attend the meeting to evaluate and present recommendations on the appropriateness of such transactions. The following policies apply to trade agreement transactions with general conditions and specialized conditions:

Trade Agreement Transactions with General Conditions

The transactions will be evaluated by the Audit Committee before being presented to the Board of Directors, which will then authorize the relevant departments to approve the transactions. The transactions must have a basis of fair trade, where all parties have bargaining power independent of influences from professional positions and authorities (e.g. board members, executives.)

The company will create a summary of all transactions to report to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors in every quarter.

Trade Agreement Transactions with Specialized Conditions

The transactions will be evaluated by the Audit Committee before being presented to the Board of Directors and/or shareholders for further assessment for approval. The practices must correspond to regulations of the SEC and SET.

If the Audit Committee is inexperienced in evaluating a certain type of transaction, the company may request specialized personnel from external sources, such as financial analysts, experts, and independent asset valuators to assess the transaction. The analysis of the Audit Committee and specialized personnel will be used as a factor for the Board of Directors or the shareholders' decision in approving the transaction. This will provide confidence that the transactions will not provide inequitable benefits to companies or particular shareholders, but rather a transparent maximization of every shareholder's wealth. The company will disclose transaction information annually and as a remark for financial statements approved by auditors.

(3) Prospects and Policies for Future Transactions

The company expects future transactions with companies and/or parties due to the necessity and overall benefit for its business. The prospects of the company's future transactions are summarized below:

1. Regular Business Support Activities: These include office building leases and purchase of fuel oil, with prices and trade conditions according to market mechanisms. The company expects these transactions to be continuous.
2. Transactions related to Assets or Services: These include purchase and sale of assets such as sale of automobiles to Vichitbhan Construction. The company expects these transactions to occur based on necessities.

After selling shares to the public, the company strictly follows regulations of SET and SEC in dealing with all transactions

Financial Statements

VICHITBHAN PALMOIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of investment in a subsidiary Refer to Note 8 'Critical estimates and judgements', and Note 15 'Investment in subsidiaries' to the financial statements. As at 31 December 2022, the Company had net investment in subsidiaries of Baht 305 million, which was net from the allowance for impairment of investment of Baht 230 million. Investment in subsidiaries represented 33% of the total assets in the separate financial statements. A subsidiary, VG Energy Company Limited, which operates a power plant, has continuously incurred losses over the past few years. Therefore, management performed an impairment assessment of the investment in this subsidiary. Management assessed the recoverable amount of investment in the subsidiary based on the value in use by considering discounted cash flow projection. From the assessment, management concluded that no additional impairment was required in 2022. I focused on this area, impairment of investment in a subsidiary, because of the significant value of investment in the subsidiary in the separate financial statements. The assessment of the recoverable amount of investment in a subsidiary involved management's subjective judgement on the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in the cash flow projection, such as the estimated palm fruit production and the discount rate.	I understood and evaluated management's valuation approach for assessing the impairment of investment in a subsidiary. I considered the approach to be appropriate in accordance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards. I evaluated the Group's budgeting procedures upon which the cash flow projection are based, and assessed the principles of management's discounted cash flow models. I assessed the appropriateness of key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow projection, and I assessed management's judgement on: • the estimated palm fruit production, by comparing the estimate with the historical production trend data, the cultivated area and the production capacity, • the discount rate, by comparing the rate with the cost of capital of the subsidiary and checking the rate is similar to others in the industry. I also used my firm's valuation expert to assess the reasonableness of the discount rate applied in the discounted cash flow model, including testing the accuracy of the calculation. Based on the above procedures, I found that the key assumptions used by management in assessing the impairment of the investment in a subsidiary to be reasonable based on available evidence and appropriate in light of the current circumstances.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of property, plant and equipment Refer to Note 8 'Critical estimates and judgements' and Note 16 'Property Plant and Equipment' to the financial statements. At 31 December 2022, the Group had property plant and equipment (net) of Baht 604 million, which was net from the allowance for impairment of property plant and equipment of Baht 81 million. Property plant and equipment (net) represented 82% of the total assets in the consolidated financial statements. Management considered there to be an indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment in the Group because the Toong-ka factory has been shut down since May 2016 and the Ta-Sae factory's operating yield has been low. Management assessed the recoverable amount based on value in use of property, plant and equipment by considering the discounted cash flow projection. From the assessment, management concluded that no additional impairment was required in 2022. I focused on this area, impairment of property, plant and equipment, because of the significant value of property, plant and equipment in the consolidated financial statements. The assessment of recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment involved management's subjective judgement on the reasonableness of key assumptions used in the cash flow projection, such as the estimated palm fruit production and the discount rate.	I understood and evaluated management's valuation approach for assessing the impairment of property, plant and equipment by using the value in use method. I considered the approach to be appropriate in accordance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards. I evaluated the budgeting procedures upon which the cash flow projection are based, and assessed the principles of management's discounted cash flow models. I assessed the appropriateness of key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow projection. I assessed management's judgement on: • the estimated palm fruit production, by comparing the estimate with the historical production trend data, the cultivated area and the production capacity, • the discount rate, by comparing the rate with the cost of capital of the subsidiary and checking the rate is similar to others in the industry. I also used my firm's valuation expert to assess the reasonableness of the discount rate applied in the discounted cash flow model, including testing the accuracy of the calculation. Based on the above procedures, I found that the key assumptions used by management in assessing the impairment of property, plant and equipment were reasonable based on the available evidence and appropriate in light of the current circumstances.

Other information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The audit committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 TSAs 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate 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 and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate 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 the audit committee 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 the audit committee 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 the audit committee, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Tithinun Vankeo
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 9432
Bangkok
20 February 2023

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements 2022 Baht	Consolidated financial statements 2021 Baht	Separate financial statements 2022 Baht	Separate financial statements 2021 Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,401,358	1,336,147	356,161	380,280
Trade and other receivables	11	46,213,590	62,057,428	57,425,391	74,377,185
Short-term loan to related parties	33.3	-	-	33,952,042	15,945,233
Inventories	13	62,677,412	116,606,721	61,836,164	115,003,008
Total current assets		111,292,360	180,000,296	153,569,758	205,705,706
Non-current assets					
Investments in associate	14	1,372,304	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	304,608,348	301,108,348
Property, plant and equipment	16	604,295,997	669,424,050	458,693,719	495,701,937
Right-of-use assets	17	8,583,190	10,206,585	8,269,898	9,423,355
Investment property	18	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	-
Deferred palm plantation cost	19	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	20	996,609	1,138,617	142,052	188,398
Deferred tax assets	21	3,274,478	2,935,941	1,417,521	986,572
Other non-current assets		9,071,306	6,449,857	7,367,912	5,234,765
Total non-current assets		628,743,884	691,305,050	780,499,450	812,643,375
Total assets		740,036,244	871,305,346	934,069,208	1,018,349,081

Director
Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Director
Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements 2022 Baht	Consolidated financial statements 2021 Baht	Separate financial statements 2022 Baht	Separate financial statements 2021 Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	23	89,288,810	209,576,907	88,804,757	208,051,012
Trade and other payables	22	13,858,549	11,059,760	60,106,675	18,412,392
Current portion of lease liabilities	23	2,539,937	2,667,592	2,216,672	2,193,513
Current portion of long-term borrowing	23	13,874,513	29,007,000	-	-
Income tax payable		4,827,697	5,679,834	-	-
Total current liabilities		124,389,506	257,991,093	151,128,104	228,656,917
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	23	5,964,040	7,299,843	5,964,040	6,976,578
Long-term borrowings	23	-	13,875,013	-	-
Retention		29,786	29,786	29,786	29,786
Employee benefit obligations	24	11,427,444	9,755,899	7,970,569	6,407,868
Deferred tax liabilities	21	1,084,921	976,442	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		18,506,191	31,936,983	13,964,395	13,414,232
Total liabilities		142,895,697	289,928,076	165,092,499	242,071,149
Equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital	25				
Ordinary shares, 940,000,000 shares at par value of Baht 1 each		940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000
Issued and fully paid-up share capital					
Ordinary shares, 940,000,000 shares at paid-up of Baht 1 each		940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000
Share premium	25	227,888,500	227,888,500	227,888,500	227,888,500
Discount from business combination under common control		(71,756,742)	(71,756,742)	-	-
Retained earnings (deficit)					
Appropriated - legal reserve	26	25,300,000	25,300,000	25,300,000	25,300,000
Unappropriated (deficit)		(525,307,984)	(540,054,488)	(424,211,791)	(416,910,568)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		596,123,774	581,377,270	768,976,709	776,277,932
Non-controlling interests		1,016,773	-	-	-
Total equity		597,140,547	581,377,270	768,976,709	776,277,932
Total liabilities and equity		740,036,244	871,305,346	934,069,208	1,018,349,081

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Revenue from sales		2,348,538,717	1,369,092,735	2,311,585,968	1,323,067,267
Cost of sales		(2,174,370,040)	(1,222,592,099)	(2,195,592,561)	(1,227,298,036)
Gross profit		174,168,677	146,500,636	115,993,407	95,769,231
Other income	27	1,861,212	17,214,904	1,805,543	17,588,639
Selling expenses		(23,723,967)	(16,240,309)	(23,092,652)	(15,620,811)
Administrative expenses		(92,041,060)	(82,567,711)	(66,925,772)	(62,383,528)
(Loss) gain from exchange rate		(25,104,671)	3,413,812	(25,104,671)	3,413,812
Expected credit loss/reversal		-	-	(1,436,843)	15,048,741
Finance costs	29	(7,994,369)	(10,787,085)	(6,967,177)	(8,977,591)
Share of loss of associate accounted for using equity method	14.1	(127,696)	-	-	-
Profit (loss) before income tax		27,038,126	57,534,247	(5,728,165)	44,838,493
Income tax (expense) benefit	30	(11,113,662)	(11,309,663)	30,148	(50,653)
Profit (loss) for the year		15,924,464	46,224,584	(5,698,017)	44,787,840
Other comprehensive income (expense):					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(2,069,311)	-	(2,004,007)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified		408,124	-	400,801	-
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of tax		(1,661,187)	-	(1,603,206)	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		14,263,277	46,224,584	(7,301,223)	44,787,840
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		16,407,691	46,224,584	(5,698,017)	44,787,840
Non-controlling interests		(483,227)	-	-	-
		15,924,464	46,224,584	(5,698,017)	44,787,840
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		14,746,504	46,224,584	(7,301,223)	44,787,840
Non-controlling interests		(483,227)	-	-	-
		14,263,277	46,224,584	(7,301,223)	44,787,840
Earnings (loss) per share - owners of the parent					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	31	0.02	0.05	(0.01)	0.05

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Consolidated financial statements							
	Attributable to owners of the parent							
	Capital contributed			Retained earnings (deficit)				
	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Share premium Baht	Premium (discount) from business combination under common control Baht	Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated (Deficit) Baht	Total owners of the parent Baht	Non-controlling interests	Total equity Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021	940,000,000	227,888,500	(71,756,742)	25,300,000	(586,279,072)	535,152,686	-	535,152,686
Changes in equity for year								
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	46,224,584	46,224,584	-	46,224,584
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021	940,000,000	227,888,500	(71,756,742)	25,300,000	(540,054,488)	581,377,270	-	581,377,270
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	940,000,000	227,888,500	(71,756,742)	25,300,000	(540,054,488)	581,377,270	-	581,377,270
Changes in equity for year								
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	14,746,504	14,746,504	(483,227)	14,263,277
Non-controlling interests from investment in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022	940,000,000	227,888,500	(71,756,742)	25,300,000	(525,307,984)	596,123,774	1,016,773	597,140,547

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Separate financial statements				
	Capital contributed		Retained earnings (deficit)		
	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Share premium Baht	Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated (Deficit) Baht	Total equity Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021	940,000,000	227,888,500	25,300,000	(461,698,408)	731,490,092
Changes in equity for year					
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	44,787,840	44,787,840
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021	940,000,000	227,888,500	25,300,000	(416,910,568)	776,277,932
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	940,000,000	227,888,500	25,300,000	(416,910,568)	776,277,932
Changes in equity for year					
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	(7,301,223)	(7,301,223)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022	940,000,000	227,888,500	25,300,000	(424,211,791)	768,976,709

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit (loss) before income tax		27,038,126	57,534,247	(5,728,165)	44,838,493
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16	82,587,666	117,281,755	49,494,985	79,757,909
Amortisation of intangible assets	20	198,718	270,349	103,056	179,155
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	17	3,008,475	2,904,127	2,538,537	2,434,189
Impairment losses on short-term loan to related parties (reversal)	33.3	-	-	1,232,191	(13,947,861)
Impairment losses on interest receivables (reversal)	11	-	-	204,652	(1,100,880)
Loss on devaluation value of inventories (reversal)	13	(1,701,635)	576,933	(1,700,056)	641,634
Reversal of allowance for obsolete inventories inventory		(169,379)	(214,103)	(141,806)	(223,940)
Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment	16	-	550,000	-	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	27	(917,297)	(9,933,477)	(401,147)	(8,774,182)
(Gain) loss from exchange rate		(744)	6,134	(744)	6,134
Employee benefit obligations	24	904,054	639,462	699,106	462,063
Interest expenses	29	7,994,369	10,787,085	6,967,177	8,977,591
Interest income	27	(23,564)	(23,402)	(1,007,150)	(2,652,720)
Share of loss from associate using equity method	14.1	127,696	-	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Trade and other receivables		15,235,268	56,690,000	17,529,821	57,183,415
Inventories		55,800,323	(82,797,298)	55,008,706	(82,468,934)
Other non-current assets		(2,937,586)	73,351	14,011	46,012
Trade and other payables		2,492,676	(2,406,321)	44,282,630	(52,990,840)
Employee benefit paid	24.1	(1,301,820)	(672,326)	(1,140,413)	(396,640)
Cash generated from operations		188,335,346	151,266,516	167,955,391	31,970,598
Interest paid		(8,022,669)	(10,834,477)	(6,990,967)	(9,021,572)
Interest received		23,564	23,402	20,769	55,832
Income tax paid		(11,399,776)	(8,403,037)	(2,147,158)	(1,429,246)
Withholding tax received		536,750	429,593	203,702	276,400
Net cash generated from operating activities		169,473,215	132,481,997	159,041,737	21,852,012

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements 2022 Baht	Consolidated financial statements 2021 Baht	Separate financial statements 2022 Baht	Separate financial statements 2021 Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash payment for short-term loans to related parties	33.3	-	-	(44,669,000)	(8,210,000)
Cash received from repayments of short-term loans to related parties	33.3	-	-	25,430,000	101,262,000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(17,364,169)	(3,235,237)	(15,290,274)	(3,168,466)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		1,196,021	30,479,950	679,852	29,320,510
Purchase of intangible assets	20	(56,710)	(30,700)	(56,710)	(20,000)
Payments for acquisition of associate	14.1	(1,500,000)	-	-	-
Payments for acquisition of subsidiary	15.2	-	-	(3,500,000)	-
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities		(17,724,858)	27,214,013	(37,406,132)	119,184,044
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from short-term borrowings from financial institutions		1,422,000,000	999,000,000	1,422,000,000	999,000,000
Repayments of short-term borrowings from financial institutions		(1,542,000,000)	(1,137,000,000)	(1,542,000,000)	(1,137,000,000)
Repayments of lease liabilities	32	(2,887,549)	(2,597,843)	(2,413,469)	(2,136,422)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	23	(29,007,500)	(18,037,500)	-	-
Proceeds from non-controlling interests		1,500,000	-	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(150,395,049)	(158,635,343)	(122,413,469)	(140,136,422)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,353,308	1,060,667	(777,864)	899,634
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		(240,760)	(1,301,427)	329,268	(570,366)
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		1,112,548	(240,760)	(448,596)	329,268
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,401,358	1,336,147	356,161	380,280
Bank overdrafts	23	(1,288,810)	(1,576,907)	(804,757)	(51,012)
		1,112,548	(240,760)	(448,596)	329,268
Non-cash transactions					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment on credit		539,190	165,022	118,219	165,022
Right-of-use building under lease agreement	17	1,385,080	-	1,385,080	-

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a Public Company Limited which is incorporated and resident in Thailand. The address of the Company's registered office is as follows:

The Company's registered head office is located at 2044, Chavananand Building, Phetburi Extension Road, Bangkapi, Huaykwang, Bangkok.

The Company's Thasae factory is located at 29 Moo 3, Sap Anan, Thasae, Chumporn.

The Company's ThungKha factory is located at 170 Moo 6, ThungKha, Mueang, Chumporn.

The Company's is engaged in palm plantation and palm oil extraction.

The Company is listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. For reporting purposes, the Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as "the Group".

These Group consolidated and separate financial statements was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 20 February 2023.

2 Financial position

As of 31 December 2022, in the consolidated financial statement, the Group has the total current liabilities exceeding total current assets by Baht 13 million. These resulted in doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. To ensure a proper basis of going concern, management has prepared a cash flow forecast and assured that the estimation can be achieved by increase the capacity to buy palm fruit due to the increase in palm plantation in Chumphon province and reach the farmer as much as possible, resulting more palm fruits. In addition, there is a policy to reduce costs both production and management continuously. It also has a policy to develop and improve production continuously so that every step of production is effective to the maximum effectiveness. Furthermore, the Group has enough borrowing facilities. Accordingly, the Group could continue its operations as a going concern, and to fulfil all its financial obligations now and in the future. The undertaking was provided for a minimum period of twelve months from the financial statement date and there after.

3 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and the financial reporting requirements issued under the Securities and Exchange Act.

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except certain financial assets and liabilities (Including derivative instrument).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 8.

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

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

4 New and amended financial reporting standards

4.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 have no significant impacts to the Group.

4.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2023 and are relevant to the Group

Certain amended financial reporting standards have been issued that are not mandatory for the current reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Group.

a) **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.

b) **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.

c) **Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

The Group's management is assessing and considering the impact of the revised standards to the Group.

5 Accounting policies

5.1 Principles of consolidation

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method.

b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method.

c) Equity method

The investment is initially recognised at cost which is consideration paid and directly attributable costs.

The Group's subsequently recognises shares of its associates and joint ventures' profits or losses and other comprehensive income in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. The subsequent cumulative movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in associates and joint ventures equals or exceeds its interest in the associates and joint ventures, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates and joint ventures.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.1 Principles of consolidation (Cont'd)

d) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

If the ownership interest in associates and joint ventures is reduced but significant influence and joint control is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate. Profit or loss from reduce of the ownership interest in associates and joint ventures is recognise in profit or loss.

When the Group losses control, joint control or significant influence over investments, any retained interest in the investment is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value becomes the initial carrying amount of the retained interest which is reclassified to investment in an associate, or a joint venture or a financial asset accordingly.

e) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates and joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

5.2 Business combination

Business combination under common control

The Group accounts for business combination under common control by measuring acquired assets and liabilities of the acquiree at their carrying values presented in the highest level of the consolidation. The Group retrospectively adjusted the business combination under common control transactions as if the combination had occurred on the later of the beginning of the preceding comparative period and the date the acquiree has become under common control.

Consideration of business combination under common control are the aggregated amount of fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity instruments issued by the acquirer at the date of which the exchange in control occurs.

The difference between consideration under business combination under common control and the acquirer's interests in the carrying value of the acquiree is presented as "surplus arising from business combination under common control" in equity and is derecognised when the investment is disposed of (transferred to retained earnings).

5.3 Foreign currency translation

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's and the Group's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit and loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss.

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.4 Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated and Company statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date and bank overdrafts.

In the statements of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

5.5 Trade accounts receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or service performed in the ordinary course of business. Most of trade receivables have credit term around 7 - 15 days, so trade receivables are classified as current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditionally unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at its present value. The Group presented trade receivables at cost less allowance for doubtful accounts.

The impairment of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 5.7 (f).

5.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Costs of goods and supplies are determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of raw materials comprises both the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory less all attributable discounts. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and directly attributable costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

5.7 Financial assets

a) Classification

The Group classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments, the Group has an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) except those that are held for trading, they are measured at FVPL.

b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.7 Financial assets (Cont'd)

d) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

- FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), expect for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income is included in other income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

- FVPL: Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains

e) Equity instruments

The Group measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in FVOCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as dividend income when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments are reported together with changes in fair value.

f) Impairment

For trade and other receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach according to TFRS9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, the Group applies TFRS 9 general approach in measuring the impairment of those financial assets. Under the general approach, the 12-month or the lifetime expected credit loss is applied depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.7 Financial assets (Cont'd)

f) **Impairment** (Cont'd)

The Group assesses expected credit loss by taking into consideration forward-looking information and past experiences. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (probability-weighted present value of estimated cash shortfall). The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Group reflects the following:

- probability-weight estimated uncollectible amounts
- time value of money; and
- supportable and reasonable information as of the reporting date about past experience, current conditions and forecasts of future situations.

Impairment (and reversal of impairment) losses are recognised in profit or loss and as a separate item

5.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset, except for land which is considered to have an indefinite life, to its residual value over the estimated useful life or, if it is shorter, the lease term, as follows:

Building and building improvement	10 - 44 years
Machinery	5 - 27 years
Tool equipment and fixture	4 - 20 years
Office equipment	1 - 24 years
Vehicle	4 - 20 years

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

5.9 Investment property

Investment property of the Group included land that the Group is held without having objective for future use.

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the companies in the consolidated Group, is classified as investment property. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and borrowing costs.

Land is not depreciated.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.10 Deferred palm plantation cost

Palm plantation cost is recorded by cost method less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calcucated when palm trees begin to bear fruits which are expected to be in the fourth year by using the straight line method throughout the fruit bearing lift of palm trees, which is expected to be for 20 years from the first fruit bearing year. The maintaining cost of palm trees after the first fruit bearing year is recorded as expense in the income statement as soon as it occurred.

5.11 Other intangible assets

Research and development

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred.

Expenses incurred on development projects are recognised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technological feasibility, and only if the cost can be measured reliably. Other development expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Development costs that have been capitalised are amortised from the commencement of the commercial production of the product on a straight-line method basis over the period of its expected benefit, not exceeding 5 years.

Electricity production license

Expenses incurred on the process of renewal of electricity production are recognised when it is probable that thee license will be success considering its commercial and teachnological feasibility, and only if the cost can be measured reliably.

Cost of electricity production license is amortised over their useful life 10 years.

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs and these costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives 5 years.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

5.12 Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.13 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

The group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise of copy machine.

5.14 Financial liabilities

a) Classification

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

- Where the Group has an unconditional contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, it is considered a financial liability unless there is a predetermined or possible settlement for a fixed amount of cash in exchange of a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.

- Where the Group has no contractual obligation or has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset in settlement of the obligation, it is considered an equity instrument.

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

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.14 Financial liabilities (Cont'd)

b) Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

c) Derecognition and modification

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Group assesses whether the renegotiation / modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated / modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

5.15 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised.
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.16 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit-sharing and bonuses, and medical care that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

Defined contribution plan

The Group pays contributions to a separate fund on a voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Defined benefit plans

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated each three years by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Termination benefits

The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for the related restructuring. Benefits due more than 12 months are discounted to their present value.

5.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

5.18 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options (net of tax) are shown as a deduction in equity.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue include all revenues from ordinary business activities. All ancillary income in connection with the delivery of goods and rendering of services in the course of the Group's ordinary activities is also presented as revenue.

Revenue are recorded net of value added tax. They are recognised in accordance with the provision of goods or services, provided that collectibility of the consideration is probable.

Multiple element arrangements involving delivery or provision of multiple products or services are separated into distinct performance obligations. Total transaction price of the bundled contract is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling prices or estimated standalone selling prices. Each performance obligation is recognised as revenue on fulfillment of the obligation to the customer.

The Group manufactures and sells crude palmoil. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location. The Group has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract.

Revenues of the Group are recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied at point in time.

5.20 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

5.21 Segment reporting

Segment information has been prepared based on the internal report of the Group, which disaggregates its business by services or products.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as Cheif Executive Officer that makes strategic decisions.

6 Financial risk management

The group's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the future financial performance are as follows:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Market risk - foreign exchange	Financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Thai Baht	Cash flow forecasts	Foreign currency forwards as appropriate
Market risk - interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Cash flow forecasts	Interest rate swaps as appropriate
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

The Group's risk management is controlled by a central treasury department under policies approved by the board of directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and manages financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and other financial instruments as well as investment of excess liquidity.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

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Director

6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

6.1 Financial risk factors

The Group exposes to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Group Treasury Committee. The Group's policy includes areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The framework parameters are approved by the Board of Directors and uses as the key communication and control tools for Treasury team globally.

6.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily the US Dollars and RM Malaysia. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, and recognised assets and liabilities. The Group manage this risk by entering into forward exchange contracts when it considers appropriate.

Risk

The Group's and the Company's have foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Baht are as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2022		As at 31 December 2021	
	US Dollar Baht	Malaysian Ringgit Baht	US Dollar Baht	Malaysian Ringgit Baht
Trade and other payables	-	65,342	-	561,152

The aggregate net foreign gains/losses recognised in profit or loss were:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate Financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Net foreign exchange (loss) gain recognised in profit (loss) before income tax for the year	(25,104,671)	3,413,812	(25,104,671)	3,413,812

The change in foreign exchange rate does not have a significant impact to the Group.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

6.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

6.1.1 Market risk (Cont'd)

a) Foreign exchange risk (Cont'd)

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Company is primarily exposed to changes in Baht/Malaysian Ringgit exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in Malaysian Ringgit and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges.

	Impact to net profit	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Malaysian Ringgit to Baht exchange rate - increase 5% (2021: 5%)*	3,267	28,058
Malaysian Ringgit to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5% (2021: 5%)*	(3,267)	(28,058)

* Holding all other variables constant

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. During 2022 and 2021, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in Baht.

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest rate changes and the contractual re-pricing dates of the borrowings at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2022		2021	
	Baht	% of total loans	Baht	% of total loans
Variable rate borrowings	15,163,323	15%	44,458,920	18%
Fixed rate borrowings - repricing dates	88,000,000	85%	208,000,000	82%
	103,163,323	100%	252,458,920	100%

	Separate financial statements			
	2022		2021	
	Baht	% of total loans	Baht	% of total loans
Variable rate borrowings	804,757	1%	51,012	1%
Fixed rate borrowings - repricing dates	88,000,000	99%	208,000,000	99%
	88,804,757	100%	208,051,012	100%

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

As at 31 December 2022, the Group does not have long term borrowing due over one year, the change in interest rate do not have significant impact to the Group.

The percentage of total loans shows the proportion of loans that are currently at variable rates in relation to the total amount of borrowings. An analysis by maturities is provided in note 6.1.3

c) Price risk

The Group is exposed to oil price risk from substantial fluctuations in oil prices in the world market.

6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

6.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

6.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at a) amortised cost, b) at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and c) at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), derivative financial instruments as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

a) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'B' are accepted.

If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management.

Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash to mitigate credit risk. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers or specific industry sectors and/or regions

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company has 2 types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Trade and other receivables
- Loan to related parties

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

The management didn't set the provision of allowance for trade receivables due to the customer can paid within credit period.

Loan to related party

The Group has measured loans to related party by preparing the cash flow projection which is based on the related party's business plan for considering the ability to repay and calculating the expected credit loss. The Company regularly reassessed the incremental of related party's credit risk.

6.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. At the end of the reporting period the Group held cash and deposits at call of Baht 2,401,358 (2021: Baht 1,336,147) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group Treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors a) rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below); and b) cash and cash equivalents. In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining financing plans.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

6.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

a) Financing arrangements

The Group has access to the following undrawn credit facilities as at 31 December as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Floating rate				
Expiring within one year - Bank loans	1,793,022,387	1,555,734,295	1,777,106,440	1,540,860,190
Expiring beyond one year - Bank loans	103,000,000	103,000,000	-	-
	1,896,022,387	1,658,734,295	1,777,106,440	1,540,860,190

The Group mortgages lands together with construction, machinery and equipment as collaterals against the above loans as well as the transfer of beneficiary on the insurance to the lenders. These are also guaranteed by the directors of the Company and subsidiaries.

b) Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

a) all non-derivative financial liabilities; and
b) net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. For interest rate swaps, the cash flows have been estimated using forward interest rates applicable at the end of the reporting period.

	Consolidated financial statements				
Maturity of financial liabilities	Within 1 year Baht	2 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Carrying amount Baht
As at 31 December 2022					
Non - derivatives					
Bank overdrafts and short- term loans from financial institutions	89,288,810	-	-	89,288,810	89,288,810
Trade payables and other payables	8,027,082	-	-	8,027,082	8,027,082
Lease liabilities	3,046,509	4,655,354	2,971,200	10,673,063	8,503,977
Long-term borrowing from financial institutions	13,874,513	-	-	13,874,513	13,874,513
Retention	-	29,786	-	29,786	29,786
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	114,236,914	4,685,140	2,971,200	121,893,254	119,724,168
Total	114,236,914	4,685,140	2,971,200	121,893,254	119,724,168

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

6.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

b) Maturity of financial liabilities (Cont'd)

Maturity of financial liabilities	Within 1 year Baht	2 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Carrying amount Baht
Consolidated financial statements					
As at 31 December 2021					
Non - derivatives					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	209,576,907	-	-	209,576,907	209,576,907
Trade payables and other payables	6,497,414	-	-	6,497,414	6,497,414
Lease liabilities	2,946,483	5,388,074	2,671,200	11,005,757	9,967,435
Long-term borrowing from financial institutions	29,982,461	14,087,450	-	44,069,911	42,882,013
Retention	-	29,786	-	29,786	29,786
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	249,003,265	19,505,310	2,671,200	271,179,775	268,953,555
Total	249,003,265	19,505,310	2,671,200	271,179,775	268,953,555

Maturity of financial liabilities	Within 1 year Baht	2 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Carrying amount
Separate financial statements					
As at 31 December 2022					
Non - derivatives					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	88,804,757	-	-	88,804,757	88,804,757
Trade payables and other payables	55,897,558	-	-	55,897,558	55,897,558
Lease liabilities	2,556,909	4,652,219	2,971,200	10,180,328	8,180,712
Retention	-	29,786	-	29,786	29,786
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	147,259,224	4,682,005	2,971,200	154,912,429	152,912,813
Total	147,259,224	4,682,005	2,971,200	154,912,429	152,912,813

Maturity of financial liabilities	Within 1 year Baht	2 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Carrying amount
Separate financial statements					
As at 31 December 2021					
Non - derivatives					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	208,051,012	-	-	208,051,012	208,051,012
Trade payables and other payables	15,026,644	-	-	15,026,644	15,026,644
Lease liabilities	2,456,883	5,061,674	2,671,200	10,189,757	9,170,091
Retention	-	29,786	-	29,786	29,786
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	225,534,539	5,091,460	2,671,200	233,297,199	232,277,533
Total	225,534,539	5,091,460	2,671,200	233,297,199	232,277,533

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

6.2 Capital management

6.2.1 Risk management

The objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Group is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

- the gearing ratio must be between 0 - 2.5, and
- the Debt Service Coverage ratio must be not less than 1.25

The Group has complied with the gearing ratio at 0.63 but the debt service coverage ratio is 0.89 The Group received waiver letter from bank dated 10 November 2022 regarding a relieve an enforcement of debts covenants to maintain debts service coverage ratio.

7 Fair value

As at 31 December 2022, the Group has no financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value because most of them classified as current portion. Borrowings and loans carry interest rate close to the market rate and floating interest rates. The Group's management believes that the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities do not significant change from the book value of those financial assets and financial liabilities.

The estimated fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with a residual maturity less than one year is close to their face value less the amount that has been adjusted from the credit level. The fair value of financial liabilities used for disclosure is estimated based on discounted cash flow that the Group or the Company can borrow using similar financial instruments interest rate at the current market rate.

The measurement of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 5.7 and Note 5.14

8 Critical estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimated impairment of asset

The Group tests whether asset, which comprise investment in subsidiaries and property, plant, and equipment, has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 5.12. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations or fair value less cost to sell as appropriate. These calculations require the use of estimates. Disclosures about estimated impairment of investment in subsidiaries and property, plant, and equipment are provided in Note 15 and 16 respectively.

Allowance for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories

The Group has made allowance, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories by estimating the net realisable value was calculated from the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses. Furthermore, the calculation of the net realisable estimation was based on historical experiences, management's knowledge of the industry and future market trends.

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Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

8 Critical estimates and judgements (Cont'd)

Retirement benefits

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of assumptions. Key assumptions used and impacts from possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in Note 24.

Determination of lease terms

Critical judgement in determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of properties, the most relevant factors are historical lease durations, the costs and conditions of leased assets.

Most extension options on offices and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Group considers a) the underlying asset condition and/or b) insignificant cost to replace the leased assets.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstance affecting this assessment occur, and that it is within the control of the Group.

Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Group determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

- Where possible, use recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusting to reflect changes in its financing conditions.
- Make adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs used in the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

9 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as Managing Director that makes strategic decisions.

The Group is principally engaged in crude palm oil and kernel production. Although, the Group has power plant business but it doesn't solely generate income since it has to use waste water from crude palm oil production. On the other hand, the palm oil plant could net operate without wastewater treatment from power plant. The operations are carried out in Thailand. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. As a result, all of revenue, operating profits and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to the aforementioned reportable operating segment and geographical area.

The Group has 3 major customers which operate in crude palm oil and kernel businesses. The revenue generated from those customers is 80.22% of total revenue in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: 80.37%).

Revenues of the Group are recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied at point in time.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cash on hand	115,031	108,492	51,044	38,433
Cash at banks				
Current accounts	582,644	582,874	256,704	299,913
Saving accounts	1,703,683	644,781	48,413	41,934
	2,401,358	1,336,147	356,161	380,280

As at 31 December 2022, deposits held at call with banks carry interest at the rate of 0.13% - 1.00% per annum (2021: 0.13% - 1.00% per annum).

11 Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Third parties				
- Trade accounts receivable	39,560,291	56,585,104	37,717,419	55,146,356
- Unbilled revenue	2,647,929	675,270	-	-
Total	42,208,220	57,260,374	37,717,419	55,146,356
Less Loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Trade accounts receivable, net	42,208,220	57,260,374	37,717,419	55,146,356
Amounts due from related parties	274,099	153,347	20,005,459	18,757,516
Less Loss allowance	-	-	(2,257,717)	(2,053,065)
Amounts due from related parties, net (Note 33.2)	274,099	153,347	17,747,742	16,704,451
Prepaid expenses	3,009,016	3,057,983	1,648,270	1,713,166
Advances	111,832	329,741	98,690	129,628
Prepaid corporate income tax	-	608,570	-	203,702
Others	2,106,119	2,143,109	329,097	595,709
Total other receivable	5,226,967	6,139,403	2,076,057	2,642,205
Less Loss allowance	(1,495,696)	(1,495,696)	(115,827)	(115,827)
Other receivable, net	3,731,271	4,643,707	1,960,230	2,526,378
Trade and other receivables, net	46,213,590	62,057,428	57,425,391	74,377,185

Fair values of trade receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

11 Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

The loss allowance was determined as follows for trade receivables:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Current Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	6 - 12 months Baht	Over 12 months Baht	Total Baht
31 December 2022						
Gross carrying amount						
- unbilled revenue	2,647,929	-	-	-	-	2,647,929
- trade receivables	39,560,291	-	-	-	-	39,560,291
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2021						
Gross carrying amount						
- unbilled revenue	675,270	-	-	-	-	675,270
- trade receivables	56,585,104	-	-	-	-	56,585,104
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Separate financial statements					
	Current Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	6 - 12 months Baht	Over 12 months Baht	Total Baht
31 December 2022						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	37,717,419	-	-	-	-	37,717,419
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2021						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	55,146,356	-	-	-	-	55,146,356
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-

The reconciliations of loss allowance for trade receivables for the year ended 31 December are as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Amounts due from related parties		Other receivable	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January	-	-	(1,495,696)	(1,495,696)
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing loss allowance at 31 December	-	-	(1,495,696)	(1,495,696)

	Separate financial statements			
	Amounts due from related parties		Other receivable	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January	(2,053,065)	(3,153,945)	(115,827)	(115,827)
Decrease (increase) in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	(204,652)	1,100,880	-	-
Closing loss allowance at 31 December	(2,257,717)	(2,053,065)	(115,827)	(115,827)

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

12 Financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,401,358	1,336,147	356,161	380,280
Trade and other receivables	40,387,041	57,980,093	55,794,258	72,446,517
Short-term loan to related parties	-	-	33,952,042	15,945,233
Other non-current assets	178,732	117,050	117,050	117,050
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	89,288,810	209,576,907	88,804,757	208,051,012
Trade and other payables	8,027,082	6,497,414	55,897,558	15,026,644
Current portion of long-term borrowing	13,874,513	29,007,000	-	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	2,539,937	2,667,592	2,216,672	2,193,513
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	13,875,013	-	-
Lease liabilities	5,964,040	7,299,843	5,964,040	6,976,578
Retention	29,786	29,786	29,786	29,786

12.1 Other financial assets at amortised cost

a) Classification of financial assets at amortised cost

The Group classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest

Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group.

13 Inventories

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Finished good	50,289,552	107,357,870	50,899,476	107,424,394
Spare parts	11,677,576	10,415,449	10,361,640	9,031,603
Supplies	1,919,640	1,913,772	1,510,871	1,324,696
Total	63,886,768	119,687,091	62,771,987	117,780,693
Less Allowance for decline values of inventories and obsolete	(1,209,356)	(3,080,370)	(935,823)	(2,777,685)
Inventories	62,677,412	116,606,721	61,836,164	115,003,008

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

13 Inventories (Cont'd)

During the years ended 2022 and 2021, amounts recognised as cost of sales in profit or loss are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	2,086,911,202	1,121,225,750	2,127,774,189	1,145,157,028
(Reversal of) write-down inventories to net realisable value	(1,701,635)	576,933	(1,700,056)	641,634

14 Investment in associate

14.1 Interests in associate

As at 31 December 2022, the material investments in associate is as follows:

Entity name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	% Ownership interest 2022 (%)	% Ownership interest 2021 (%)	Consolidated financial statements Investment in Equity method 2022 (Baht)	Consolidated financial statements Investment in Equity method 2021 (Baht)	Separate financial statements Investment in Cost method 2022 (Baht)	Separate financial statements Investment in Cost method 2021 (Baht)
Associate under Ragtai Center Co., Ltd.								
Mukdahan Ragtai Co., Ltd. (Indirect shareholding)	Kidney dialysis	Thailand	21.00	-	1,372,304	-	-	-

On 19 July 2022, the Executive Committee Meeting No. 24/2022 of the Company approved Ragtai Center Co., Ltd. to invest in the Mukdahan Ragtai Co., Ltd., a newly established company in Thailand, the business of kidney dialysis service by acquiring of 30,000 shares at Baht 20 per share totaling Baht 600,000, equivalent to 30% of Mukdahan Ragtai Co., Ltd. On 18 August 2022, Ragtai Center Co. Ltd. paid 100% of shareholding interest totaling Baht 600,000.

On 9 November 2022, the Executive Committee Meeting No. 37/2022 of the Company approved Ragtai Center Co., Ltd. to invest in the Mukdahan Ragtai Co., Ltd. by increase share capital of 150,000 shares at Baht 20 per share totaling Baht 3,000,000, the company approved to acquired 45,000 shares at Baht 20 per share totaling Baht 900,000 to maintain the ownership interest of 30%. On 17 November 2022, Ragtai Center Co. Ltd. paid 100% of shareholding interest totaling Baht 900,000.

a) Commitments and contingent liabilities in respect of associate

There are no contingent liabilities in respect of the Group's interest in associate.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

14 Investment in associate (Cont'd)

14.1 Interests in associate (Cont'd)

b) Summarised financial information for associate

The table below is summarised of financial information for associates that are material to the Group. The financial information is included in associates own financial statements which has been adjusted with the adjustments necessary for the equity method including, adjusting fair value and differences in accounting policy.

	Mukdahan Ragtai Co.,Ltd.	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Summarised of performance		
Revenue	-	-
Loss from continuing operations	(425,654)	-
Total comprehensive income	(425,654)	-
Summarised of statement of financial position		
Current assets	1,421,532	-
Non-current assets	4,420,027	-
Current liabilities	1,267,213	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Net assets	4,574,346	-

	Mukdahan Ragtai Co., Ltd.	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Reconciliation to carrying amounts:		
Closing net assets	4,574,346	-
Group's share in associates (30%)	1,372,304	-

c) Change in investment in associate

	Consolidated financial statement	Separate financial statement
	Baht	Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2022		
Opening net book amount	1,500,000	-
Share of loss	(127,696)	-
Closing net book amount	1,372,304	-

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

15 Investments in subsidiaries

15.1 Investment details

Entity name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	% Ownership interest 2022	% Ownership interest 2021
Subsidiaries				
Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd.	Oil palm plantation and distribution its production	Thailand	99.99	99.99
VG Energy Co., Ltd.	Generating and selling electric power	Thailand	99.99	99.99
Vichitbhan Logistics Co., Ltd.	Transportation business	Thailand	99.99	99.99
Ragtai Center Co., Ltd.	Kidney dialysis	Thailand	70.00	-

15.2 Movements of investments

	Separate financial statements 2022 Baht	Separate financial statements 2021 Baht
Investment in subsidiaries - at cost	531,108,348	531,108,348
Less Allowance for impairment	(230,000,000)	(230,000,000)
Closing net book amount	301,108,348	301,108,348
For the year ended 31 December		
Opening net book amount	301,108,348	301,108,348
Increase in investment	3,500,000	-
Closing net book amount	304,608,348	301,108,348

On 12 July 2022, the Executive Committee Meeting No. 23/2022 of the Company passed a resolution to invest in the Ragtai Center Company Limited (Ragtai Center), a newly established company in Thailand, the business of kidney dialysis service by acquiring of 1,400,000 shares at Baht 5 per share totaling Baht 7,000,000, equivalent to 70% of Ragtai Center Company Limited. On 18 July 2022, the Company paid 25% of shareholding interest totaling Baht 1,750,000. On 28 November 2022, the Company paid 25% of shareholding interest totaling Baht 1,750,000.

Impairment

A subsidiary, which operates a power plant, has continuously incurred losses over the past years. Therefore, management performed an impairment assessment of the investment in this subsidiary.

The recoverable amount of Cash Generating Unit (CGU) including investment in a subsidiary is based on value in use. These calculations used pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets for 20 years. The cash flows are extrapolated using assumptions including the estimated of palm fruits production by comparing the estimate with the historical production trend data and pre-tax discount rate that reflects risks relating to the same industry using a rate of 10.85% for the separate financial statement. The management concluded that there is no additional impairment in 2022.

The recoverable amount is calculated based on value in use exceed carrying value. In case of an increased or decreased discount rate by 0.50%, value in use will be less than carrying value, which results in no loss from impairment.

15.3 Non-controlling interest

Total non-controlling interest at 31 December 2022 of Baht 1,016,773 belongs to Ragtai Center Co., Ltd. Total amount of non-controlling interest is considered immaterial to the Group's equity.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

16 Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated financial statements								
	Land Baht	Building and building improvement Baht	Machinery Baht	Factory equipment and tool Baht	Office equipment and fixtures Baht	Vehicle Baht	Equipment for sprinkle project Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2021									
Cost	96,588,127	579,380,190	2,038,844,498	55,637,093	65,920,372	118,227,556	14,466,944	4,266,231	2,973,331,011
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(315,513,030)	(1,552,330,657)	(42,559,184)	(53,637,592)	(108,474,720)	(14,466,933)	-	(2,086,982,116)
Allowance for impairment	-	(17,699,369)	(63,113,642)	-	(384,700)	-	-	-	(81,197,711)
Net book value	96,588,127	246,167,791	423,400,199	13,077,909	11,898,080	9,752,836	11	4,266,231	805,151,184
For the year ended 31 December 2021									
Opening net book value	96,588,127	246,167,791	423,400,199	13,077,909	11,898,080	9,752,836	11	4,266,231	805,151,184
Additions	-	-	713,935	915,074	1,007,085	-	-	15,000	2,651,094
Disposals, net	(19,222,500)	(305,512)	(90,373)	(608,382)	(242,855)	(76,846)	(5)	-	(20,546,473)
Write-off, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(550,000)	(550,000)
Depreciation charge	-	(17,686,618)	(92,772,110)	(3,336,306)	(1,504,042)	(1,982,679)	-	-	(117,281,755)
Closing net book value	77,365,627	228,175,661	331,251,651	10,048,295	11,158,268	7,693,311	6	3,731,231	669,424,050
At 31 December 2021									
Cost	77,365,627	578,848,692	2,037,736,313	54,169,239	63,349,137	109,395,249	12,934,549	3,731,231	2,937,530,037
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(332,973,662)	(1,643,371,020)	(44,120,944)	(51,806,169)	(101,701,938)	(12,934,543)	-	(2,186,908,276)
Allowance for impairment	-	(17,699,369)	(63,113,642)	-	(384,700)	-	-	-	(81,197,711)
Net book value	77,365,627	228,175,661	331,251,651	10,048,295	11,158,268	7,693,311	6	3,731,231	669,424,050

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

16 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

	Consolidated financial statements									
	Land Baht	Building and building improvement Baht	Machinery Baht	Factory equipment and tool Baht	Office equipment and fixtures Baht	Vehicle Baht	Equipment for sprinkle project Baht	Medical equipment Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022										
Cost	77,365,627	578,848,692	2,037,736,313	54,169,239	63,349,137	109,395,249	12,934,549	-	3,731,231	2,937,530,037
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(332,973,662)	(1,643,371,020)	(44,120,944)	(51,806,169)	(101,701,938)	(12,934,543)	-	-	(2,186,908,276)
Allowance for impairment	-	(17,699,369)	(63,113,642)	-	(384,700)	-	-	-	-	(81,197,711)
Net book value	77,365,627	228,175,661	331,251,651	10,048,295	11,158,268	7,693,311	6	-	3,731,231	669,424,050
For the year ended 31 December 2022										
Opening net book value	77,365,627	228,175,661	331,251,651	10,048,295	11,158,268	7,693,311	6	-	3,731,231	669,424,050
Additions	-	-	1,772,683	1,198,357	2,362,757	2,250,000	-	363,813	9,790,727	17,738,337
Disposals, net	-	-	(59,403)	(147,662)	(69,628)	(2,031)	-	-	-	(278,724)
Depreciation charge	-	(16,732,026)	(59,459,898)	(3,194,554)	(1,433,688)	(1,766,296)	-	(1,204)	-	(82,587,666)
Closing net book value	77,365,627	211,443,635	273,505,033	7,904,436	12,017,709	8,174,984	6	362,609	13,521,958	604,295,997
At 31 December 2022										
Cost	77,365,627	578,304,274	2,033,196,325	53,785,562	62,725,101	106,083,300	12,934,549	363,813	13,521,958	2,938,280,509
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(349,680,307)	(1,696,577,650)	(45,881,126)	(50,322,692)	(97,908,316)	(12,934,543)	(1,204)	-	(2,253,305,838)
Allowance for impairment	-	(17,180,332)	(63,113,642)	-	(384,700)	-	-	-	-	(80,678,674)
Net book value	77,365,627	211,443,635	273,505,033	7,904,436	12,017,709	8,174,984	6	362,609	13,521,958	604,295,997

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

16 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

	Separate financial statements								
	Land Baht	Building and building improvement Baht	Machinery Baht	Factory equipment and tool Baht	Office equipment and fixtures Baht	Vehicle Baht	Equipment for sprinkle project Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2021									
Cost	154,104,029	365,601,677	1,104,533,148	48,626,338	28,351,874	33,651,234	12,751,948	4,025,521	1,751,645,769
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(148,317,399)	(896,416,997)	(33,165,291)	(23,040,277)	(32,533,241)	(12,751,944)	-	(1,146,225,149)
Allowance for impairment	-	(10,495,432)	(313,642)	-	(369,200)	-	-	-	(11,178,274)
Net book value	154,104,029	206,788,846	207,802,509	15,461,047	4,942,397	1,117,993	4	4,025,521	594,242,346
For the year ended 31 December 2021									
Opening net book value	154,104,029	206,788,846	207,802,509	15,461,047	4,942,397	1,117,993	4	4,025,521	594,242,346
Additions	-	-	-	892,793	856,035	-	-	15,000	1,763,828
Disposals, net	(19,222,500)	(305,512)	(90,373)	(608,333)	(242,778)	(76,832)	-	-	(20,546,328)
Depreciation charge	-	(13,990,483)	(60,035,767)	(3,172,262)	(1,854,314)	(705,083)	-	-	(79,757,909)
Closing net book value	134,881,529	192,492,851	147,676,369	12,573,245	3,701,340	336,078	4	4,040,521	495,701,937
At 31 December 2021									
Cost	134,881,529	365,070,179	1,102,711,028	47,835,805	26,721,299	31,977,219	12,751,948	4,040,521	1,725,989,528
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(162,081,896)	(954,721,017)	(35,262,560)	(22,650,759)	(31,641,141)	(12,751,944)	-	(1,219,109,317)
Allowance for impairment	-	(10,495,432)	(313,642)	-	(369,200)	-	-	-	(11,178,274)
Net book value	134,881,529	192,492,851	147,676,369	12,573,245	3,701,340	336,078	4	4,040,521	495,701,937

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

16 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

	Separate financial statements								
	Land Baht	Building and building improvement Baht	Machinery Baht	Factory equipment and tool Baht	Office equipment and fixtures Baht	Vehicle Baht	Equipment for sprinkle project Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022									
Cost	134,881,529	365,070,179	1,102,711,028	47,835,805	26,721,299	31,977,219	12,751,948	4,040,521	1,725,989,528
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(162,081,896)	(954,721,017)	(35,262,560)	(22,650,759)	(31,641,141)	(12,751,944)	-	(1,219,109,317)
Allowance for impairment	-	(10,495,432)	(313,642)	-	(369,200)	-	-	-	(11,178,274)
Net book value	134,881,529	192,492,851	147,676,369	12,573,245	3,701,340	336,078	4	4,040,521	495,701,937
For the year ended 31 December 2022									
Opening net book value	134,881,529	192,492,851	147,676,369	12,573,245	3,701,340	336,078	4	4,040,521	495,701,937
Additions	-	-	454,750	1,107,682	1,782,609	-	-	9,420,430	12,765,471
Disposals, net	-	-	(59,403)	(147,661)	(69,613)	(2,027)	-	-	(278,704)
Depreciation charge	-	(13,034,826)	(31,470,666)	(3,056,609)	(1,706,623)	(226,261)	-	-	(49,494,985)
Closing net book value	134,881,529	179,458,025	116,601,050	10,476,657	3,707,713	107,790	4	13,460,951	458,693,719
At 31 December 2022									
Cost	134,881,529	365,070,179	1,096,853,107	47,376,117	25,624,786	31,102,272	12,751,948	13,460,951	1,727,120,889
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(175,116,722)	(979,938,414)	(36,899,460)	(21,547,873)	(30,994,482)	(12,751,944)	-	(1,257,248,895)
Allowance for impairment	-	(10,495,432)	(313,643)	-	(369,200)	-	-	-	(11,178,275)
Net book value	134,881,529	179,458,025	116,601,050	10,476,657	3,707,713	107,790	4	13,460,951	458,693,719

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

16 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

Capital expenditure contracted for at the statement of financial position date, but not recognised in the financial statements is presented as follows:

	Currency	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Property, plant and equipment	Baht	4,577,763	12,573,873	4,577,763	12,573,873

Amortisation recognised in profit and loss that are related to property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cost of goods sold	73,008,430	105,630,750	41,911,084	70,486,367
Administrative expense	9,579,236	11,651,005	7,583,901	9,271,542
Total	82,587,666	117,281,755	49,494,985	79,757,909

Impairment

Since a factory has been shut down and another factory's operating yield has been low, management assessed the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets based on value in use.

The recoverable amount of Cash Generating Unit (CGU) including property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is calculated based on value in use. These calculations used pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets for 20 years. The cash flows are extrapolated using assumptions including the estimated of palm fruits production by comparing the estimate with the historical production trend data and pre-tax discount rate that reflects risks relating to the same industry using a rate of 10.96% for the consolidated and the separate financial statement. The management concluded that there is no additional impairment in 2022.

The recoverable amount is calculated based on value in use exceed carrying value. In case of an increased or decreased discount rate by 0.50%, value in use still exceed carrying value, which results in no loss from impairment.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company and subsidiaries have mortgaged the land together with construction and part of machines at the book value of Baht 410,320,920 (2021: Baht 444,294,599). In the Company financial statements, the Company has mortgaged its land together with construction and part of machines at the book value of Baht 246,310,662 (2021: Baht 256,066,907) as collaterals for bank overdraft, short-term and long-term borrowings (Notes 23).

17 Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use asset balance are as follows:

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Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2022 Baht	31 December 2021 Baht	31 December 2022 Baht	31 December 2021 Baht
Ramps	4,989,310	5,787,777	4,989,310	5,787,777
Land	2,140,044	2,431,627	2,140,044	2,431,627
Vehicles	879,501	551,342	879,501	551,342
Building	574,335	1,435,839	261,043	652,609
Total	8,583,190	10,206,585	8,269,898	9,423,355

17 Right-of-use assets (Cont'd)

For the year ended 31 December, amounts charged to profit or loss and cash flows relating to leases are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Ramps Baht	Lands Baht	Buildings Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2021	7,218,818	2,723,210	2,297,342	871,342	13,110,712
Depreciation charge	(1,431,041)	(291,583)	(861,503)	(320,000)	(2,904,127)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	5,787,777	2,431,627	1,435,839	551,342	10,206,585
Additional	690,080	-	-	695,000	1,385,080
Depreciation charge	(1,488,547)	(291,583)	(861,504)	(366,841)	(3,008,475)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	4,989,310	2,140,044	574,335	879,501	8,583,190

	Separate financial statements				
	Ramps Baht	Lands Baht	Buildings Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2021	7,218,818	2,723,210	1,044,174	871,342	11,857,544
Depreciation charge	(1,431,041)	(291,583)	(391,565)	(320,000)	(2,434,189)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	5,787,777	2,431,627	652,609	551,342	9,423,355
Additional	690,080	-	-	695,000	1,385,080
Depreciation charge	(1,488,547)	(291,583)	(391,566)	(366,841)	(2,538,537)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	4,989,310	2,140,044	261,043	879,501	8,269,898

The expense relating to leases that not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use

For the year ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	200,507	225,986	200,507	225,986
Total cash outflow for leases	200,507	225,986	200,507	225,986

18 Investment property

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
As at 31 December		
Cost - Land	1,150,000	1,150,000
Net book amount	1,150,000	1,150,000
Fair value	2,806,820	2,503,380

The fair value of investment properties are based on the valuation of Department of Land by using the local market sales comparison approach. The fair values are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

19 Deferred palm plantation cost

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Palm plantation Baht	Palm seedlings cost Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2021			
Cost	200,344,298	23,401	200,367,699
Less Accumulated amortisation	(200,185,464)	-	(200,185,464)
Less Allowance for impairment	(158,834)	(23,401)	(182,235)
Net book value	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022			
Cost	200,344,298	23,401	200,367,699
Less Accumulated amortisation	(200,185,464)	-	(200,185,464)
Less Allowance for impairment	(158,834)	(23,401)	(182,235)
Net book value	-	-	-

	Separate financial statements		
	Palm plantation Baht	Palm seedlings cost Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2021			
Cost	47,973,024	-	47,973,024
Less Accumulated amortisation	(47,909,659)	-	(47,909,659)
Less Allowance for impairment	(63,365)	-	(63,365)
Net book value	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022			
Cost	47,973,024	-	47,973,024
Less Accumulated amortisation	(47,909,659)	-	(47,909,659)
Less Allowance for impairment	(63,365)	-	(63,365)
Net book value	-	-	-

The deferred palm plantation cost was on the land where permit has been granted for beneficial utilisation or residing in the sanctuary of the Nation Rub-Ror Reserve Forest and Sa-Lui Forest by the director-general of Royal Forest Department (Note 34.1).

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

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Director

20 Intangible assets

	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements	
	Computer program Baht	Cost of research and development in progress Baht	Cost of electricity Production license Baht	Total Baht	Computer program Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2021						
Cost	10,370,999	8,042,000	832,928	19,245,927	10,155,068	10,155,068
Less Accumulated amortisation	(9,813,249)	-	(12,412)	(9,825,661)	(9,807,515)	(9,807,515)
Allowance for impairment	-	(8,042,000)	-	(8,042,000)	-	-
Closing net book value	557,750	-	820,516	1,378,266	347,553	347,553
For the year ended 31 December 2021						
Opening net book value	557,750	-	820,516	1,378,266	347,553	347,553
Additions	30,700	-	-	30,700	20,000	20,000
Amortisation	(184,641)	-	(85,708)	(270,349)	(179,155)	(179,155)
Closing net book value	403,809	-	734,808	1,138,617	188,398	188,398
At 31 December 2021						
Cost	10,401,699	8,042,000	832,928	19,276,627	10,175,068	10,175,068
Less Accumulated amortisation	(9,997,890)	-	(98,120)	(10,096,010)	(9,986,670)	(9,986,670)
Allowance for impairment	-	(8,042,000)	-	(8,042,000)	-	-
Closing net book value	403,809	-	734,808	1,138,617	188,398	188,398

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
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Director

20 Intangible assets (Cont'd)

	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements	
	Computer program Baht	Cost of research and development in progress Baht	Cost of electricity Production license Baht	Total Baht	Computer program Baht	Total Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book value	403,809	-	734,808	1,138,617	188,398	188,398
Additions	56,710	-	-	56,710	56,710	56,710
Amortisation	(113,010)	-	(85,708)	(198,718)	(103,056)	(103,056)
Closing net book value	347,509	-	649,100	996,609	142,052	142,052
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	10,458,409	8,042,000	832,928	19,333,337	10,231,778	10,231,778
Less Accumulated amortisation	(10,110,900)	-	(183,828)	(10,294,728)	(10,089,726)	(10,089,726)
Allowance for impairment	-	(8,042,000)	-	(8,042,000)	-	-
Closing net book value	347,509	-	649,100	996,609	142,052	142,052

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

20 Intangible assets (Cont'd)

Amortisation recognised in profit and loss that are related to intangible assets are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Administrative expense	198,718	270,349	103,056	179,155

21 Deferred income tax

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Deferred tax assets:				
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	32,281	28,401	-	-
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	3,261,479	2,956,459	1,438,026	1,037,225
Total	3,293,760	2,984,860	1,438,026	1,037,225
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	(1,104,203)	(1,025,361)	(20,505)	(50,653)
Total	(1,104,203)	(1,025,361)	(20,505)	(50,653)
Deferred tax, net	2,189,557	1,959,499	1,417,521	986,572

The gross movement in the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
At 1 January	1,959,499	2,139,193	986,572	1,037,225
(Charged) credited to profit or loss (Note 30)	(178,066)	(179,694)	30,148	(50,653)
Credited to other comprehensive income	408,124	-	400,801	-
At 31 December	2,189,557	1,959,499	1,417,521	986,572

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Managing Director

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Director

21 Deferred income tax (Cont'd)

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

	Consolidated financial statements			
	At 1 January 2021 Baht	Charged to profit or loss Baht	Credited to other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2021 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for decline values of inventory	212,703	(53)	-	212,650
Employee benefit	1,482,889	(22,241)	-	1,460,648
Impairment loss of assets	1,311,562	-	-	1,311,562
Total	3,007,154	(22,294)	-	2,984,860

	Consolidated financial statements			
	At 1 January 2022 Baht	Charged (credited) to profit or loss Baht	Credited to Other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for decline values of inventory	212,650	-	-	212,650
Employee benefit	1,460,648	2,835	408,124	1,871,607
Impairment loss of assets	1,311,562	(102,059)	-	1,209,503
Total	2,984,860	(99,224)	408,124	3,293,760

	Consolidated financial statements			
	At 1 January 2021 Baht	Charged to profit or loss Baht	Charged to other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2021 Baht
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation	(867,961)	(108,481)	-	(976,442)
Right-of-use assets	-	(48,919)	-	(48,919)
Total	(867,961)	(157,400)	-	(1,025,361)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	At 1 January 2022 Baht	Charged (credited) to profit or loss Baht	Charged to other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2022 Baht
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation	(976,442)	(108,479)	-	(1,084,921)
Right-of-use assets	(48,919)	29,637	-	(19,282)
Total	(1,025,361)	(78,842)	-	(1,104,203)

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Director

21 Deferred income tax (Cont'd)

	Separate financial statements			
	At 1 January 2021 Baht	Charged to profit or loss Baht	Credited to other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2021 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for decline values of inventory	212,235	-	-	212,235
Employee benefit	824,990	-	-	824,990
Total	1,037,225	-	-	1,037,225

	Separate financial statements			
	At 1 January 2022 Baht	Charged to profit or loss Baht	Credited to other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for decline values of inventory	212,235	-	-	212,235
Employee benefit	824,990	-	400,801	1,225,791
Total	1,037,225	-	400,801	1,438,026

	Separate financial statements			
	At 1 January 2021 Baht	Charged to profit or loss Baht	Charged to other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2021 Baht
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right-of-use assets	-	(50,653)	-	(50,653)
Total	-	(50,653)	-	(50,653)

	Separate financial statements			
	At 1 January 2022 Baht	Charged to profit or loss Baht	Charged to other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2022 Baht
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right-of-use assets	(50,653)	30,148	-	(20,505)
Total	(50,653)	30,148	-	(20,505)

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Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

21 Deferred income tax (Cont'd)

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Deferred tax assets	3,274,478	2,935,941	1,417,521	986,572
Deferred tax liability	(1,084,921)	(976,442)	-	-
Deferred tax, net	2,189,557	1,959,499	1,417,521	986,572

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss and carry forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable. The Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of Baht 131,337,652 (2021: Baht 145,333,247) in respect of tax losses Baht 656,688,261 (2021: Baht 726,666,237) to carry forward against future taxable income.

A summary of the tax losses carried forward and the expiry dates are set out below:

Expiry year	Consolidated financial statements Baht	Separate financial statements Baht
2023	488,546,014	177,889,120
2024	48,339,360	17,866,995
2025	61,949,774	19,526,191
2026	28,619,102	-
2027	29,234,011	5,091,692

22 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Trade account payables - third parties	1,733,576	744,673	1,733,576	744,673
Trade account payables - related parties (Note 33.2)	-	-	45,886,872	3,583,664
Amounts due to related parties (Note 33.2)	1,372,040	1,118,320	5,491,320	7,604,480
Payable for purchase of supplies	4,337,427	4,469,399	2,667,571	2,928,804
Payable for purchase of assets	539,190	165,022	118,219	165,022
Accrued expenses	4,746,480	3,424,767	3,440,079	2,536,345
Withholding tax payable	520,606	337,089	391,480	227,333
Other	609,230	800,490	377,558	622,071
Trade and other payables	13,858,549	11,059,760	60,106,675	18,412,392

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
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Director

23 Borrowings

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Current portion				
Bank overdraft	1,288,810	1,576,907	804,757	51,012
Short-term loans from financial institutions	88,000,000	208,000,000	88,000,000	208,000,000
Total bank overdraft and short-term loans from financial institutions	89,288,810	209,576,907	88,804,757	208,051,012
Current portion of long-term borrowings				
- Lease liabilities	2,539,937	2,667,592	2,216,672	2,193,513
- Bank borrowings	13,874,513	29,007,000	-	-
Total current portion of long-term borrowings	16,414,450	31,674,592	2,216,672	2,193,513
Non-current portion of long-term borrowings				
- Lease liabilities	5,964,040	7,299,843	5,964,040	6,976,578
- Bank borrowings	-	13,875,013	-	-
Total non-current portion of long-term borrowings	5,964,040	21,174,856	5,964,040	6,976,578
Total borrowings	111,667,300	262,426,355	96,985,469	217,221,103

The borrowings include secured liabilities (lease and bank borrowings) in a total amount of Baht 13,874,513 (2021: Baht 42,882,013). The bank borrowings are secured over a part of the land and buildings of the Group/Company (Note 16). Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased asset revert to the lessor in the event of default.

The effective interest rates at the statement of financial position date are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 %	2021 %	2022 %	2021 %
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	6.34 - 6.65	5.15 - 5.84	6.34 - 6.65	5.15 - 5.84
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	3.97	3.25	3.97	3.25

Short-term loans carried an interest at the fixed interest rate and assumed to approximate their fair value, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

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Director

23 Borrowings (Cont'd)

Long-term borrowings (excluded leases liabilities) equal their carrying amount because interest rate of long-term borrowings is floating rates and assumed to approximate market interest rate.

The movements in bank borrowings (exclude lease liabilities) can be analysed as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Opening balance	42,882,013	60,919,513	-	-
Repayments	(29,007,500)	(18,037,500)	-	-
Closing balance	13,874,513	42,882,013	-	-

Under the loan agreement, the Group has to comply with loan covenants such as maintaining the debt to equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio.

Lease liabilities-minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Not later than 1 year	3,046,509	2,946,483	2,556,909	2,456,883
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	4,655,354	5,388,074	4,652,219	5,061,674
Later than 5 years	2,971,200	2,671,200	2,971,200	2,671,200
	10,673,063	11,005,757	10,180,328	10,189,757
Less Future finance charges on leases	(2,169,086)	(1,038,322)	(1,999,616)	(1,019,666)
Present value of lease liabilities	8,503,977	9,967,435	8,180,712	9,170,091

The present value of lease liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Not later than 1 year	2,539,937	2,667,592	2,216,672	2,193,513
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	3,244,448	4,860,686	3,244,448	4,537,421
Later than 5 years	2,719,592	2,439,157	2,719,592	2,439,157
	8,503,977	9,967,435	8,180,712	9,170,091

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

24 Employee benefit obligations

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Statement of financial position:				
Retirement benefits	11,427,444	9,755,899	7,970,569	6,407,868
Liability in the statement of financial position	11,427,444	9,755,899	7,970,569	6,497,868
Profit or loss charge included in operating profit for:				
Retirement benefits	904,054	639,462	699,106	462,063
	904,054	639,462	699,106	462,063
Remeasurement for:				
Retirement benefits	2,069,311	-	2,004,007	-
	2,069,311	-	2,004,007	-

24.1 Retirement benefits

The plans are final salary retirement plans. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Present value of unfunded obligation	11,427,444	9,755,899	7,970,569	6,407,868
Liability in the statement of financial position	11,427,444	9,755,899	7,970,569	6,407,868

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
At 1 January	9,755,899	9,788,763	6,407,868	6,342,445
Current service cost	669,422	501,229	510,776	364,030
Interest cost	234,632	138,233	188,330	98,033
	10,659,953	10,428,225	7,106,974	6,804,508
Remeasurements:				
Gain from change in demographic assumptions	(217,271)	-	(79,082)	-
Loss from change in financial assumptions	168,233	-	81,592	-
Experience loss	2,118,349	-	2,001,498	-
	2,069,311	-	2,004,008	-
Payment from plans:				
Benefit paid	(1,301,820)	(672,326)	(1,140,413)	(396,640)
At 31 December	11,427,444	9,755,899	7,970,569	6,407,868

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
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Director

24 Employee benefit obligations (Cont'd)

The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 %	2021 %	2022 %	2021 %
Discount rate				
For monthly employees	1.09 - 3.77	1.25 - 1.90	2.22	1.44
For daily employees	1.94 - 3.04	1.36 - 2.16	1.94	1.50
Future salary increases				
For monthly employees	4.11	3.36	4.11	3.36
For daily employees	2.81	1.68	2.81	1.68
Turnover rate				
For monthly employees	0 - 23	0 - 25	0 - 23	0 - 25
For daily employees	0 - 34	0 - 50	0 - 34	0 - 50

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Change in assumption		Impact on defined benefit obligation			
			Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Discount rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by 0.23% - 6.14%	Decrease by 1.70% - 6.26%	Increase by 0.25% - 6.64%	Increase by 1.76% - 6.75%
Salary growth rate	0.5%	0.5%	Increase by 0.23% - 6.96%	Increase by 2.65 % - 7.57%	Decrease by 0.22% - 6.47%	Decrease by 2.57% - 7.03%
Turnover rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by 0.19% - 7.60%	Decrease by 3.00% - 8.17%	Increase by 0.21% - 8.27%	Increase by 3.11% - 8.90%

	Separate financial statements					
	Change in assumption		Impact on defined benefit obligation			
			Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Discount rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by 3.34%	Decrease by 3.17%	Increase by 3.55%	Increase by 3.36%
Salary growth rate	0.5%	0.5%	Increase by 3.92%	Increase by 4.22%	Decrease by 3.72%	Decrease by 4.01%
Turnover rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by 4.39%	Decrease by 4.69%	Increase by 4.67%	Increase by 4.98%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 12 years (2021: 8 years) for monthly employees.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 10 years (2021: 10 years) for daily employees.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

Through its defined benefit retirement benefit plans other long-term employee benefit, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

24 Employee benefit obligations (Cont'd)

Changes in bond yields

A decrease in government bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefits:

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Less than a year Baht	Between 1-2 years Baht	Between 2-5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2022					
Retirement benefits	3,017,012	2,428,144	2,012,034	7,890,822	15,348,012
Total	3,017,012	2,428,144	2,012,034	7,890,822	15,348,012

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Less than a year Baht	Between 1-2 years Baht	Between 2-5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2021					
Retirement benefits	921,607	2,822,748	3,070,949	6,286,062	13,101,366
Total	921,607	2,822,748	3,070,949	6,286,062	13,101,366

	Separate financial statements				
	Less than a year Baht	Between 1-2 years Baht	Between 2-5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2022					
Retirement benefits	1,334,040	1,369,911	1,697,701	6,385,528	10,787,180
Total	1,334,040	1,369,911	1,697,701	6,385,528	10,787,180

	Separate financial statements				
	Less than a year Baht	Between 1-2 years Baht	Between 2-5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2021					
Retirement benefits	779,601	1,059,132	1,770,916	5,562,409	9,172,058
Total	779,601	1,059,132	1,770,916	5,562,409	9,172,058

25 Share capital

	Authorised share capital		Issued and fully paid-up share capital		
	Number of shares	Ordinary shares Baht	Number of shares	Ordinary shares Baht	Share premium Baht
At 1 January 2021	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	227,888,500
Issuance of shares	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	227,888,500
Issuance of shares	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	227,888,500

The total number of authorised ordinary shares is 940,000,000 shares (2021: 940,000,000 shares) with a par value of Baht 1 per share (2021: Baht 1 per share). All issued shares are fully paid.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

26 Legal reserve

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
At 1 January	25,300,000	25,300,000	25,300,000	25,300,000
Appropriation during the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	25,300,000	25,300,000	25,300,000	25,300,000

Under the Public Limited Company Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of its net profit after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital of the Company. The reserve is non-distributable.

27 Other income

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Interest income	23,564	23,402	1,007,150	2,652,720
Insurance claim	455,326	801,552	135,975	55,824
Gain on disposal of equipment	917,297	9,933,477	401,147	8,774,182
Others	465,025	6,456,473	261,271	6,105,913
	1,861,212	17,214,904	1,805,543	17,588,639

28 Expenses by nature

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 16)	82,587,666	117,281,755	49,494,985	79,757,909
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 17)	3,008,475	2,904,127	2,538,537	2,434,189
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 20)	198,718	270,349	103,056	179,155
Transportation expense	11,714,276	6,825,786	20,986,554	14,314,278
Repairs and maintenance expenditure	39,865,763	25,903,537	36,160,833	21,592,611
Salary and wages and other employee benefits	105,443,815	91,785,069	82,521,347	73,549,359
(Reversal of) loss from reducing inventory to net realisable value	(1,869,436)	427,796	(1,841,862)	417,694
Raw material and supplies used	1,761,213,514	1,062,501,283	1,746,743,689	1,131,200,337
Changes in finished goods decrease	(56,590,219)	84,113,549	(56,524,918)	83,819,022
Outsource wages	15,329,156	18,181,080	-	-

29 Finance costs

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Interest expense:				
Bank borrowings	7,692,148	10,436,231	6,680,477	8,654,917
Lease liabilities	302,221	350,854	286,700	322,674
	7,994,369	10,787,085	6,967,177	8,977,591

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

30 Income tax

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the year	10,935,596	10,921,283	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior year	-	208,686	-	-
Total current tax	10,935,596	11,129,969	-	-
Deferred tax (Note 21)	178,066	179,694	(30,148)	50,653
Total deferred tax	178,066	179,694	(30,148)	50,653
Total tax expense	11,113,662	11,309,663	(30,148)	50,653

The tax on the Group's profit (loss) before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the home country of the Company as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Profit (loss) before tax	27,038,126	57,534,247	(5,728,165)	44,838,493
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20% (2021: 20%)	5,407,625	11,506,850	(1,145,633)	8,967,699
Tax effect of:				
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	354,771	757,265	97,147	517,656
Income without tax effects	-	-	-	(3,009,749)
Expense that are deductible at a greater amount from actual expenses	-	(137,881)	-	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	(6,424,953)	-	(6,424,953)
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	5,848,973	5,723,820	1,018,338	-
Deferred tax expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	103,807	-	-	-
Unrealised gains (losses) from intercompany transaction	(601,514)	(324,124)	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior year	-	208,686	-	-
Tax charge	11,113,662	11,309,663	(30,148)	50,653

The weighted average applicable tax rate was 41.10% and 0.53% (2021: 19.66% and 0.11%) for consolidated and company financial statements, respectively.

31 Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (Baht)	16,407,691	46,224,584	(5,698,017)	44,787,840
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Shares)	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Baht per share)	0.02	0.05	(0.01)	0.05

There is no potential dilutive ordinary share in issue during the year.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

32 Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Liabilities from financing activities				
	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements	
	Lease Baht	Short term borrowing Baht	Long term borrowing Baht	Lease Baht	Short term borrowing Baht
Liabilities at 1 January 2021	12,544,643	346,000,000	60,919,513	11,285,878	346,000,000
Cash flows					
- principle	(2,597,843)	(138,000,000)	(18,037,500)	(2,136,422)	(138,000,000)
- interest	(331,649)	-	-	(303,469)	-
Amortisation of prepaid interest expense	352,284	-	-	324,104	-
Liabilities at 31 December 2021	9,967,435	208,000,000	42,882,013	9,170,091	208,000,000
Liabilities at 1 January 2022	9,967,435	208,000,000	42,882,013	9,170,091	208,000,000
Cash flows					
- principle	(2,887,549)	(120,000,000)	(29,007,500)	(2,413,469)	(120,000,000)
- interest	(263,210)	-	-	(247,690)	-
Acquisitions - leases	1,385,080	-	-	1,385,080	-
Amortisation of prepaid interest expense	302,221	-	-	286,700	-
Liabilities at 31 December 2022	8,503,977	88,000,000	13,874,513	8,180,712	88,000,000

33 Related party transactions

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

The Group is controlled by Family Chavanand which owns 59.14% of the Company's shares.

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

The significant investments in subsidiaries and associate, are set out in Note 15 and Note 14, respectively.

Other related companies are companies belonging to directors and directors' family of the Company and is therefore related parties.

Relationships with related parties that control the Company or are being controlled by the Company or have transactions with the Group were as follows:

Company's name	Relationship	Related by
Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
VG Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
Vichitbhan Logistics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
Ragtai Center Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
Mukdahan Ragtai Co., Ltd	Associate	Indirect shareholding
Vichitbhan Construction Co., Ltd.	Related company	Common directors
Chavananand Holding Co., Ltd.	Related company	Common directors and direct and indirect shareholding
Chokananchumporn Co., Ltd.	Related company	Related person

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

33.1 Transactions with related parties

The following significant transactions were carried out with related parties:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Sales of goods and service				
Sales of goods				
Subsidiaries	-	-	664,336	497,016
	-	-	664,336	497,016
Interest income				
Subsidiaries	-	-	986,382	2,632,372
	-	-	986,382	2,632,372
Sales of services				
Subsidiaries	-	-	66,926	57,005
Related parties	118,652	85,750	88,652	85,750
	118,652	85,750	155,578	142,755
Purchase of goods and service				
Purchase of palm fruits				
Subsidiary	-	-	92,534,884	79,397,486
Rental and service for office building				
Related party	2,211,283	2,211,283	1,013,846	1,013,846
Transportation expense				
Subsidiary	-	-	9,281,131	7,516,966
Purchasing supplies				
Related party	19,283,355	13,936,940	10,877,420	8,097,320

As at 31 December 2022, the Group entered into lease and service agreements relating to the rental of offices with related company. The term is 3 years started on 1 September 2020 till 31 August 2023 with the yearly rental fee of Baht 2.99 million.

As at 31 December 2022, a subsidiary company entered into a right of superficies agreement with the Company where the Company granted the right of superficies for the land on which the biogas power projects are located for the period of 30 years without any fee charged commencing from April 2009 and July 2009 and the contractual periods can be extended for another 10 years. The subsidiary company agrees to purchase the Decanter Cake from the Company to produce electricity.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

33.2 Outstanding balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Other receivable - net				
Subsidiaries - Non - trade	-	-	689,221	516,311
- accrued interest income	-	-	16,816,522	16,034,793
Related parties	274,099	153,347	241,999	153,347
	274,099	153,347	17,747,742	16,704,451
Trade account payables				
Subsidiaries	-	-	45,886,872	3,583,664
Other payables				
Subsidiaries	-	-	4,700,000	7,178,000
Related parties	1,372,040	1,118,320	791,320	426,480
	1,372,040	1,118,320	5,491,320	7,604,480

33.3 Short-term loans to related parties

	Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Short-term loans to subsidiaries		
Book amount	36,732,000	17,493,000
Less Lifetime expected credit losses of asset	(2,779,958)	(1,547,767)
Net book amount	33,952,042	15,945,233

Expected credit losses for the year

The reconciliations of loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

	Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January	(1,547,767)	(15,495,628)
(Recognised) reversal of lifetime expected credit losses of asset	(1,232,191)	13,947,861
Closing loss allowance as at 31 December	(2,779,958)	(1,547,767)

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

33.3 Short-term loans to related parties (Cont'd)

The movements of short-term loans to related parties are shown below.

	Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2022		
Subsidiaries:		
Opening balance	15,945,233	95,049,372
Loans advanced during the year	44,669,000	8,210,000
Loans repayments received during the year	(25,430,000)	(101,262,000)
(Recognised) reversal of lifetime expected credit losses of asset	(1,232,191)	13,947,861
Closing balance	33,952,042	15,945,233

Loan to subsidiaries are unsecured and carry interest at rate 3.97% per annum (2021: 3.47% per annum). Such loans are in the form of promissory notes and are due at call.

Loans are current portion. The fair value is equal to the book value since the effect of the discount rate is insignificant.

33.4 Key management compensation

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Short-term employee benefits	11,987,142	10,939,664	6,960,791	6,251,008
Retirement benefits	134,463	116,506	72,558	59,030
	12,121,605	11,056,170	7,033,349	6,310,038

34 Commitments and contingencies

34.1 Commitments for the beneficial utilisation or residing in the sanctuary

The Company and one of its subsidiary have been permitted for the beneficial utilisation or residing in the sanctuary of the National Rub - Ror Reserve Forest and Sa - Lui Forest, Chumphon Province, by the director-general of Royal Forest Department with the objective to plant palm trees on temporary basis. The beneficial utilisation of the Company and its subsidiary were expired on 17 October 2015 and 11 February 2015, respectively.

On 20 March 2014, the Company and its subsidiary submitted to Royal Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, an application for palm oil plantation in the area of national forest, which was the same area previously approved by the relevant government agency, located in Chumphon province for the beneficial utilisation of the public land.

The Company and its subsidiary have filed the petition to Nakhon Si Thammarat Administrative Court in order to expedite the case on 18 January 2016 and 26 January 2016, respectively. Nakhon Si Thammarat Administrative Court has submitted this case to Federal Administrative Court, and the Court appointed the Company and its subsidiary to examine on 10 May 2016. The required procedures for the aforesaid examination depend on relevant protocols and policy of the government.

On 17 June 2016, the Administrative Court permitted the Company and its subsidiary to collect palm fruit with paying a fee to Royal Forest Department.

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

34 Commitments and contingencies (Cont'd)

34.1 Commitments for the beneficial utilisation or residing in the sanctuary (Cont'd)

On 30 April 2020 and 22 May 2020, the Supreme Administrative Court had an order to amend Clause 2 of the order of the Administrative Court on compensation, which a subsidiary (Complainant) and the Company respectively, pay to the Royal Forest Department from a fee at a specific rate to the compensation rate according to the notification of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Re: Determination of the licensee's compensation rates for forest plantations or perennial plantations payable to the government dated 10 November 2015, which is a governing law during the Administrative Court of First Instance ordered a remedial provisional mean. Regarding compensation of benefits from palm oil and other assets, which is not a dispute in this case, shall be in accordance with the law. If the Company and subsidiary do not agree to pay compensation or fees as required by law, the methods to protect the interests of the Company and subsidiary during the trial shall be terminated.

On 25 March 2021 and 30 March 2021, the Central Administrative Court ruled for the Committee on Consideration of Use of National Park Land to approve the case of the Company and its subsidiary respectively, regarding the request for permission to plant forest orchards or trees in Pa Rub Ror and Pa Salui National Park and present the matter to the Council of Ministers for consideration of approval pursuant to Article 20 of the National Park Act of B.E. 2507 (1964) revised by the National Park Act (4th Edition) of B.E. 2559 (2016), which is to be completed within 60 days from the date of the final verdict. Other requests were dismissed and orders concerning temporary procedures before the ruling were to remain effective until the case is final or the Supreme Administrative Court orders otherwise.

34.2 Capital commitments

The Group and the Company have outstanding commitment under the construction agreements and machine purchase agreements as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
Currency	Contractual amount Million baht	Outstanding contractual amount Million baht	Contractual amount Million baht	Outstanding contractual amount Million baht	Contractual amount Million baht	Outstanding contractual amount Million baht	Contractual amount Million baht	Outstanding contractual amount Million baht
Baht	20.34	4.58	14.38	12.57	20.34	4.58	14.38	12.57

34.3 Bank guarantee

As at 31 December 2022, the Group and the Company had outstanding bank guarantee issued on behalf of the Company for the usage of electricity amounted Baht 3.69 million and Baht 1.09 million, respectively (2021: Baht 3.69 million and Baht 1.09 million, respectively).

Mr.Krisada Chavananand
Managing Director

Mr.Vatchara Chavananand
Director

Attachments

Board of Directors

Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich

Age 73 years old

Percentage of Shareholders -

Position Chairman of the Board of Directors / Chairman of Audit Committee / Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration and Independent Director

Effective Date 28 August 2013

Degree/Certificate

- Directors Certification Program (DCP) 94/2007
- Audit Committee Program (ACP) 94/2007
- Master of Public Administration, Eastern Kentucky University, USA
- Bachelor of Science in Forestry, Kasetsart University
- Bachelor of Political Science in Politics and Government, Ramkhamhaeng University

Working Experiences

2013 – present	: Chairman of the Board of Directors / Chairman of Audit Committee / Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration and Independent Director / Vichitbhan Palm oil Public Co., Ltd.
2011 – 2012	: Secretary General / The Secretariat of the Prime Minister Government House
2011	: Member of the House of Representatives / Pheu Thai Party
2010 – 2011	: Commissioner / National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission
2008 – 2009	: Budget Director / Bureau of the Budget, Office of the Prime Minister

Working Experiences with other listed company

-None-

Mr. Voravith Chavananand

Age 67 years old

Percentage of Shareholders 0.32%

Position Vice President

Effective Date 21 March 1987

Degree / Certificate

- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) 54/2006
- Bachelor of Accountancy, Bangkok University

Working Experiences

2003 – Present	: Managing Director / Vichitbhan Construction Co., Ltd.
1996 – Presen	: Board of Director / Chavananand Holding Co., Ltd.
1994 – Present	: President / C.V.N Development Co., Ltd.
1992 – Present	: Vice President / Vichitbhan Real estate Co., Ltd.
1987 – Present	: Vice President / Vichitbhan Palm oil Public Co., Ltd.
1985 – Present	: Vice President / Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd.
1996 – 2003	: Vice President / A study and development project of water pollution : Samutprakarn (NVPSKG)
1979 – 1980	: Chief accountant / Far East and Marine Division Brown & Root, Inc.Houston Texas U.S.A

Working Experiences with other listed company

1998 - 2001	: Board of Director / Aeronautical Radio of Thailand Ltd.
1995 - 1997	: Board of Director / Thaithanakorn Finance and Securities Public Co., Ltd.
1989 - 1993	: Board of Director / Government Housing Bank
1998 - 2002	: Board of Director / Advisor to the Minister : Deputy Minister of Transport
1998 – 2002	: Board of Director / Advisor to the Minister : Deputy Minister of Industry

Mr. Krisada Chavananand

Age 62 years old

Percentage of Shareholders 25.69%

Position Director, Managing Director, and President of Risk Management Committee

Effective Date 3 November 1994

Degree / Certificate

- Master of Science, the Trustees of Columbia University, USA.
- Bachelor of Science in Computer Science, Sam Houston state University, USA.
- Directors Accreditation Program (DAP) สมาคมส่งเสริมสถาบันกรรมการบริษัทไทย DAP 105/2013
- Certificate (Class 26), Certificate of the National Defense College of Thailand

Working Experiences

2012 – Present	: Executive Director / Vichitbhan Logistics Co., Ltd.
2011 – Present	: Director / Chavananand Holding Co., Ltd.
2008 – Present	: Executive Director / VG Energy Co., Ltd.
2002 – Present	: Managing Director / Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Co., Ltd.
1991 – Present	: Deputy Managing Director / Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd.
1994 – Present	: Board of Director / V.C.N. Development Co., Ltd.
1992 – Present	: Board of Director / Vichitbhan Real Estate Co., Ltd.
1996 – Present	: Board of Director / Chavananand Holding Co., Ltd.
1987 – 2002	: Deputy Managing Director/ Vichitbhan Palmoil Public Co., Ltd

Working Experiences with other listed company

2018 – Present	: Chairman / the Palm Oil Industry Group FTI
2015 – Present	: Director / Palm Oil Crushing Mill Association
2008 – Present	: Director / National Palm Oil Policy Committee
2016 – 2018	: Vice Chairman / the Palm Oil Industry Group FTI
2012 – 2016	: Chairman of the Subcommittee on Oil Palm and Palm Oil Act
2008 – 2015	: Chairman / the Palm Oil Industry Group FTI
2008 – 2015	: Association President / Palm Oil Crushing Mill Association

2003 – 2015	: Association President / Collaboration of Thai clean Development Mechanism Project
1990 – 1993	: Dean of the Faculty of Science and Technology / Assumption University
1988 – 1990	: Lecturer, Assumption University/ Assumption University

Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul

(Name – Maiden Name : Miss Supaluck Chavananand)

Age 60 years old

Percentage of Shareholders 7.66%

Position Director, Risk Management Committee, and Deputy Managing Director of Accounting, Finance and Office

Effective Date 2 October 1997

Degree/Certificate

- Directors Accreditation Program (DAP) 105/2013
- Master of Business Administration, University of New Haven, USA
- Bachelor of Economics, Chulalongkorn University

Working Experiences

2008 – Present	: Board of Director / VG Energy Co., Ltd.
1998 – Present	: Board of Director/ CholPattana Co., Ltd.
1988 – Present	: Managing Director / Vichitbhan Farm Co., Ltd.
1987 – Present	: Deputy Managing Director / VichitbhanPalmoil PCL
1985 – Present	: Deputy Managing Director / Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd.

Working Experiences with other listed company

-None-

Mr. Vatchara Chavananand

Age 58 years old

Percentage of Shareholders 4.26%

Position Director, Risk Management Committee, Deputy Managing Director of Palm Plantation

Effective Date 21 March 1987

Degree/Certificate

- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) DAP 54/2006
- High School

Working Experiences

2012 – Present	: Board of Director / Vichitbhan Logistics Co., Ltd.
2008 – Present	: Board of Director / VG Energy Co., Ltd.
1996 – Present	: Board of Director / Chavananand Holding Co., Ltd.
1992 – Present	: Managing Director / Vichitbhan Real Estate Co., Ltd.
1987 – Present	: Deputy Managing Director / Vichitbhan Palmoil PCL
1985 – Present	: Deputy Managing Director / Vichitbhan Plantation Co., Ltd.

Working Experiences with other listed company

-None-

Mr.Jiraphant Asvatanakul

Age 63 years old

Percentage of Shareholders 0.00022%

Position Audit Committee and Independent Director

Effective Date 9 May 2016

Degree/ Certificate

- Master of Professional Accounting, University of Texas at Austin, U.S.A.
- Bachelor Degree of Economics, Thammasat University
- Thailand Insurance Super Leadership Program (Class 1) OIC Advanced Insurance Institute
- National Defence College, The Joint State - Private Sector Course (Class 26)
- Senior Management Program, Capital Market Academy
- Thailand Insurance Leadership Program (Class 1)
- Top Executive Program in Commerce and Trade (Class 8)
- Hearlth Ambassador (Class 1)
- Strategy and Innovation for Business in Asia (Class 2)
- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) 2004, Thai Institute of Directors (IOD)
- Diploma, National Defence College, The National Defence Course Class. (Class 56)

Working Experiences

2019 – Present	: Vice President / Thai Chamber of Commerce
2019 – Present	: Advisor / Board of Trade of Thai
2001 – Present	: Vice President, Chairman of Investment Committee / Road Accident Victims Protection Company Limited
2559 – Present	: Deputy Managing Director / Vichitbhan Palmoil PCL
2008 – 2013, 2017 – Present	: Director / Thai General Insurance Fund
2016 – Present	: President / Thai-Iran Business Council
2015 – Present	: Treasurer / Thai-Chinese Business Council
2013 – Present	: Director / Thai General Insurance Association
2009 – 2013, 2017 – 2019	: President / Thai General Insurance Association

2017 – 2019	: Secretary General / Thai Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Thai
2015 – 2017	: Board Treasurer / Thai Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Thai
2013 – 2015	: Director of Deputy Secretary General / Board of Trade of Thai
2009 – 2019	: Director / T.I.I. Co., Ltd. (Thailand -Insurance Institute)
2008 – 2009	: President / Asean Insurance Concil

Working Experiences with other listed company

1986 – Present	: Chief Executive Officer, & Managing Director / Thaivivat Insurance PCL.
2021 – Present	: Thai General Insurance Association
2019 – Present	: Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Thai Reinsurance PCL
1993 – Present	: Board of Director / Thai Reinsurance PCL
2014 – 2016	: Chairman / Investment Committee / Thai Reinsurance PCL

Mr. Rachada Singalavanija

Age 73 years old

Percentage of Shareholders -

Position Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee and Independent Director

Effective Date 10 August 2016

Degree/ Certificate

- Certificate, Director Accreditation Program 67/2007, Thai Institute of Directors
- Certificate, Civil Service Executive Development Program (Class 29), Office of the Civil Service Commission
- National Defence College Diploma (Class 45)
- Diploma, Senior Executive Program (Class 16), Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
- Capital Market Academy Programs (CMA) (Class 4), Capital Market Academy
- Bachelor of Law, Ramkhamhaeng University, Thailand
- Bachelor of Engineering (Industrial Engineering), Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
- M.S.E. (Industrial), West Virginia University, U.S.A.

Working Experiences

2016 – present	: Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee and Independent Director / Vichitbhan Palmoil PCL
2009 – Retired	: Deputy Permanent Secretary / Ministry of Industry
2006 – 2009	: Director General Department of Industrial Works / Department of Industrial Works
2004 – 2006	: Deputy Permanent Secretary / Ministry of Industry
2003 – 2004	: Chief of Inspector General / Ministry of Industry
2001 – 2003	: Inspector General / Ministry of Industry
1998 – 2001	: Deputy Director-General, Department of Industrial Works / Ministry of Industry

1998 : Director Industrial Pollution Management Bureau Technology / Department of Industrial

Working Experiences with other listed company

-None-

Mr. Peerapong Oeusoonthornwattana

Age 67 years old

Percentage of Shareholders -

Position Director

Effective Date 4 January 2022

Degree/ Certificate

- B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Western Michigan University in the USA.
- M.S. in Computer Science from Western Michigan University in the USA.
- The Association of National Defense College Course

Working Experiences

2011 – present	: Executive Director at 3D Management Ltd.
2011 – present	: Nomination & Remuneration Committee at Vichitbhun Palmoil PCL.
2011 – present	: Independent Director at Vichitbhun Construction Co., Ltd.
2011 – 2019	: Dean of The Faculty of Business Administration at Huachiew Chalermprak University
2008 – 2010	: Business Advisor & Coach / Dale Carnegie Thailand
2007 – 2008	: Senior Consultant / TRANSEARCH (Executive Search Firm)
2004 – 2007	: Director General / Thailand Convention & Exhibition Bureau (TCEB)
1997 – 2004	: Managing Director / Microsoft (Thailand) Limited
1993 – 1997	: Managing Director / Compaq Computer (Thailand) Ltd.
1986 – 1993	: Country Digital Consulting Manager / Digital Equipment (Thailand) Ltd.
1993 – 1997	: Managing Director / Compaq Computer (Thailand) Ltd.

Working Experiences with other listed company

-None-

Company Secretary

Mrs. Apiradee Arunpitakgul

Age 48 Years old

Position Accountant and Financial Manager and Company Secretary

Effective Date September 2014

Degree/ Certificate

- Bachelor of Accountant Financial, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce

Working Experiences

2020 – Present	: Company Secretary / Vichitbhan Palmoil PCL
2014 – Present	: Accountant and Financial Manager / Vichitbhan Palmoil PCL
2002 – 2014	: Deputy Internal Audit Manager / ThaiNamthip Company Limited
1997 – 2002	: Chief of Auditor Department / Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Jaiyos Audit Company Limited.

Attachment 2

Information of the Directors of Affiliates

Information of the Sub-Committee members with the authority in affiliates are as follows:

Sub-Committee	Company	Affiliate		
List		Vichitbhan Construction Co., Ltd.	Chavananand Holding Co., Ltd.	Chokanan chomphorn Co., Ltd.
1. Mr.Voravith Chavananand	/	/	/	
2. Mr. Krisada Chavananand	/ and ///		/	
3. Mrs. Supaluck Tiasevanakul	/ and ///			
4. Mr. Vatchara Chavananand	/ and ///		/	
5. Mr. Bandhoon Supakavanich	X and //			
6. Mr.Jiraphant Asvatanakul	/ and //			
7. Mr. Rachada Singalavanija	/ and //			
8. Ms. Kem-Ngurn Chutchaiyun	///			
9. Mr. Peerapong Oeusoonthornwattana	/		/	

Remark: X = Chairman / = Director // = Audit Committee /// = Management

Attachment 3

Information of the Head of Internal Audit and Head of Compliance Unit

name – surname/ position/ Appointment Date	Age (year)	Education	Shareholding (%)	Family Relationship among Executive	Experiences		
					ช่วงเวลา	ตำแหน่ง	ชื่อบริษัท
1. Mrs.Saowanee Ratanamaitrikiat Senior Audit Manager	70 years	Bachelor of Accountancy (Chulalongkorn University) - CPA 30 hrs. - Issue of Company Limited 7.5 hrs. - Quality control for inspection service 7.5 hrs. -Operation of Auditing Service International Auditing and Assurance Standards 7.5 hrs. -TFRS for Small and Medium Enterprises 7.5 hrs.	-	-	2006 - present 1975 - 2005	Senior Audit Manager	D I A & ASSOCTATES CO., LTD

name – surname/ position/ Appointment Date	Age (year)	Education	Shareholding (%)	Family Relationship among Executive	Experiences		
					ช่วงเวลา	ตำแหน่ง	ชื่อบริษัท
2. Ms. Paveena Kwanmuk Head of Audit	37 years	Bachelor of Accountancy (Ramkhamhaeng University) - CPA 30 hrs. - Issue of Company Limited 7.5 hrs. - Quality control for inspection service 7.5 hrs. -Operation of Auditing Service International Auditing and Assurance Standards 7.5 hrs. -TFRS for Small and Medium Enterprises 7.5 hrs.	-	-	2007- present	Audit Manager	D I A & ASSOCTATES CO., LTD
4. Ms. Supaporn Chiansungnoen Assistant to Head of Audit	33 years	Bachelor of Accountancy (Suan Dusit University) - CPA 30 hrs. - Issue of Company Limited 7.5 hrs. - Quality control for inspection service 7.5 hrs. -Operation of Auditing Service International Auditing and Assurance Standards 7.5 hrs. -TFRS for Small and Medium Enterprises 7.5 hrs.	-	-	2012 - present	Officer – Head of Audit	D I A & ASSOCTATES CO., LTD

name – surname/ position/ Appointment Date	Age (year)	Education	Shareholding (%)	Family Relationship among Executive	Experiences		
					ช่วงเวลา	ตำแหน่ง	ชื่อบริษัท
3. Ms.Supitsara Onchim Assistant to Head of Audit	29 years	Bachelor of Accountancy (Rattana Bundit University) - CPA 30 hrs. - Issue of Company Limited 7.5 hrs. - Quality control for inspection service 7.5 hrs. -Operation of Auditing Service International Auditing and Assurance Standards 7.5 hrs. -TFRS for Small and Medium Enterprises 7.5 hrs.	-	-	2016 - present	Officer - Assistant to Head of Audit	D I A & ASSOCTATES CO., LTD

Attachment 4

Information about Property Appraisal Items

-none-

Attachment 5

Policy on Corporate Governance, Business Ethics

The details appear on the Company's website: www.vcbpalmoil.com

1. Policy on Corporate Governance
2. Code of Conduct
3. Article of Association
4. Memorandum of Association
5. Chaters
6. Business Ethics

VICHITBHAN PALMOIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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Bangkabi, Huai kwang,Bangkok 10310
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