



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

SUNSWEET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Form 56-1 ONE REPORT



Content	Page
Part 1 Business Operations and Operating Results	
1. Structure and Operation of the Group	12
2. Risk Management	69
3. Driving business for sustainability	74
4. (Management Discussion and Analysis: MD&A)	91
5. General and other important information	116
Part 2 Corporate Governance	
6. Corporate Governance Policy	118
7. Corporate governance structure and important information related to the Board of Director Sub-committee, management, employees and others	94
8. Report of key performance on corporate governance	146
9. Internal control and related-party transactions	164
Part 3 Financial Statements	174

Page

Attachments

Attachments 1	Details of Directors, executives, controlling persons, assigned persons to take the highest responsibility in the accounting and finance departments, persons assigned to take direct responsibility in the supervision of bookkeeping, company secretary and agents to contact and coordinate in case of foreign companies	239
Attachments 2	Details of the Subsidiary's Directors	254
Attachments 3	Details of the internal audit supervisor and supervisors to supervise the Company's compliance	259
Attachments 4	Assets Used in Business and Details of Property Appraisal	261
Attachments 5	Privilege by the board of Investment (BOI)	277
Attachments 6	Full version of corporate governance policy and full version of code of conduct prepared.	283
Attachments 7	Audit Committee Report	339





Quality
SINCE 1959
KC
king of corn
スイートコーン
つぶ状(ホール)
ข้าวโพดหวานชนิดเมล็ด ถั่วคัสซี่

Message from The Chairman



Mr.Krairit Boonyakiat

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Sunsweet Public Company Limited



In 2020, it has been a year of challenges from various negative factors inside and outside, including changes in society. Business and consumer behaviour towards a new normal resulted in a decline in the global economy. However, Sunsweet Public Company Limited remains committed to creating business growth along with the development of the organization to achieve sustainable quality and success in all dimensions and to create a satisfactory portfolio following business policies and plans.

The company has intended to manage the organization by developing and maintaining products of good quality and planning for continuous growth. The policy is to create cooperation with knowledgeable organizations. Expertise in various fields, including technology that enhances productivity and competitiveness, while developing a wide range of products to meet consumer behaviour. In addition, the Company focuses on good corporate governance, taking into account the benefits of all contributors along with economic, social, community development. As a result, the company received a 4-star CGR scoring (very good) assessment by the Thai Institute of Directors Association(IOD) this year.

Finally, thank you to all the management team and staff for their dedication and determination to be one for driving the organization forward and thank shareholders, business partners, financial institutions, agencies, both public and private for the support and trust that has been provided to the company continuously over the years. The company pledges to conduct its business with the benefits of all contributors in mind and is ready to drive the company towards a sustainable future forever.



Mr.Krairit Boonyakiat

**Chairman of the Board of Directors
Sunsweet Public Company Limited**

Board of Directors details



01 Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat

Chairman of the Board of Directors /
Independent Director

03 Mr. Warapong Nandabhiwat

Director/ Chairman of the Nomination and
Remuneration Committee/ Audit Committee/
Independent Director

02 Mr. Pichai Kojamitr

Vice Chairman / Chairman of the Audit Committee/
Nomination and Remuneration Committee /
Risk Management Committee/ Independent Director

04 Mr. Anucha Dumrongmanee

Director/ Audit Committee /Independent Director



05



06



07



08



09

05 Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai
Vice Chairman / Vice Chairman of Executive Committee

06 Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai
Director/ Chairman of Executive Committee/
Nomination and Remuneration Committee/
Chief Executive Officer

07 Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai
Director /Risk Management Committee/
Vice Chairman of Executive Committee

08 Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet
Director

09 Mr. Chaiyot Suntivong
Director/ Chairman of Risk Management Committee

Messages from the Chief Executive Officer



Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai

Chief Executive Officer

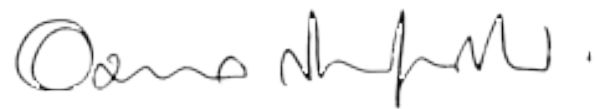
Sunsweet Public Company Limited



Due to the effect of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy, as well as technological changes that have influenced business operations currently. Sunsweet Public Company Limited which is a manufacturer and exporter of processed sweet corn products and other agricultural processing products under the “KC” brand determine under the company’s vision and strategy covering all dimensions, economic, social, and environmental, through good corporate governance to balance all stakeholders sustainably.

The company’s performance in 2020 shows that the company has the potentials to adapt and manage the organization effectively to generate profitability for the business by focusing on long-term relationships with business partners, continuous improvement of product quality and service. The company has been certified global standard for food safety (BRC) with grade A+ unannounced category, as well as receiving the Prime Minister’s Award in 2020 with a potential industry category that can build trust in food quality and high safety standards following the needs and laws of trading partners.

On behalf of the company’s management team, we would like to thank all shareholders, partners and stakeholders for their trust and support. The company believes that with the dedication of the management team and employees to drive the organization, it will be able to cope with future challenges to encourage businesses to grow and ready to deliver valuable products to be the leader of the food business internationally.



Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai

Chief Executive Officer

Sunsweet Public Company Limited



Management Team and Company Secretary



01 Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai

Chief Executive Officer

02 Mr.Kovit Sitthiyos

Director of Sales and Marketing

03 Mr.Vira Nopwattanakorn

Chief Financial Officer



04 Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet

Director of General Management

05 Mrs. Amphun Suriyoung

Director of Production

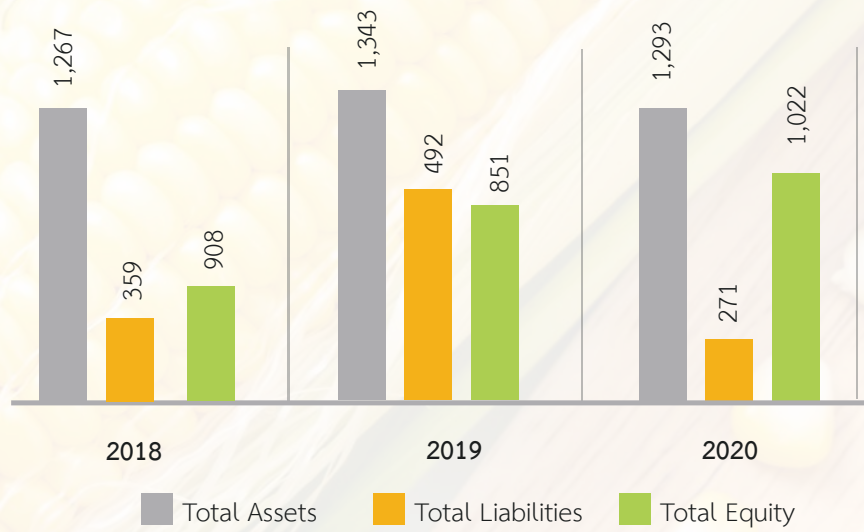
06 Ms. Soontaree Mulmao

Internal Audit Manager/Company Secretary

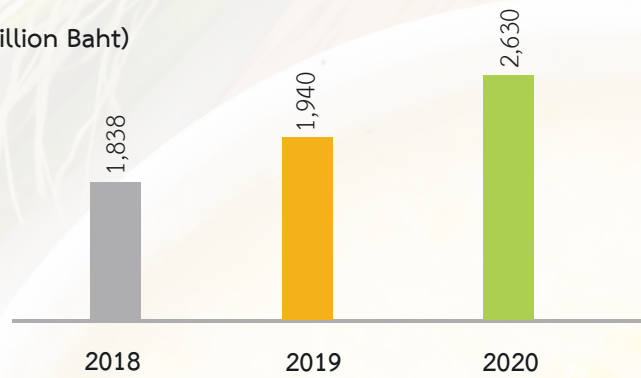
Financial Highlight

	2018	2019	2020
Operating Result (Unit: Million Baht)			
Total revenue from sales	1,829	1,920	2,610
Total revenue	1,838	1,940	2,630
Cost of Sales	1,561	1,775	2,188
Gross profit	268	145	422
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent	56	(42)	193
Basic earnings (loss) per share (EPS)	0.13	(0.10)	0.45
ROE (%)	6.12	(4.76)	20.60
ROA (%)	4.92	(3.51)	16.21
Financial position (Unit: Million Baht)			
Total assets	1,267	1,343	1,293
Total liabilities	359	492	271
Total Equity	908	851	1,022
D/E Ratio (Times)	0.39	0.58	0.27
Current Ratio (Times)	1.71	1.35	2.49
Dividend per share	0.10	-	0.35
Cash Flow (Unit: Million Baht)			
Net Cash generated from (used in) operating activities	(2.94)	199	328
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(27)	(59)	(31)
Cash flow generated from (used in) financing activities	(75)	89	(247)

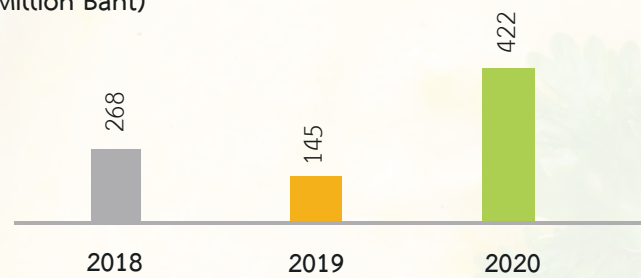
Financial Position (Million Baht)



Total Revenue (Million Baht)



Gross Profit margin (Million Baht)



Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent (million Baht)



Part 1

Business Operations and Operating Results



1. Structure and Operation of the Group

1.1. Policy and business overview

1.1.1. Vision, Objectives, Targets or Operational Strategies

(1) Vision

To be a leader in the complete sweet corn business with modern and international technology.

(2) Mission

Innovation

- To collaborate with the public and private sectors to be a centre for sweet corn research in various dimensions such as health benefits by preparing fundamental data on sweet corn and technology for production and creating added value to sweet corn products and study of the sensory characteristics of consumers for the development of new products.

Knowledge

- To create a culture of learning to be a learning organization and an integrated learning centre on sweet corn business

Supply Chain

- To enhance the competitiveness of supply chain management to be a leader in the development of the sweet corn business
- To build a global market and production networks, focus on building long-term and lasting relationships with business partners.

Quality

- To be a reliable manufacturer of quality food products with high safety in line with the needs and laws of the partner countries
- To be mindful of taste and ease of consumption, strive to improve product and service quality continuously with the flexible and fast production and management process.

Human Resources

- To support and develop the competence of employees to be professional, build a good quality of life and pride in being a part of the organization at all levels, develop and recruit talent personnel to meet business needs to enhance competitiveness on the world stage.

Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR)

- To be an organization that recognizes the importance with an awareness of responsibility for agricultural resources, including global resources and the environment
- To create long-term mutual benefits for customers, partners, employees, venture capitalists and the community, and build a role model for good corporate citizenship.

(3) Target

Sunsweet Public Company Limited is a manufacturer and distributor of processed agricultural products for export to more than 50 countries and all regions. Main products include canned sweet corn, preserved sweet corn, frozen sweet corn, ready-to-eat food group, and trading business for both domestic and imported products under the brand KC.

The Company aims to add the value of the product by focusing on retail products more. It is estimated that in the next 3-5 years, the proportion of its retail will increase to 20:80 and 30:70 from the current ratio of about 10:90. To achieve this target, we have continuously developed new products and added value to products that respond to customers and increased more distribution channels in the country

(4) Operational strategies

International market strategy

The Company has continuously increased investment in manufacturing technology to support low-cost production along with increasing productivity and product quality. So, the Company has a strategy of integrated cost leadership and differentiation. From the development of production technology, it allows the Company to use the difference gained from cost reduction to develop sales to be different from competitors to offer to the main customers of the Company, including the creation of strategic partners, where which the principles of TQA (Thailand Quality Award) is applied to the organization to enhance the organization and create sustainability, including the development of international quality standards to comply with the policy of heading to the European market. The Company also uses its expertise in the international market by creating new products under KC Brand to sell, focusing on expanding more market share with Market Penetration Strategy to increase the market share of “the existing products in the existing market” together with supporting sales promotion activities to the main customers of the Company in order to motivate existing customers to increase their purchasing volume or increase consumption along with adding a new customer base to have a continuously increased market share in the trading partner countries by focusing on the European market and American market. And due to the COVID-19 situation and trade war between the USA and China, this allows the Company to see a channel for marketing frozen sweet corn products to sell in the Chinese market with high volume.

Domestic market strategy

The Company has a goal to develop new products to enter the domestic market always to comply with the current consumer behaviour living in a hurry and turning to pay attention to their health and

be interested in new products development. The Company has a focus on differentiation strategy by offering products with raw materials easily to be procured and rich in the northern area. This is a competitive advantage over other competitors, along with online advertising to make it easy for consumers to access and create awareness and recognition of KC's brand more.

(5) Company's target customers

The Company currently has a customer base of more than 200 customers across more than 50 countries around the world such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Germany, Lebanon, Turkey, Iran, China, United Kingdom, Australia, USA, Canada, etc. It can be divided into 3 main types as follows:

1. Major food importers/ exporters distributing products to resell (Distributor or Wholesaler). They are a group distributing the Company's products to other operators abroad. At present, this type of customer is the main customer of the Company due to toe high order value and volume.

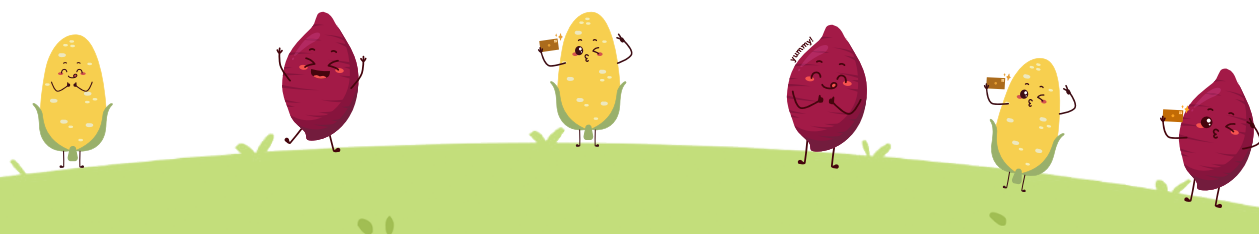
2. Big retailers, modern retail stores and traditional trade stores. The Company currently has expanded its distribution channel to modern retail stores more because this customer group has a large number of consumer networks. That is to say, such retail stores usually have branches spread across all regions. In addition, it also adds an online channel and distribution of products to this group of customers also builds reputation and awareness in the Company's KC brand creating an opportunity to be well known among consumers in the country.

3. Food manufacturers and restaurants. It is a customer group that uses sweet corn as raw material or an ingredient in food or various processed food products.

The Company has a market development strategy for canned sweet corns and pouch sweet corns to develop the markets by offering the existing products with a focus on the products under the KC brand to the following markets:

1. Potential markets such as England, Europe, USA, Middle East and Australia.
2. Existing markets with large market share such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan (Brushing) and China.

In this regard, implementation of the aforementioned strategies according to each market share, the Company will focus on a good relationship between the Company and customers to create a sustainable customer (Customer Relationship Management) as well as achieving the company's goal.



1.1.2 Major Changes and Significant Developments

Significant developments of the Company and its subsidiaries are summarized as follows.

1992



- 24 August 1992, KC Chiang Mai Food Industry Company Limited was established, where Malee Sam Pran Company Limited holds 25 % to produce and distribute canned fruit products and the factory is situated in Chiang Mai. Province

1996



- Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai and his family bought all shares in the portion of Malee Sam Pran Company Limited (25 % of registered capital).

1997



- On 25 December 1997, Sunsweet Company Limited was with registered capital of 1.00 Million Baht divided into 10,000 common shares worth 100.00 Baht per share which was an investment of Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai, Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchais' wife. The Company's office is located at 84/1 Chotana Road, Chang Phueak Sub-district, Amphoe Mueng Chiang Mai District, Chiang Mai Province, with the purpose to distribute and export agricultural products such as onions and fresh vegetables.

2000



- In February 2000, the Company relocated to its current location, No. 9 Moo 1, Tung Satok Sub-district, Sanpatong District, Chiang Mai Province, where is the current address of the Company

2002



- On 27 March 2002, Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai along with 3 other businessmen established Tongta Company Limited (currently is Sunsweet BioEnergy Co., Ltd.) with registered capital of 1.00 Million and a purpose to operate Bio Gas Power Plant.
- 16 July 2002, Sunsweet Company Limited increased its registered capital from 1.00 Million Baht to 50.00 Million Baht by issuing more common shares of 490,000 shares to existing shareholders by proportions. New shares were issued at 100.00 Baht per share to support business expansion.
- In November 2002, Sunsweet Company Limited purchased assets from KC Chiang Mai Food Industry Company Limited, including land, building, tools, equipment such as steam sterilizer, lid closing machine, packaging machine, tomato boiling machine, and corn manufacturing machine to use in Sunsweet's business.

2005



- On 29 September 2005, Kittikhunchai family established KC World Food Company Limited (now Sunsweet International Company Limited), with registered capital of 100,000 Baht, to engage in agricultural products trading business.

2007



- On 23 April 2007, the Company increased registered capital from 50 Million Baht to 100 Million Baht to support business expansion by issuing 500,000 new shares to existing shareholders by proportions at 100.00 Baht per share.
- KC Chiang Mai Food Industries Limited stopped business operations and had no income since 2007.
- Sunsweet Company Limited began production and distribution of processed sweet corn as the main business of the Company.

2009



- The Company was the winner of the 2nd National SMEs Contest in the food manufacturing business group (National Award 2009) from the Office of Small and Enterprises Promotion.
- In August 2009, the Company was certified for ISO 14001:2004 standard for canned sweet corn production.
- In December 2009, the Company was certified on Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) for canned sweet corn, canned sweet corn soup, sweet corn retort pouch, and frozen sweet corn by SGS United Kingdom Ltd in the United Kingdom under the approval of United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) and approval of National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS) which is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
- On 9 September 2009, Tongta Company Limited changed its name to Sunsweet Bio-Energy Company Limited.

2010



- Received the Prime Minister's Industry Award 2010 from the Ministry of Industry.
- On 22 April 2010, KC World Food Company Limited changed its name to Sunsweet International Company Limited.

2011



- Awarded a prize for excellent export of goods and services (Thailand Prime Minister's Export)
- On July 2011, the Company was certified on British Retail Consortium Standard (BRC) for the production of canned sweet corn by SGS United Kingdom Ltd in the United Kingdom under the approval of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS).

2012



- Invested to establish a new factory to manufacture frozen sweet corn in the same area as the current factory.

2013



- In May 2013, the Company was certified on Good Manufacturing Practice Standards (GMP) by SGS United Kingdom Ltd in the United Kingdom under the approval of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) and National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards which is under the Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperatives. This is according to the standard requirements of TAS. 9023-2550.

2014



- On 26 August 2014, Kittikhunchai family and 4 partners jointly established So Sweet Company Limited to distribute processed sweet corn products for franchise retail business.

2015



- In June 2015, The Company was certified on Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) standard for the packing house of sweet corn, green soybean, and asparagus according to Thai Agricultural Standard TAS 9035-2553 from the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
- In October 2015, the Company was certified on International Food Standard (IFS) for canned sweet corn, canned corn soup, sweet corn in a retort pouch, and frozen sweet corn from SGS-International Certification Service GmbH, Germany.
- In December 2015, the Company was awarded a Certificate of Manufacturer for packaging and frozen food products.
- In December 2015, Sun Sweet Co., Ltd. Entered into a contract to purchase Hydrolock machines with Hydrolock SAS, France. This is a continuous high-temperature disinfection machine (Continuous Sterilizers) to replaces the old disinfection machine that works as batch retorts. The highlight of the machine is the reduction of time and energy used to kill germs. Which will result in increased product quality, reduce production costs, and flexible in use with any sizes.

2016



- The Company was restructured with Sunsweet Company Limited buying shares from existing shareholders in 3 companies: (1) Sunsweet International Company Limited at 99.99%, (2) Sunsweet Bio-Energy Company Limited at 99.98%, and (3) So Sweet Company Limited at 99.99%. Consequently, those 3 companies become subsidiaries of Sunsweet Company Limited.
- On 26 December 2016, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 3/ 2016 of Sunsweet Company Limited passed a resolution approving the increase of its registered share capital from 100.00 Million Baht to 108.00 Million Baht by issuing 80,000 new ordinary shares to be offered to existing shareholders in proportion to the offering price of 100 Baht per share so that the registered capital of Sunsweet Company Limited is following requirements of the Board of Investment (BOI).

2017



- On 24 April 2017, the Meeting of Board of Directors No. 2/2017 of Sunsweet Company Limited approved to sell all shares held by the Company in Sunsweet Bio-Energy Company Limited and So Sweet Company Limited to Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai.
- On 11 May 2017, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 3/2017 resolved to approve the following agendas:
 - 1) Approved the interim dividend payment to shareholders at the rate of 43.50 Baht per share, totalling 46.98 Million Baht.
 - 2) Approved an increase of registered capital from 108 Million Baht to 150.00 Million Baht by issuing 420,000 new ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 100 each, offered to the existing shareholders in proportion at the offering price of 100 Baht/share to structure capital for listing on the Market for Alternative Investment (mai).
- On 17 July 2017, the Company proceeded to sell all shares held by Sunsweet Company Limited in Sunsweet Bio Energy Company Limited and So Sweet Company Limited to Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai.
- On 31 August 2017, The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Sunsweet Company Limited No. 4/2017 resolved to approve the following major agendas:
 - 1) Approved the transformation into a public company and changed its name to “Sunsweet Public Company Limited”.
 - 2) Approved the change of par value and adjusted the number of ordinary shares of the Company from 100 Baht/share to 0.50 Baht/share. After the change of par value, Sunsweet Company Limited had 300.00 million fully paid-up ordinary shares with a par value of 0.50 Baht per share.
 - 3) Approved the increase in the registered capital of Sunsweet Company Limited by issuing new ordinary shares to raise fund and offering the company’s shares to the public (IPO) in the amount of 65 Million Baht, divided into 130.00 million ordinary shares with a par value of 0.50 Baht. After the capital increase, Sunsweet Company Limited had the registered capital of 215.00 Million Baht divided into 430.00 million ordinary shares with a par value of 0.50 Baht per share.
 - 4) Approved the allotment of 130 million new ordinary shares of Sunsweet Company Limited at a par value of 0.50 Baht per share to be offered to the public for the first time (Initial Public Offering: IPO) or 30.23 % of the total paid-up capital after the IPO.
 - 5) Approved the listing of the Company’s ordinary shares on the Market for Alternative Investment (mai).
- On 4 September 2017, the Company registered the transformation into a public company with the Ministry of Commerce under the name “Sunsweet Public Company Limited”.
- On 13 November 2017, the Meeting of Board of Directors No. 3/2017 passed a resolution approving the interim dividend payment to the existing shareholders (before the IPO) of 300,000,000 shares at the rate of 0.15 Baht per share, totalling 45 Million Baht, scheduled to be paid by 24 November 2017 and the Company already paid such dividend to the shareholders on 21 November 2017.
- On 28 December 2017, Sunsweet Public Company Limited or SUN is the first-day trade on the Market for Alternative Investment (mai).

2018



- The company spent some of the capital from the initial public offering (IPO) for investment in machinery to increase production capacity and increase production line efficiency. In September 2018, it had a new machine running at full capacity under the 3-ton frozen corn production project, resulting in increased capacity of frozen sweet corn production.

2019



- On 26 August 2019, Sunsweet Public Company Limited received the Prime Minister's Export Award 2019 in the category of Best Business Exporter, which is given to Thai manufacturers or exporters of quality products, good product development and image.
- On 8 October 2019, Sunsweet Public Company Limited was certified on British Retail Consortium (BRC) Standard Grade A + Unannounced category for canned sweet corn products, canned cream pouch sweet corn and frozen corn in the bag (ready to cook) by the SGS United Kingdom Ltd., England, under certification of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS).
- On 28 October 2019, Sunsweet Public Company Limited received the CGR score of the year 2019 at the 4-star level (very good) from the Thai Listed Companies Corporate Governance Survey Program by the Thai Institute of Directors (IOD).
- On 15 November 2019, Sun Sweet Public Company Limited appointed a national product distribution company to act as a distributor of canned sweet corn in the country under the trademark KC.

2020



- On 19 July 2020, the Company entered into a solar rooftop project (Phase 2).
- On 1 October 2020, the Company entered into a corn cob biogas production project to produce electrical power
- On 12 October 2020, Sunsweet Public Company Limited was certified on Global Standard for Food Safety (BRCS), Grade A +, Unannounced Type for production of canned sweet corn products, canned creamy pouch sweet corns and frozen corn in bags (ready to cook) by SGS United Kingdom Ltd., England, under certification of United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS).
- On 14 December 2020, Sunsweet Public Company Limited received the Prime Minister's Award 2020 in the potential industry category.
- On 22 December 2020, the Company entered into a small production building project for producing ready-to-eat products

1.1.3. 1.1.3. Use of fund raised according to the objectives stated in the registration statement for the offering of securities

(1) Report of use of proceeds from Capital increase raised from IPO

Use of fund	The estimated amount of fund spent	Estimated time for use of fund							
		28 Dec 17	1 Jan 18	1 Jul 18	1 Jan 19	1 Jul 19	1 Jan 20	1 Jul 20	Balance
		to 31 Dec 17	to 30 Jun 18	to 31 Dec 18	to 30 Jun 19	to 31 Dec 19	to 30 Jun 20	to 31 Dec 20	amount In 31 Dec 20
1. Invest in additional machinery to expand production capacity and increase production efficiency.	260.00	-	133.00	37.60	26.90	29.60	1.50	16.70	14.70
2. Used as working capital in business operations.	417.81	417.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Repay loans from financial institutions.	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	727.81	467.81	133.00	37.60	26.90	29.60	1.50	16.70	14.70

(2) Applicable law

-

1.1.4. Obligations that the Company committed in the registration statement and/ or the conditions for approval of the Office (if any) and/or the SET's listing conditions (if any), including compliance with such obligations or conditions in subsequent years

-

1.1.5. Name, location of head office, type of business, company registration number, telephone, fax, company website number and type of total paid-up shares of the Company.

(1) Head Office

Sunsweet Public Company Limited (“SUN”)

Date of establishment	:	25 December 1997
Office location	:	No. 9 Moo 1, Tung Satok Sub-district, Sanpatong District, Chiang Mai Province
Nature of Business	:	The business of producing and distributing processed sweet corn and other processed agricultural products, including procurement and purchase of food products and agricultural products for selling.
Company Registration Number	:	0107560000354
Registered capital	:	215,000,000 Baht
Common share	:	430,000,000 shares
Paid-up common shares	:	430,000,000 shares
Par value per share	:	0.50 Baht
Phone number	:	053-106538-40
Fax number	:	053-106541
Website	:	www.sunsweetthai.com

(2) Related companies

Sunsweet International Company Limited (“SI”)

Date of establishment	:	29 September 2005
Office location	:	No. 9 Moo 1, Tung Satok Sub-district, Sanpatong District, Chiang Mai Province
Nature of Business	:	Procurement and purchase for selling of food products and agricultural products.
Company Registration Number	:	0505548005401
Registered capital	:	5,000,000 Baht
Common share	:	500,000 shares
Paid-up common shares	:	500,000 shares
Par value per share	:	10 Baht

1.2. Nature of business

The Company is a manufacturer and distributor of processed sweet corn and other processed agricultural products, mainly focusing on processed sweet corn products including canned sweet corn, pouch sweet corn and frozen sweet corn under the brand of the company “KC” and also produces and sells other processed agricultural products and ready-to-eat products such as grilled Japanese sweet potatoes, grilled Japanese purple sweet potatoes, boiled Tiger peanuts and mixed grains under the Company’s product brand “KC” for sale in local convenience stores. In addition, the Company also offers a made-to-order production under the customer’s brand.

Products of the Company can be divided into 4 main categories as follows:



1) Canned Corn



2) Pouch Corn



3) Frozen Corn



4) Ready-to-Eat

1.2.1 Revenue Structure

Revenue of the Company and its subsidiaries by product categories in 2018-2020 is as follows:

Revenue structure by product categories	Operated by	% share holding	2018		2019		2020	
			Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
1. Revenue from the manufacture and sale of processed sweet corn and other processed agricultural products	SUN		1,711.73	93.11	1,826.23	94.15	2,499.36	95.03
- Canned sweet corn			1,229.90	66.90	1,292.11	66.61	1,771.39	67.35
- Pouch sweet corn			212.62	11.56	229.50	11.83	209.96	7.98
- Frozen sweet corn			224.23	12.20	225.96	11.65	320.18	12.18
- Ready-to-Eat			40.05	2.18	78.56	4.05	197.83	7.52
- Other processed agricultural products			4.93	0.27	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00
1. Revenue from trading business			19.24	1.05	15.28	0.79	12.03	0.46
Revenue from sales of products	SI		1,730.97	94.16	1,841.51	94.94	2,511.39	95.49
Revenue from selling other products ¹			98.15	5.34	78.23	4.03	99.20	3.77
Total revenue from sales			1,829.12	99.50	1,919.74	98.97	2,610.59	99.26
Other revenue ²			9.26	0.50	19.96	1.03	19.49	0.74
Total Revenue			1,838.38	100.00	1,939.70	100.00	2,630.08	100.00

Note:

¹ Revenue from selling other products includes revenue from selling seed, fertilizer, waste from the production process, etc.

² Other revenue includes interest receivables, revenue from export compensation, revenue from the sale of electricity, profit from the exchange rate, profit from derivatives, etc.



Revenue of the Company and its subsidiaries by types of a customer order in 2018-2020

Revenue structure	2018		2019		2020	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
1. Revenue from selling products under customers brand	1,249.93	67.99	1,319.29	68.02	1,745.68	66.37
2. Revenue from selling products under KC brand	481.04	26.17	522.22	26.92	765.71	29.11
Revenue from selling products	1,730.97	94.16	1,841.51	94.94	2,511.39	95.48
Revenue from selling other products ^{/1}	98.15	5.34	78.23	4.03	99.20	3.77
Total revenue from sales	1,829.12	99.50	1,919.74	98.97	2,610.59	99.26
Other revenue ^{/2}	9.26	0.50	19.96	1.03	19.49	0.74
Total Revenue	1,838.38	100.00	1,939.70	100.00	2,630.08	100.00

Note:

^{/1} Revenue from selling other products includes revenue from selling seed, fertilizer, waste from the production process, etc.^{/2} Other revenue includes interest receivables, revenue from export compensation, revenue from the sale of electricity, profit from the exchange rate, profit from derivatives, etc.

Revenue of the Company and its subsidiaries by locations in 2018-2020 is as follows:

Revenue structure	2018		2019		2020	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
1. Revenue from selling abroad	1,512.03	82.25	1,599.86	82.48	2,169.66	82.50
1.1 Asia	1,055.71	57.43	1,041.65	53.70	1,554.70	59.11
1.2 Middle East	147.67	8.03	242.75	12.51	186.47	7.09
1.3 Europe	235.69	12.82	229.62	11.84	266.43	10.13
1.4 Africa	3.41	0.19	7.61	0.39	2.90	0.11
1.5 America	42.86	2.33	55.61	2.87	109.90	4.18
1.6 Oceania ^{/3}	26.69	1.45	22.62	1.17	49.26	1.88
2. Revenue from domestic sales	218.94	11.91	241.65	12.46	341.73	12.99
Revenue from selling products	1,730.97	94.16	1,841.51	94.94	2,511.39	95.49
Revenue from selling other products ^{/1}	98.15	5.34	78.23	4.03	99.20	3.77
Total revenue from sales	1,829.12	99.50	1,919.74	98.97	2,610.59	99.26
Other revenue ^{/2}	9.26	0.50	19.96	1.03	19.49	0.74
Total revenue	1,838.38	100.00	1,939.70	100.00	2,630.08	100.00

Note: ^{/1} Revenue from selling other products includes revenue from selling seed, fertilizer, waste from the production process, etc.
^{/2} Other revenue includes interest receivables, revenue from export compensation, revenue from the sale of electricity, profit from the exchange rate, profit from derivatives, etc.
^{/3} Oceania includes Australia, New Zealand and other islands, a total of 14 countries.

Revenue of the Company and its subsidiaries by types of customer in 2018-2020 is as follows:

Revenue structure	2018		2019		2020	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
1.Revenue from international customers	1,512.03	82.25	1,599.86	82.48	2,169.66	82.50
- Agents, Importers, Distributors	1,249.86	67.99	1,495.01	77.07	2,054.34	78.11
- Big Retailers	109.63	5.96	70.41	3.63	67.23	2.56
- Customers in food industry and Restaurants	152.54	8.30	34.44	1.78	48.09	1.83
2.Revenue from domestic customers	218.94	11.91	241.65	12.46	341.73	12.99
- Distributors	78.09	4.25	87.95	4.54	94.74	3.60
- Big Retailers	92.91	5.05	92.15	4.75	206.38	7.85
- Customers in food industry and Restaurants	47.94	2.61	61.55	3.17	40.61	1.54
Revenue from sales of products	1,730.97	94.16	1,841.51	94.94	2,511.39	95.49
Revenue from selling other products ^{/1}	98.15	5.34	78.23	4.03	99.20	3.77
Total revenue from sales	1,829.12	99.50	1,919.74	98.97	2,610.59	99.26
Other revenue ^{/2}	9.26	0.50	19.96	1.03	19.49	0.74
Total Revenue	1,838.38	100.00	1,939.70	100.00	2,630.08	100.00

Note: ^{/1} Revenue from selling other products includes revenue from selling seed, fertilizer, waste from the production process, etc.
^{/2} Other revenue includes interest receivables, revenue from export compensation, revenue from the sale of electricity, profit from the exchange rate, profit from derivatives, etc.

1.2.2 Product Information

(1) Nature of products or services and development of business innovation

The Company has a policy of research and development in various areas to meet the needs of stakeholders such as distribution development, development of packaging styles to suit the needs of consumers, product taste development to meet the needs of customers.

Our Research and Development Department conducts product design and development with new products or improved products to meet the needs of new and existing customers. At present, the Research and Development Department has established a product development team to coordinate with relevant departments.

The Company has participated in research and development of packaging together with partners to provide quality packaging at a reasonable price, including installation of Sterilizer – Hydrolock, an innovative machine, used and imported from France as the first place in Thailand for sterilization of canned products which can increase production capacity and reduce costs, reduce time and labour use, resulting in better product quality, and installation of the robot arm to help increase production capacity in the area of storage and moving to replace manpower.

In addition, the Company has cooperated with the public and private sectors to become a centre for sweet corn research in areas such as health benefits by providing the basic information on sweet corn and technology for the production process and adding value to sweet corn products and conducting a study of the sensory characteristics of consumers of sweet corn for development of new products with agricultural innovations that the Company has applied as follows:

1. Adopting an application to forecasting the weather and store farmer data by applying technology to process and manage farmer data systematically and precisely, and assist farmers in forecasting the weather in advance and help the farmers to tackle problems in the planting area related to diseases, pests and use of the correct chemicals. The application will provide farmers with the information they need for crop planing precisely on each plot.

2. Collaboration with private organizations using satellite imagery to analyze conditions of the plantation, assisting in crop planning and helping to analyze conditions of the plantation while planting, sweet corn growth, water use, and insects, disease, as well as retrospective conditions to help the plant plan in the future.

3. In collaboration with non-governmental organizations, application and storage programs have been introduced to make it easier for farmers in planting according to schedule date procedures of planting at each age. This will be easy for young farmers and store the data for analysis and planning to harvest precisely.

4. Use of unmanned aircraft or drones for agriculture in the way to perform farming precisely such as fertilizing, spraying pesticides. Using drones is much more time-saving than manual labour, allowing farmers to handle plant diseases directly to the point. It also reduces the spread of chemicals that farmers may be exposed to and inhaled while spraying.

Products of the Company can be divided into 4 main categories as follows:

(1.) Canned Corn

Canned sweet corn can accompany meals and various dishes, in both savoury dishes and desserts alike. They are in a form of the whole corn kernel and cream style corn. This product has been through a commercial sterilization process to remove bacteria and can be kept at room temperature for up to 36 months. Currently, canned sweet corns are sold in 5 different sizes, 8 oz, 12 oz, 15 oz, 75 oz, and 108 oz and 3 flavours, sugar and salt flavor, salt flavour and plain flavour.



(2.) Pouch Corn

The Company has developed pouch corn that comes ready to eat for more convenience in consuming corn. Pouch corn is more environmentally friendly as the pouch can be stored or destroyed more conveniently than metal cans. Sweet corn is placed inside a retort pouch which is flexible and durable to heat and pressure. This will allow the sterilized food to be stored with a long shelf life and ready to be eaten. The flat shape of the retort pouch enables more space for heat transfer and heat can transfer more thoroughly. This means a shorter time frame to sterilize the product compared to canned sweet corn, which leads to a better quality overall, such as better colour, and texture.



The pouch corn can be divided into 2 categories, as follows:

1. Retort Pouch Whole Kernel Sweet Corn is a ready-to-eat corn kernel in a vacuum bag. The corn kernel has gone through a commercial sterilization process, which allows the quality of the product to be maintained over 18 months at room temperature. Currently, there are 2 flavours, sugar and salt flavour.

2. Retort Pouch Corn on the Cob is a sweet corn product packed with vacuum bags, and ready to eat by selecting large sweet corn packed in vacuum bags with steamed vacuum packed technique and sterilization process or completely sterilized in the industry (Commercial Sterilization), thus able to maintain the quality very well and can be stored for 12 months in normal temperature which consumers can eat promptly.

For the retort pouch corn on the cob, the Company has its distributed to foreign countries and distributed domestically through some modern retail stores (modern trade).



(3.) Frozen Sweet Corn

Frozen sweet corns go through the IQF process (Individual Quick Freezing) which control the temperature at -35 degrees Celsius or lower. Each sweet corn kernels directly in contact with a cooling medium, forming small ice crystals that are separated into individual kernels not be clumped. The frozen sweet corn must be kept below -18 degrees Celsius to ensure that the corn kernel is fresh and prevents microorganism growth. It also ensures that there have not chance to develop ice crystals that are the cause of the deterioration of food quality from the case of rapid temperature change in frozen food. Currently, frozen sweet corn comes in many products, such as frozen sweet corn kernels, frozen sweet corn cobs, etc.



(4.) Ready-to-Eat Product

Currently, the Company delivers a wide range of ready to eat products like boiled sweet corn, grilled Japanese sweet potatoes, grilled Japanese purple sweet potatoes, boiled Tiger peanuts and mixed grains under the “KC” brand that distributing products through domestic convenience stores. In addition, the Company also commits to developing products and services to offer a wide variety of products to give customers more options. In addition, the ready-to-eat products distributed through convenient stores pass the pasteurization process by passing about 90-95 degrees Celsius to kill the germ except for Tiger peanut which the product passes through the boiling and heat sealing processes.

However, after packing, these products shall be stored at a temperature of 2-5 degrees Celsius to prevent the occurrence of microorganisms in storage and during transportation which will store products for about 7 days.



The Company has been granted promotional privileges by the Board of Investment (BOI) with the details as follows;

1. No.1354(1)/2552 from the Board of Investment in the production of electricity from biogas type 7.1 service and public utility dated 23 February 2009. The Company started using the benefits in 2012, remaining the benefits for 1 year.

2. No. 61-1062-1-05-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container and concentrated juice type 1.17 manufacture or preservation of foods, drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 23 April 2018.

The Company started using the benefits in 2012, remaining the benefits for 1 year.

3. No. 60-0694-1-00-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container type 1.17 manufacture or preservation of foods, drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 25 October 2016.

The Company started using the benefits in 2017, remaining the benefits for 1 year.

4. No. 61-1062-1-05-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container and concentrated juice type 1.17 manufacture or preservation of foods, drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 23 April 2018.

The Company started using the benefits in 2018, remaining the benefits for 2 years.

5. No. 62-0181-1-00-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container and concentrated juice type 1.17 manufacture or preservation of foods, drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 14 January 2019.

The Company started using the benefits in 2019, remaining the benefits for 4 years.

The key benefits include:

- Exemption of import duties on machinery according to the BOI's approval.

- Exemption of corporate income tax for net profit derived from promoted operations

- Shareholders are exempt from the inclusion of dividends received from promoted businesses for income tax computation throughout the period that the Company has been exempt from corporate income tax.

The revenue computed includes income from the sale of by-products from the production process, i.e. scrap or waste from the production process for 5-8 years.

(2) Marketing and Competition

Sweet corn Industry

Sweet corn (*Zea mays saccharata*) is mainly agricultural products that are processed and sold for consumption and it is an agricultural crop that has originated from the middle of the Americas for more than 1,000 years, which has now become a popular crop grown in many countries around the world since it is a plant that is not difficult to grow and has a higher rate of return per area compared to some crops.

Overview of sweet corn production

Thailand is one of many countries that grow sweet corn because Thailand has an environment and natural elements that are favourable to cultivation and has not different weather conditions during each season. The sunlight is at an appropriate level throughout the year so it is possible to grow sweet corn almost all year round. Moreover, the current technological development of cultivation has resulted in growers able to control the quality and including creating new products of sweet corn that can meet more needs while the global sweet corn consumption trend is rising. Because sweet corn is sweet naturally. In addition, society became aware of health care in food. For that reason, Thailand is popular for growing sweet corn until becoming an important agricultural economic product of the country.

According to the Agricultural Information Center, the Office of Agricultural Economics stated that in 2017, 2018, and 2019 the amount of sweet corn cultivation was 502,711 tons, 537,487 tons and 501,242 tons, respectively. The most cultivated area is in the northern parts of Thailand with a cultivation amount of 291,343 tons, 312,767 tons and 295,683 tons, representing 57.95%, 58.19% and 58.88% of total domestic cultivation volume respectively.

Overview of global sweet corn exports

Reports from the International Trade Information Centre (ITC) indicated that the value of world export for frozen sweet corn at HS Code 07104000, fresh or processed sweetcorn (uncooked or cooked by steaming or by boiling in water) frozen in 2017, 2018 and 2019 was equivalent to USD 414.72 million, USD 435.97 million and USD 420.11 million, respectively. The top 3 countries with the highest value in 2019 were the USA (USD 102.54 million), Hungary (USD 49.85 million) and Spain (USD 30.80 million), respectively. The volume of world export for frozen sweet corn at HS Code: 07104000 in 2017, 2018 and 2019 were 415,393 tons, 406,656 tons and 407,665 tons respectively, with the top 3 export countries, including the United States (81,336 tons), Hungary (55,733 tonnes), and China (36,152 tons).

The value of world export for sweet corn, HS Code: 20058000, the sweetcorn “Zea Mays var. Saccharata”, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, in 2017, 2018 and year 2019, was equivalent to USD 908.15 million, USD 1,030.00 million and USD 975.66 million, respectively. The top 3 countries with the highest export value in 2017 was Hungary (USD 198.38 million), Thailand (USD 195.74 million) and France (USD 172.72 million), respectively.

In 2018, they were Hungary (USD 228.40 million), Thailand (USD 212.27 million) and France (USD 171.42 million). In 2019, they were Hungary (USD 205.80 million), Thailand (USD 193.14 million) and France (USD 162.81 million), respectively.

The volume of world export for sweet corn, HS Code: 20058000, in 2017, 2018 and 2019 were 771,152 tons, 822,87 tons and 822,87 tons respectively, with the top 3 export countries, including Thailand (208,530 tons), Hungary (180,429 tons) and France (114,188 tons).

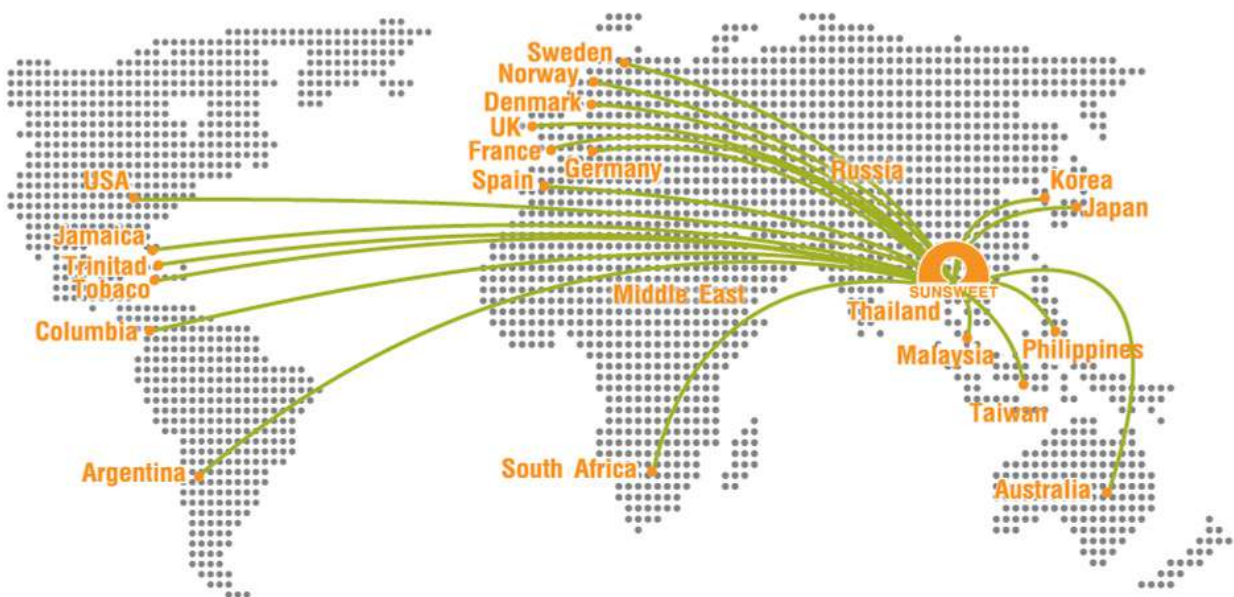
For an understanding of the HS Code of sweet corn that has the different codes, 07104000 means sweet corn that is used the freezing process to maintain the condition of processed sweet corn after passing the process with heat and 20058000 mean sweet corn does not use freezing but will use salt or other additives (Except vinegar) to maintain the condition of processed sweet corn after passing the process with heat. While the company’s main products are canned sweet corn that is not frozen but will use salt as a component in production to maintain the condition of sweet corn products. Therefore, being classified in 20058000, with 87.06 % of export value of all sweet corn products from the company and the value of export products under 07104000, which is frozen corn accounted for 12.94 % of the total export of sweet corn products of the Company in 2019.

(2.1) Marketing

Overview of sweet corn production in Thailand

Thailand has become one of the top 10 exporters in the world, both in quantity and value. If considered specifically in sweet corn products based on information from the International Trade Information Centre (ITC) found that in 2017-2019, Thailand has the export value of Sweetcorn, uncooked or cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, frozen (07104000) increased continuously throughout the period which in 2017, 2018 and 2019 was USD 24.72 million, USD 25.70 million and USD 24.71 million, respectively. Sweet corn export volume in 2017, 2018 and 2019 is 20,896 tons, 22,493 tons, and 23,993 tons, respectively, or equivalent to the amount of exports equal to 5.89% of the total global export volume.

For the export of Sweetcorn “Zea Mays var. Saccharata”, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excluding frozen), Thailand is considered the world’s largest exporter, both in terms of value and quantity. In year 2017, 2018 and 2019, Thailand exported sweet corn with the total value is USD 195.74 million, USD 212.12 million and USD 193.14 million, respectively while the export volume in year 2017, 2018 and 2019 is 208,710 tons, 227,947 tons and 208,530 tons respectively.



Exported sweet corn value¹ from Thailand

■ Fresh sweet or processed corn
 ■ Processed corn preserved otherwise (excluding frozen)

(Million USD)

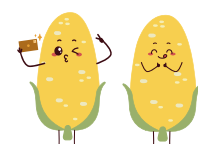


^{1/} Data from the International Trade Center (ITC) and data from the Information Technology and Communication Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, with the cooperation of the Customs Department

The table shows the value of sweet corn exports¹ divided by the top 10 exporters

(USD Million)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. USA	81.64	98.06	102.07	103.65	102.54
2. Hungary	59.13	58.26	58.94	61.48	49.85
3. Belgium	18.10	19.66	20.79	22.92	30.79
4. Spain	21.96	22.72	24.26	27.30	27.89
5. China	20.28	20.06	21.48	26.84	26.88
6. France	34.33	29.32	33.45	32.95	26.51
7. Thailand	19.74	21.76	24.76	25.66	24.71
8. Canada	27.42	22.38	23.57	21.16	17.56
9. Poland	13.84	12.59	15.79	17.57	17.40
10. New Zealand	16.02	14.27	15.53	15.26	13.98



^{1/} Sweet corn export value data from International Trade Centre (ITC) is following HS Code 07104000 "Fresh or processed sweetcorn cooked by steaming or by boiling in water or frozen". Data is presented In 29 January 2021.

The table shows the value of sweet corn exports² divided by the top 10 exporters

(USD Million)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Hungary	179.31	185.02	198.39	228.40	205.79
2. Thailand	180.02	196.00	195.54	212.27	193.14
3. France	150.09	140.48	152.58	171.42	162.81
4. China	54.93	75.46	66.57	92.93	127.46
5. USA	114.10	107.97	109.84	107.81	96.27
6. Spain	41.55	41.06	41.33	43.40	44.93
7. Belgium	33.09	31.54	29.62	34.45	32.03
8. Netherlands	4.96	5.73	11.55	16.80	16.55
9. Brazil	10.14	12.03	15.92	33.43	13.81
10. Germany	11.40	10.84	10.52	15.14	13.72



^{2/} Sweet corn export value data from the International Trade Centre (ITC) is following HS Code 20058000 "Sweetcorn "Zea Mays var. Saccharata", prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excluding frozen)". Data is presented In 29 January 2021.

The table shows the volume of sweet corn exports³ divided by the top 10 exporters

(Tons)					
Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. USA	69,913	84,469	87,402	79,652	81,336
2. Hungary	70,961	73,531	72,989	71,381	55,733
3. China	28,001	28,981	30,573	33,939	36,152
3. France	21,939	21,454	23,117	29,271	30,562
5 Belgium	31,684	26,142	30,398	27,265	21,567
6. Spain	19,964	20,498	21,642	23,615	29,963
7. Thailand	17,494	18,217	20,884	22,494	23,993
8. Poland	15,420	14,885	20,413	20,268	18,981
9. Canada	26,969	19,778	21,480	19,538	17,315
10. India	10,023	11,945	13,397	13,291	14,803

^{3/} Sweet corn export volume data from International Trade Centre (ITC) is following HS Code 07104000 "Fresh or processed sweetcorn cooked by steaming or by boiling in water or frozen". Data is presented In 29 January 2021.

The table shows the volume of sweet corn exports⁴ divided by the top 10 exporters

(Tons)					
Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Thailand	186,060	209,251	208,710	227,947	208,530
2. Hungary	163,455	179,779	186,715	203,035	180,429
3. France	102,344	97,277	105,067	111,548	114,188
4. USA	92,543	91,129	95,300	91,570	81,509
5. China	39,537	45,133	37,893	46,642	60,375
6. Spain	25,068	22,999	23,483	25,195	24,412
7. Belgium	21,294	20,744	18,845	20,368	19,889
8. Brazil	10,686	13,268	17,128	17,632	16,206
9. Russia	7,830	10,136	11,094	13,483	13,320
10. Netherlands	3,988	3,834	8,977	11,911	9,752

^{4/} sweet corn export volume data from International Trade Centre (ITC) is following HS Code 20058000 "Sweetcorn "Zea Mays var. Saccharata", prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excluding frozen)". Data is presented In 29 January 2021.

Agricultural Policy of the Government

The government gives precedence to the economy of agriculture as Thailand is an agricultural country. Therefore, the government has the policy to review and announce the agricultural development plan every 5 years to be consistent with the changing circumstances in each period. In addition, with the awareness of the importance in the agricultural sector, The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has set the ministry's motto: "The agricultural sector has advanced with technology and innovation. Production is lead by marketing. Agriculturists are provided with good quality of life. Agricultural resources are balanced and sustainable."

The latest agricultural development plan from the government for the year 2017 until 2021 is prepared with the main objectives of the agricultural development of the country as follows.



To develop the potential of farmers.

The government has a plan to focus on strengthening their career and capacity through knowledge transfer to develop professionalism and network building for the solidarity of farmers and/or related agricultural organizations.



To gain a competitive advantage through the use of technology and innovation.

The government has a plan to support researches related to technology and agricultural innovation. The Agricultural Information Center was set up as a learning resource for farmers.



To increase efficiency in productivity management.

The government has a plan to focus on supply chain management to support the production of standardized products, reduce production costs along with development and increased the value of agricultural products.



To create sustainable security in natural resources and the environment.

The government has the policy to support eco-friendly farming and creates a proper allocation of agricultural land to develop agricultural industry infrastructure.

Overview of sweet corn consumption

According to the Economic Intelligence Center (EIC) analysis from BCC Research and Agrarmarkt Austra Marketing, it indicated that the current consumption trend is that most consumers start to consider more health. As a result, the value of the food market is growing steadily. Especially in the United State, Europe and Japan markets where the demand for supplementary food and beverages has grown steadily over the past several years from the fact that consumers pay more attention to the things they consume. In Addition, people's lifestyles becoming hastier and the increase in the elderly population will increase the demand for ready-to-eat food to meet convenience and save time. The important factors that affect the decision of consumers in this group are price, ease of consumption, ease of buying, including safety and hygiene. The fastest-growing market in the food segment is the Halal food market and the food market for the elderly.

Overview of sweet corn imports of major importers

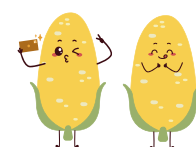
According to data of the International Trade Centre (ITC) indicating that the significant amount of demand in sweet corn uncooked or cooked (by steaming or by boiling in water, frozen). Japan is considered to be the country with the highest demand for sweet corn with the highest import value of USD 77.28 million in 2019, followed by the United Kingdom, which has the import value of sweet corn as high as USD 40.70 million and the third one is Belgium which has the import value of sweet corn as high as USD 34.04 million. Moreover, the value of import of sweet corn preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excluding frozen)), Germany is also as the largest value importer, which reached USD 103.48 million, followed by Japan with an import value of sweet corn of USD 97.03 million in 2019, and the United Kingdom which reaches USD 94.05 million, respectively.

Total import volume of sweet corn, uncooked or cooked by steaming or by boiling in water or frozen revealed that Afghanistan is the country with the highest import volume in 2019 with an import volume of 111,485 tons, followed by Japan with the volume of 51,136 tons in 2019, and United Kingdom with the volume of 41,022 tons. For import volume of processed sweet corn preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excluding frozen), Germany is regarded as the one with the highest value of 80,412 tons in 2019, followed by the United Kingdom with the volume of 69,507 tons, and Japan with the volume of 61,031 tons respectively.

The table shows the value of sweet corn imports⁵ divided by the top 10 importers

(USD Million)

ประเทศ	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Japan	66.79	71.98	78.27	79.10	77.29
2. UK	51.96	44.47	46.47	46.94	40.70
3. Belgium	33.88	35.37	39.58	38.09	34.04
4. USA	36.46	32.89	35.25	34.79	30.56
5. China	16.96	16.19	17.32	18.41	19.55
6. Germany	15.75	14.92	12.33	14.00	15.18
7. Saudi Arabia	12.47	13.57	12.19	12.70	13.49
8. Afghanistan	-	-	-	12.03	12.88
9. Iran	8.36	12.75	12.67	11.83	10.84
10. Russia	9.10	8.24	9.41	9.22	11.35

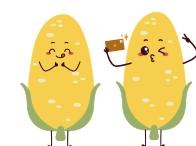


^{5/} Sweet corn import value data from International Trade Centre (ITC) is following HS Code 07104000 "Fresh or processed sweetcorn cooked by steaming or by boiling in water or frozen". Data is presented In 29 January 2021.

The table shows the value of sweet corn imports⁶ divided by the top 10 importers

(USD Million)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Japan	91.30	86.65	98.60	100.46	97.00
2. United Kingdom	80.75	88.07	87.93	96.96	94.09
3. Germany	87.15	84.10	85.85	94.46	103.48
4. Spain	65.97	58.66	60.37	78.87	61.75
5. South Korea	38.77	43.69	43.03	42.39	40.99
6. Belgium	42.29	36.68	40.47	37.87	38.05
7. Italy	30.85	30.20	31.47	36.70	30.89
8. France	30.20	31.34	37.43	34.21	32.17
9. Taiwan	28.06	30.99	28.50	30.73	29.23
10. Sweden	28.92	30.30	28.89	29.12	27.56



^{6/} Sweet corn import value data from the International Trade Centre (ITC) is following HS Code 20058000 "Sweetcorn "Zea Mays var. Saccharata", prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excluding frozen)". Data is presented In 29 January 2021.

The table shows the volume of sweet corn imports⁷ divided by the top 10 importers

(ตัน)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Afghanistan	-	-	-	89,003	111,485
2. Japan	43,878	49,026	52,287	52,569	51,136
3. United Kingdom	51,996	50,019	52,617	49,991	41,022
4. Belgium	36,404	41,910	49,057	42,306	38,458
5. United States	32,519	25,929	29,247	28,400	24,799
6. China	12,960	12,652	13,390	14,008	15,293
7. Germany	14,923	13,920	12,483	13,676	14,405
8. Russia	13,983	12,549	14,492	13,616	15,949
9. Iran	9,557	13,420	14,315	11,682	11,290
10. Saudi Arabia	10,770	12,123	11,016	10,546	10,701

^{7/} Sweet corn import volume data from International Trade Centre (ITC) is following HS Code 07104000 "Fresh or processed sweetcorn cooked by steaming or by boiling in water or frozen". Data is presented In 29 January 2021.

The table shows the volume of sweet corn imports⁸ divided by the top 10 importers

(ตัน)

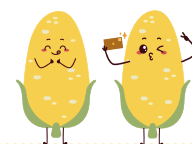
ประเทศ	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562
1. Germany	71,844	71,278	74,663	76,964	80,412
2. United Kingdom	56,724	67,564	66,788	70,493	69,507
3. Japan	55,400	56,117	61,865	64,225	61,031
4. South Korea	37,848	45,265	45,562	46,889	45,094
5. Spain	44,130	29,911	30,284	36,067	33,969
6. Russia	23,638	26,375	25,414	28,787	26,634
7. Taiwan	25,151	28,246	25,312	28,270	26,453
8. France	24,195	25,877	30,233	27,198	26,437
9. Belgium	31,966	26,774	45,578	25,703	26,699
10. Italy	21,576	22,362	22,992	24,372	22,734

^{8/} Sweet corn import volume data from the International Trade Centre (ITC) is following HS Code 20058000 "Sweetcorn "Zea Mays var. Saccharata", prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excluding frozen)". Data is presented In 29 January 2021.

The sweet corn products exported from Thailand can be divided into 2 types: frozen sweet corn (HS Code 071040 according to the principles of the Thai Customs Department which refers to sweetcorn, uncooked or cooked, of the International Trade Information Centre) and processed canned sweet corn (HS Code 200580 according to the principles of the Thai Customs Department which refers to sweetcorn preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excluding frozen) of the International Trade Information Centre). The country with the most value of imports of frozen corn from Thailand is Japan with a value of 341.14 million baht in 2020, followed by China with a value of 116.09 million baht and Iran with a value of 92.40 million baht. For processed canned sweet corn, the countries with the most value of import from Thailand in 2020 are Japan, South Korea and Taiwan with a value of 1,500.43 million baht, 926.38 million baht and 597.47 million baht respectively.

The table shows values and change in export value of frozen sweetcorn from Thailand, divided by top 10 importers

Country	Value (Million Baht)			Growth (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
1. Japan	427.34	365.74	341.14	(7.12)	(14.41)	(6.73)
2. Iran	343.77	308.69	92.40	9.69	(10.20)	(70.07)
3. Taiwan	21.20	38.13	48.40	2.66	79.86	26.93
4. Indonesia	-	13.27	24.99	-	100.00	88.32
5. Laos	0.20	9.90	0.12	566.67	4,850.00	98.78
6. China	3.36	5.83	116.09	(81.79)	73.51	1,891.25
7. Myanmar	3.35	5.44	1.26	885.29	62.39	(76.83)
8. Netherlands	5.44	3.89	5.90	(27.66)	(28.49)	51.67
9. South Korea	4.56	3.44	4.53	(37.45)	(24.56)	28.17
10. Malaysia	3.28	2.72	2.11	23.31	(17.07)	(22.42)



Source: Information Technology and Communication Center, Office of Permanent Secretary Ministry of Commerce with the cooperation of the Customs Department.

The table shows values and change in export value of canned sweetcorn from Thailand,
divided by top 10 importers

Country	Value (Million Baht)			Growth (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
1. Japan	1,638.76	1,328.04	1,500.43	12.92	(18.96)	12.98
2. South Korea	809.72	714.29	926.38	8.22	(11.79)	29.15
3. Taiwan	533.35	496.48	597.47	5.72	(6.91)	20.34
4. Philippines	361.23	347.14	465.20	(2.45)	(3.90)	34.00
5. United Kingdom	290.67	339.06	231.81	20.47	16.65	(31.63)
6. USA	185.36	220.54	332.62	44.45	18.98	50.82
7. Saudi Arabia	218.86	219.86	280.02	(13.55)	0.46	27.36
8. Australia	215.70	216.81	276.67	(8.98)	0.51	27.61
9. Lebanon	201.34	158.17	103.66	(8.16)	(21.44)	(34.46)
10. Russia	226.13	143.25	113.80	30.48	(36.65)	(20.56)

Source: Information Technology and Communication Center, Office of Permanent Secretary Ministry of Commerce with the cooperation of the Customs Department.

(2.2) Competition

Domestic Competition

Domestic Competition Analysis

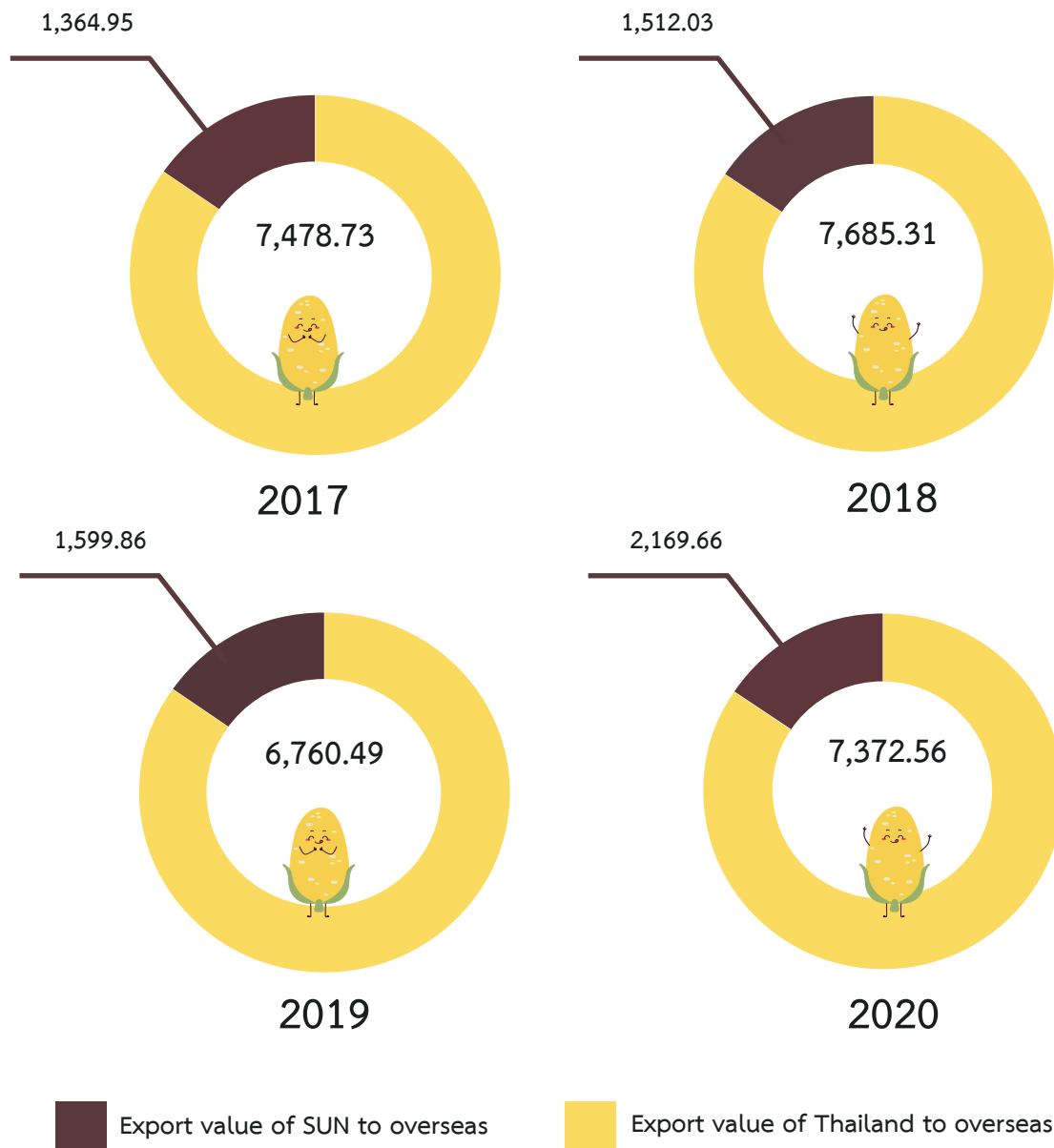
In Thailand, there are only a few processed sweet corn producers capable of producing high-quality sweetcorn products, resulting in oligopoly. Comparing revenue from processed sweet corn product export of Sunsweet Public Company Limited and sweet corn product export value of Thailand, HS Code 07104000 and 20058000 (data from the Information Technology and Communication Center, Office of Permanent Secretary Ministry of Commerce, with the cooperation of the Customs Department) between 2018 and 2020 shows that the Company's sweet corn export proportion increased significantly. In 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company's export value was 1,670.00 million baht, 1,747.00 million baht, and 2,301.00 million baht or 21.73 %, 25.84 % and 31.21 % of the total export value of sweetcorn products of Thailand, respectively.

In Thailand, there are very few processed agricultural product manufacturers capable of producing high quality processed agricultural products, resulting in an oligopoly with approximately 4 companies capable of producing processed agricultural products with sales value exceeding one billion baht in 2019, considered to be the main competitors of Sunsweet Public Company Limited as follows:

Comparison of Domestic Competitions

Company		2	3	4
Sales amount in 2019 (million baht)	1,924	1,535	769	1,286
Production volume in 2019 (Tons of raw materials)	128,500	82,446	52,500	74,076
Products	• Canned sweet corn • Frozen corn • Pouch corn • Ready-to-eat sweet corn 	• Canned sweet corn • Canned corn soup • Pouch corn • Canned baby corn • Ready-to-eat sweet corn 	• Canned sweet corn • Canned corn soup • Pouch corn • Canned baby corn • Canned fruit 	• Canned sweet corn • Canned corn soup • Pouch corn • Bagged and boxed rice products • Instant Noodles • Rice flour sheets • Canned fruit • Seasoning Sauce Products • Processed starch • Dried spices • Canned food • Pickled Vegetables and Fruits

The proportion of the export value of SUN compared to an export value of Thailand to overseas



	(Million Baht)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Export value of SUN to overseas	1,364.95	1,512.03	1,599.86	2,169.66
Export value of Thailand to overseas	7,478.73	7,685.31	6,760.49	7,372.56
Proportion of export of SUN	18.28%	19.67%	23.66%	29.43%

International competition

In foreign countries, there are many important competitors, including major multinational companies from France with a history of selling for over a hundred years and expertise in producing various processed vegetables, including sweet corn products, canned and frozen. Moreover, this company can sell its products in the European Union at a high price without additional taxation according to a benefit for a producer.

Information from the International Trade Information Centre (ITC), during 2018 and 2019, the proportion of export of sweet corn in the HS Code 0710400 and 20058000 of the Company compared to world exports increased in 2018 and 2019 to 3.21% and 3.37% of the total export value of sweet corn products worldwide.

	(Million Baht)	
	2018	2019
Export value of SUN to overseas	1,512.03	1,599.86
Export value of all countries	47,068.42	42,919.93
SUN export ratio relative to sweet corn exports of all countries	3.21%	3.73%



(3) Procurement of Products and Services

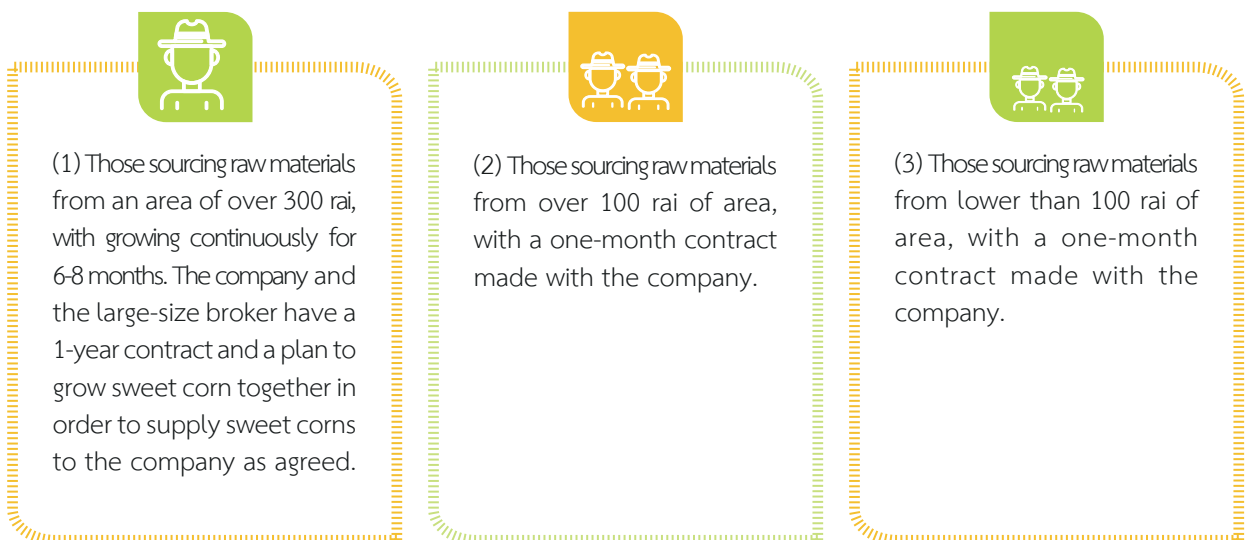
Sources of raw material – Sweet corn

The main raw material of the company's products is sweet corn, which is used in the production of all major products. The company has purchased all raw materials in the country and has a standard for quality control of raw materials as well as managing purchase orders with proper demand forecasting to meet the production demand and customer needs. The raw materials to supply the factory must pass the quality inspection process to ensure that the quality of raw materials meets the specifications. In terms of raw materials selection, the company has defined corn varieties, characteristics, and quality such as a straight cob, long, no curve, aligned corn kernel, consistent colouring, no defects, age of the corn, weight, size, and growing the corn according to Good Agricultural Practice standards (GAP).

Currently, the source of sweet corn comes from 16 provinces, in the upper and lower northern regions of Thailand. There are 3 methods of sourcing: through those who source raw materials (Broker), through Smart Farming encouraged by the company, and individual farmers through contract farming as follows;

Broker

The company has a contract with the raw material brokers who act as an intermediary to collect fresh sweet corn (raw material) from the farm and nearby to deliver to the factory with quality, quantity and price as agreed in the contract. The brokers can be divided into 3 types as follows:



The Company will agree to purchase raw materials with the large-size brokers and will hold a meeting to prepare the raw materials to supply the company as agreed in the agreement. For the medium and small-size brokers, the company will consider the number of raw materials every month. The company has a process for selecting and evaluating qualified brokers. The purchase price will be following the agreement.

The company and brokers will plan for planting together and they are responsible to distribute the planting plans to the farmers under the contract to get the yield according to the planting plan and cover the demands stated in the Buy-Sell agreement between broker and company. The company's raw material team will cooperate to explore the area and educate farmers continuously. Besides, the brokers must submit planting information, planting area, and history of farmers to the company every week to process and plan for receiving the raw materials. In the production season 2019/2020 (during October 2019 - September 2020), the company procured corn through brokers who sourced sweet corn from farmers on areas scattered in northern Thailand, representing a total plantation area of 85,104 rai.

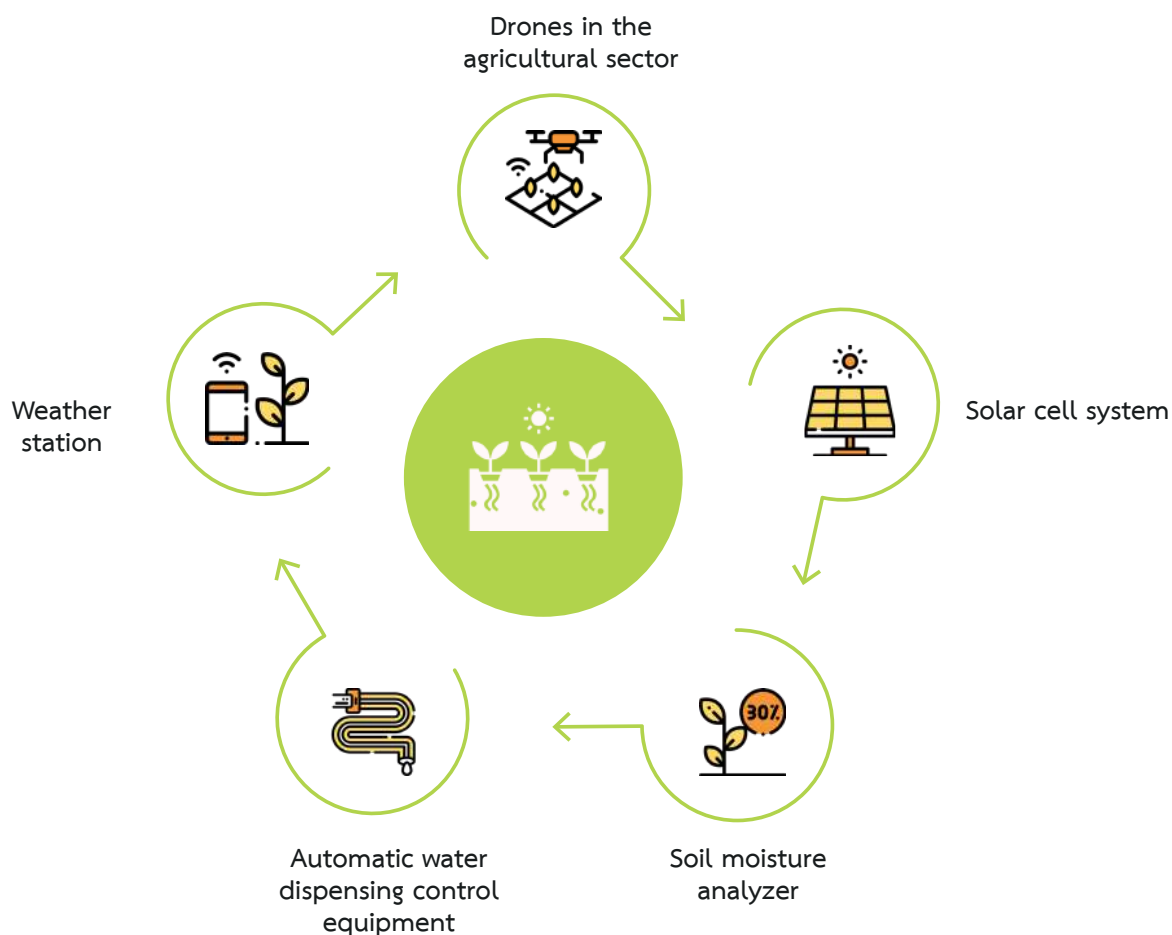
Farmers who are promoted cultivation by the company in the Smart Farming Project

The company started the Smart Farming project in December 2012, intending to enhance production technology to develop sweet corn plantation for farmers. The farmers who participate in Smart Farming will be supported by soil nutrient analysis, planting techniques to increase yield per rai, dripping water systems to give crops the optimal amount of water. There is also a constant update of farming technique, knowledge and close monitoring from the first stages of planting to the last stages of harvesting and delivery to the factory to get the raw materials meeting quality standard, quantity agreement, reduce costs and increase profits for the farmers.

The Smart Farming project is a direct contract between farmers and the company. The farmers will sell sweet corn to the company at a fixed price according to the contract.

In the production season 2019/2020 (between October 2019 - September 2020), the company made a contract with 187 farmers with a total of 4,865 rai of the farming area.

Province	Sweet corn planting area in production season in 2019/2020 (October 2019 - September 2020) (rai)	The proportion of total area (%)
Chiang Mai	4,225	86.84
Lamphun	630	12.95
Mae Hon Son	10	0.21
Total	4,865	100.00



The company gives precedence to support and encourage farmers to grow sweet corn by initiating a project to promote sweet corn growing area in a form of Smart Farming around the factory in a radius of approximately 50-100 kilometres, such as Mae Wang District, San Pa Tong District and Chom Thong District in Chiang Mai Province, as well as some areas in Lamphun Province. Smart Farming is a farming management concept using automatic measurement and control technology to control sweet corn plantings, such as weather stations, able to measure the change in temperature, the response of crops to the different weather variables and the relative humidity in the air which can be able to determine the water absorption and water evaporation of sweet corn, rainfall, speed, wind direction, and sunlight intensity. These are the key factors in the photosynthesis of corn in each period and this technology will automatically send information and report the data in real-time. The measured values are sent outside the cultivated area through wireless radio signals to the computer where the receiver is installed to be used to store and display data to develop and improve methods of care for corn in the future.



In addition, there is also the use of soil moisture analyzer and automatic water dispensing control equipment. The sensor is installed at the same level as the root of the corn to measure the moisture content in the soil and determine the useful moisture range for corn in each plot and send the value to the processing unit through the wireless transmission system. If any cultivation plot has a lower humidity level than the moisture content that is beneficial to corn, the control system will control the electronic water valve by switching on water pumping systems for supplying water to the cultivation plot and the switch will shut off the water pump system automatically when the cultivation plot reaches the appropriate moisture level. The sensor and valve system is powered by a 6-volt solar power system which can be installed and work in all terrains.



The water control system in plantation can provide the highest quality raw materials that meet standards and have a consistent performance which can be harvested two or three times a year. The smart farming model can yield 3 tons per rai while the normal corn production yields are 1.5 - 2.0 tons per rai. Therefore, promoting farmers through the smart farming project will focus on increasing sweet corn yield per rai, reducing production costs, risk of raw materials quality, including leading to higher standards to create added value by using technology in management. Also, the farmers will be promoted on technical knowledge, skills and techniques for sweet corn cultivation and the development of a system for growing sweet corn to be an industrial type. The company will take care of planting management from the correct agricultural methods and practices, including planning the production and harvest period inconsistent with the company's the production and distribution plan.



Process of giving support to farmers through the Smart Farming project

The company has a process to support farmers through the Smart Farming project as follows:



(1) The farmers contact the Company's Farmer Promotion Department to obtain a promotion from the company.

(2) The company's staff survey the area to be used for cultivation and qualifications in the farming of each farmer in order to consider the suitability of a location for plantation by determining the important factors such as farmers identity, soil condition which should be sandy loam, and planting area which should near the sources of water supply.

(3) After considering the qualifications, the company will enter into a contract and agreement with the farmers. And the farmers are required to deliver collateral to the company, such as title deed or vehicle registration etc. or guaranteed by the concerned person. After signing a contract, the company will support corn seed and essential chemical for cultivation.

(4) The company has been collecting data about farmers to check cultivation, including a record of delivery of corn to monitor corn farming and for consideration of future promotion contracts by using program and technology to help the company collect data of farmers and Smart Farm on collecting basic data of farmers and cultivation data, forecasting harvesting time, etc. and analyze data by using data collection software integrated with Microsoft Office Home Power BI to be used in future work planning.



A model for supporting farmers

Supporting farmers is part of strengthening the company's raw materials and business expansion to encourage farmers to grow corn with good yield and quality. On the other hand, it also increases the income security for participating farmers. The company has the form of supporting the cultivation of corn to farmers as follows.

(1) Supporting sweet corn seeds

Sweet corn seeds are an important factor in the cultivation of corn because the yield is highly variable to factors such as weather, environment, fertilizer. These factors can be managed by selecting suitable varieties of corn for different areas that produce a good yield. Thus, research and development of corn varieties, studies on soil and organic fertilizers used and related agricultural studies are very important. The company provides seed support to farmers and brokers. The cost of seed will be deducted when the farmers or the brokers sell sweet corn to the company at the agreed price. In the case of farmers or brokers who would like to buy seeds by themselves, the company will specify the sweet corn seeds variety. To develop new varieties of sweet corn that have high potentials of quality, consumption, and suitability for industrial production for export, and climate in Thailand, Thus, the company has collaborated with Pacific Seed Company to develop the project of sweet corn varieties and worked with East-West Seed Co., Ltd. to develop sweet waxy corn species to be raw materials for ready-to-eat products which are good taste and suitable for industrial production.

(2) Educating of corn cultivation and using agricultural tools and technologies

To help the farm be more efficient and productive, the company has organized training and provided knowledge on the use of agricultural tools for farmers especially the use of drones which is one of the technologies that can be used to control flight in place of human beings. Drones are used in agriculture to increase the efficiency of cultivation, reduce the cost of cultivation, save time and labour. Agricultural drones play a role in precision agriculture, such as fertilizing, spraying pesticides to reduce the constraint of high plant costs. Using drones is therefore much more time-saving than manual labour. And by using drones to spray very fine aerosol, the farmers can control plant diseases at the right point. And this will also help to reduce the spread of chemicals that farmers may receive both exposure and inhalation while spraying. And agriculture drone can control the right amount of the chemicals dropped into the fields in the right direction and at the right amount. The drone sprays automatically by memorizing the area that needs to be sprayed and the last position. When the chemical in the tank runs out, it can return to the starting point and return at the same point. The drones can adjust the height and low automatically during the flight in case of sloping or lower ground.

By training on drones, the farmers will experience actual control and be tested according to the flying drone principle. Therefore, drones for agriculture are an interesting alternative to modern agriculture that can be developed and further expanded to increase the efficiency of cultivation. Educating the farmers are beneficial for the company and the farmers, that is, the farmers will be able to produce quality products and obtain sufficient output as agreed, giving the farmers more stable income while the company can control, and maintain the quality and quantity of raw materials regularly because the company has staff to advise and help monitor cultivation from the beginning to the sweet corn harvest. The project with evident results is using drones to spray pesticides. This can save about 50 % of the cost of pesticides.

Besides, the company has collaborated with many organizations to develop technology to help farmers manage the fields in various dimensions. For example, using the application for weather forecasting with much weather information such as wind speed, rain, temperature etc. to make decisions about harvesting; seeding and farmer data collection, using data from satellites to analyze area conditions and problems occurring in the area, such as insufficient fertilizer, floods, and insects entering. When these incidents happen, it will appear in clear photographs with HS Code, so the farmers do not have to waste time walking to inspect other areas, resulting in a reduction of costs and an increase in production.

The company has cooperated with a company using satellite imagery to analyze the condition of the plantations. The satellite imagery can help with the cultivation plan, weather and condition analysis of the planting fields, growth of sweet corn, water use and insect diseases as well as past conditions of the planting area. The company has also worked with a partner company to supply corn harvesters that suit the planting area. This can help the planting plan in the future and in some areas where there is a shortage of harvesting labour.

Farmers through Contract Farming

The company has a contract to directly buy from/promote local farmers and those in the nearby areas, who own an area of around 3-5 rai to grow sweet corn. The difference between contract farming and smart farming is that the contract for contract farming is done for each planting cycle. Basic knowledge will be provided to farmers to achieve a high-quality yield that has the same standard as Brokers and Smart Farming, which the Company accepts. The contract also includes that sweet corn will be sold to the Company at a fixed price.

Currently, there are over 20,000 farmers contracted through Contract Farming, covering an area of 50,000 – 100,000 rai in northern Thailand. 3 major contract farming locations deliver sweet corn in 2018-2020, with details as follows;

สัดส่วนวัตถุดิบ ข้าวโพดหวาน	2018		2019		2020	
	ตัน	%	ตัน	%	ตัน	%
Brokers	122,410	96.60	104,290	93.92	122,786	85.08
Large Brokers	84,017	66.30	82,459	72.69	89,874	73.20
Medium Brokers	12,433	9.81	14,587	14.18	18,493	15.06
Small Brokers	25,960	20.49	7,244	7.04	14,419	11.74
Smart Farming	320	0.25	545	0.53	9,495.16	6.58
Contract Farming	3,985	3.15	5,708	5.55	12,042.84	8.34
Total	126,715	100.00	110,543	100.00	144,423	100.00

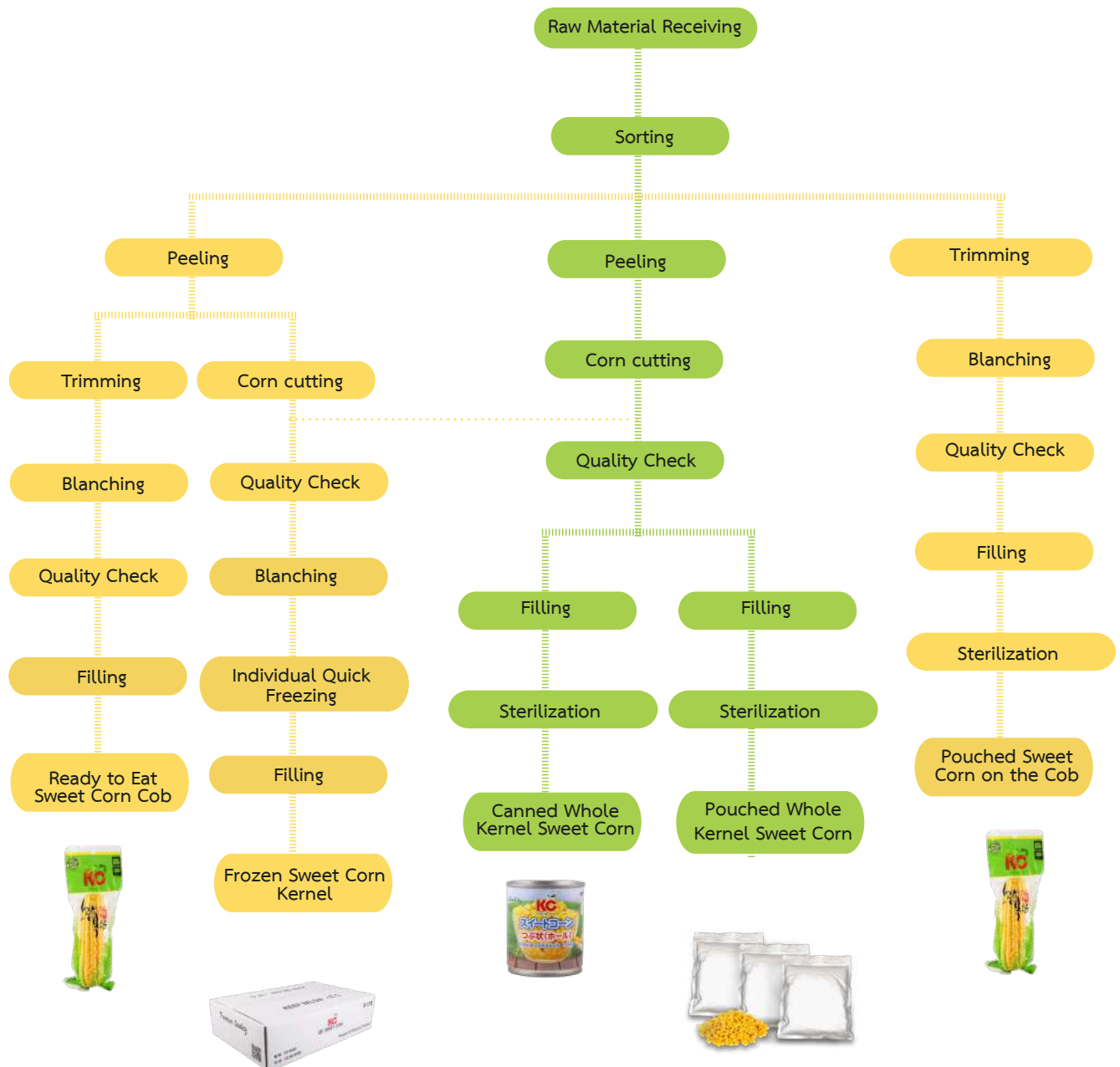


Production process and capacity

Currently, the company has a production factory with a capacity of 204,000 tons per year, located at No. 9 Moo 1, Toong Satok, San Pa Tong, Chiangmai Province, on a total area of 62-2-90 rai.

Production process

The production process is starting from receiving raw materials from farmers or brokers into the factory, reparation of raw materials into the production process, as well as packaging for sale to customers. The details are as follows;



Step 1 Raw Material Receiving

Sweet corn is the main raw material for all kinds of products. So, there will be plenty of sweet corn from various sources. The raw materials are sent to the factory continuously every day. This requires the company to have an excellent plan in receiving raw materials from brokers and farmers in advance to reduce waiting time before processing because delay time after harvest will affect the corn sweetness. Thus, before start production randomly checks the quality of sweet corn is necessary.



Step 2 Raw Material Preparation

After passing the random sampling process and receiving sweet corn, the company will perform sorting the sweet corn in front of the factory by a manual for the complete ones to supply to the process of Pouched Sweet Corn on the Cob. The remainder of the sweet corn is trimmed and steamed blanching purpose to soften and make it easy to peel in the next step. After peeling, the corns are cut into a kernel and the quality corn kernels are sorted by machine.

After that, the quality kernels pass to the Canned Whole Kernel Sweet Corn, Pouched Whole Kernel Sweet Corn and Frozen Sweet Corn processing respectively. For the poor-quality kernels, they are collected as raw materials from the production process for further selling.



Step 3 Production and Product Packing (Filling)

The sweet corn kernels will be graded into regular and large sizes before packing into various types of packaging. After that, it will be filled with the desired formula such as sugar-free formula, salt formula and then it will be weighed to obtain the standard weight as required through the process of lid closing, sealing and prepare for the next process.

For the production of frozen sweet corn products, the sweet corn kernels are separated and brought to the Frozen Sweet Corn Production Unit, where they will be washed again before steam blanched to inhibit the enzyme. After that, they will pass cooling and be into Individual Quick Freezing (IQF) process at -40°C . and then sorted by manual again to get rid of defect respectively. The final step is to pack into the package according to the required size and weight, seal the bag and put it into the carton, and then keep it in a refrigerated room at -18 degree Celsius.

For the ready-to-eat pouched sweet corn, the perfect cobs, which are supplied to the production line specifically, will be inspected on quality inspection and fitness for ready-to-eat pouched sweet corn product. Then, they will be cut into size as required in standards by cutting machine, passed to corn silk removal, blanching at a certain level before cooling, where the grilled ones will be grilled after this step before the next step, namely, metal detection process. And the final step, the products will be packed into a pouch bag to be filled with water, sealed and vacuumed.



Step 4 Commercial Sterilization Process for Industry Level

The canned sweet corn and ready-to-eat pouched sweet corn shall be commercially sterilized at an industrial level to maintain food quality and preserve food preserved food through shelf life. Furthermore, the pouched sweet corn on the cob can also be pasteurized and stored at 2 - 6 Celsius for 7 days.



Step 5 Labeling and Packaging

After sterilization and filling processes, the product will be provided with code on production record and stored in the warehouse for at least 7-14 days for microbial check product by randomly. And upon ordering by customers, this product will be withdrawn from the warehouse for labelling and packaging according to the customer's requirements. The capacity of the company can be shown as follows;



Types of Product	Unit	2018	2019	2020
Canned whole kernel sweet corn and pouched sweet corn				
Full Capacity	Tons of raw material	150,000	150,000	150,000
Utilization	Tons of raw material	107,200	95,959	115,796
Capacity Utilization Rate (%)	%	71.47	63.97	77.20
Frozen sweet corn				
Full Capacity	Tons of raw material	27,450	54,000	54,000
Utilization	Tons of raw material	21,300	14,200	23,996
Capacity Utilization Rate (%)	%	77.60	26.46	44.44

In addition, the company manages the factory by using renewable energy from the rest of the raw materials, excess energy, and waste from the production process, such as the steam power from the steam generator in the boiling process to be used as renewable energy for use in the factory. The corn cob, corn husk and other parts of corn are made into biomass. There is also wastewater management for biogas production to produce electricity for use in some parts of the factory and the rest can be sold to the Provincial Electricity Authority.

The production process of biomass fuel and biogas is detailed as follows.

(1) The remaining corn cob from the production process is mixed with palm shells and wood pallet and burned as fuel for steam production. The steam produced will be used as fuel in the production process in the plant.

(2) Another use of corn cob surplus is for electricity production by incorporating the squeezed water from the corn cob and used in a fermentation process where a chemical reaction is an outcome leading to electricity. This energy is then used in the factory and the remainder is sold to the Provincial Electricity Authority of Thailand (EGAT).



Table showing electricity production data in 2018 - 2020

Electricity production data	2018	2019	2020
Kilowatts of electricity produced	607,350	604,000	134,070
Kilowatts of electricity recycled within the factory (kilowatts)	570,606	545,310	123,967
Kilowatts of electricity sold (kilowatts)	12,450	34,530	4,740
Electricity amount sold (Baht)	47,871	146,373	1,287

Quality system and product standard

The Company is committed to maintaining and developing quality standards for its products on a global scale basis. Quality management and control in each stage of production, from procurement to raw material inspection, quality control during production and until to transit. Presently, the company has received the following important accreditations:

(1) Quality System Standards

The company has been certified Environment Management System (ISO 14001: 2015) by the Registrar of Systems (URS) under the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) for recognizing the importance of environmental management for environmental care and development alongside business development.

(2) Product Standards

The company's products have been certified with various product standards as follow.

- British Retail Consortium (BRC)

UK's leading retailer of food safety standards, it covers Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Points (HACCP). Environmental Control Standards of Establishments Product, process and personnel controls by BRC apply to operators who wish to ship to UK-based retailers using their own brand. Its products have been certified by SGS United Kingdom Ltd, a United Kingdom accredited United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS).

- International Food Standard (IFS) It is a standard for the production of good quality food and safe for consumers by the Federal Retailer, Republic of Germany and retailers wholesalers of the French Republic to determine the quality and safety of food for retailers. The aim is to help assess the food safety measures of the manufacturer to meet the quality standards. The company's products are certified by the Institute, SGS-International Certification Service GmbH, Germany.

- **Halal Product Standard (HALAL)** It is certified by the Islamic Central Authority of Thailand that it has correctly processed Islamic Halal practices. This makes the company's products available to Muslim consumers in countries around the world, especially in the Middle East.

- **Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)** It is a certified international food standard and good control in food production to produce food safely. It focuses on preventing and eliminating the risk of food poisoning, harm or insecurity to consumers. Our products are certified by SGS United Kingdom Ltd, United Kingdom under the accreditation of United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) and the National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (TAC), under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

- **Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Points (HACCP)** It is a security management system. It controls the process of producing food free from microbes, chemicals and foreign matter. Our products are certified by SGS United Kingdom Ltd, United Kingdom under the accreditation of United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) and the National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (TAC), under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

- **Good Agriculture Practice (GAP)** This is the way of farming in order to get good quality products to meet the standards. High yield, investment cost and production process must be safe for farmers and consumers. The use of resources is most beneficial. Sustainable agriculture and not polluting the environment is the principle defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Thailand, Department of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the agency responsible for quality assurance system certification as well as the definition, rules and methods of auditing. This is in line with international GAP principles.



Sources of packaging and other raw materials

In addition to raw sweet corn, other important raw materials include:

(1) Package

The company purchases steel cans and can lids as well as vacuum bags used for canned sweet corn products from domestic manufacturers. This represents approximately 50% of the total purchases of raw materials. The company plans to order the packaging annually according to the annual production plan. The purchase order will be ordered from 3-4 local suppliers by using a purchase order document with a fixed price and pre-determined amount. However, there is no purchase from any supplier more than 30 % of total raw material purchases in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

(2) Ingredients

A key ingredient in the production is sugar. The company has entered into an annual sugar purchase agreement with a local sugar cane mill. The volume and price are predetermined. The manufacturer will deliver the product periodically as agreed and subject to the Seller's right approved by the Office of Sugarcane and Sugar Board. If the regulatory government agency adjusts the price, controls or adjusts the VAT base, both parties will reagree on the price to follow the rules, notifications and terms modified.

The purchase proportion of raw materials used in production in 2018 – 2020 is as below.

Raw Material	2018		2019		2020	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Raw materials-corn	594.30	47.86	538.64	50.21	801.65	54.53
Packaging	628.52	50.61	520.99	48.56	653.34	44.44
Ingredients	18.96	1.53	13.21	1.23	15.19	1.03
Total	1,241.78	100.00	1,072.84	100.00	1,470.18	100.00

Trading Business

Nature of Business

In conducting business, the company mainly focuses on producing and selling sweet corn products to customers in more than 50 countries. The other agricultural products would be sold domestically or internationally, its subsidiary company, Sunsweet International Company Limited (SI), will be responsible for this range of agricultural products which are categorized as follows;

The agricultural products that are exported by Sunsweet International (SI) will be sourced domestically and internationally for international customers. These products include foods and agricultural products, such as fresh onions, canned pineapple, fresh coconut, and coconut milk etc.

Coconut



Fresh Onions



Canned Pineapple



Coconut Milk



Competitive Strategy

(1) Product Strategy

SI has the policy to focus on supplying agricultural products which are not only sweet corn to meet the customers' needs and a variety of products requires the same quality and standard of the sweet corn standard of the company.

SI also sells agricultural products under KC brand as well such as fresh onions, canned pineapple, fresh coconut, and coconut milk etc. SI has hired those who have qualities and reliable plants to produce other agricultural products. SI continues to focus on quality control from raw materials to production to create and maintain KC brand and credibility in every product of the Company Group.

(2) Price Strategy

SI has a policy for pricing by cost-plus approach at a level that is competitive in the market. We also provide a wide range of agricultural products for sale to our customers. This represents the potential and centrality of the Group's diverse agricultural products.

(3) Place Strategy

SI Distribution Channels mainly uses distribution channels as same as the distribution channels of the company. This means SI will sell other agricultural products and company products together to foreign importers who normally import the products for redistribution such as distributors or wholesaler who have already distribution of agricultural products. So, SI can use these channels to Distribution through customer groups without a need for advertising or public relations, resulting in cost saving.

(4) Promotion Strategy

Marketing and public relations for the trading business of SI are carried out in conjunction with the marketing and public relations of the company. In the past, SI joined the exhibition together with the company and offer other agricultural products to the customers of the company at the same time.

Customers and Targeting

(1) Overseas Customers

The main international customers for SI are existing customers buying sweet corn products. This group of customers consists of large importers that are either distributors or wholesaler who tend to import various agricultural products.

(2) Domestic customers

SI also imports products which are agricultural products from abroad to sell to domestic customers. These customers are those in the food industry and restaurants that require high-quality products from abroad, such as sunflower seed oil and ketchup etc. The customers in the food industry will use the products in their production process of other types of food products.

Industry

(1) World's export of agricultural products in the sectors of vegetable, fresh and processed fruit.

According to the International Trade Center (ITC), with data collected on the export value of all agricultural products of the International Trade Information Center exports and imports of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables worldwide and Thailand between 2014-2019 are as follows.

The world's export of agricultural products in the sectors of vegetable sector, fresh and processed fruits (USD Million)				
Year	World's export value	Growth (%)	Thailand's export value	Growth (%)
2014	128,436.14	0.87%	3,900.57	9.35%
2015	124,616.54	-2.97%	4,003.72	2.64%
2016	129,244.01	3.71%	3,755.18	-6.21%
2017	138,585.90	7.23%	3,675.47	-2.12%
2018	140,083.24	1.08%	3,351.47	-8.82%
2019	135,768.13	-3.08%	2,968.46	-11.43%

The table shows world's export of agricultural products in the sectors of vegetable sector, fresh and processed fruits for five years. The value of world exports in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 is USD 128,436.14 million, USD 124,616.54 million, USD 129,244.01 million, USD 135,585.90 million, USD 140,083.24 million and USD 135,768.13 million respectively with the highest growth rate in 2017, accounting for 7.23 % and the lowest growth rate estimated at -3.08 % in 2019.

The table indicates that Thailand's export of agricultural products in the sectors of vegetable, Thailand's fresh and processed fruits is valued at USD 3,900.57 million, USD 4,003.72 million, USD 3,755.18 million, USD 3,675.47 million, USD 3,351.47 million and USD 2,968.46 million in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively and highest increases in the years 2014, representing 9.35 % with the lowest in 2019, representing a -11.43 %.

Import of agricultural products in the vegetable sector; Fresh and processed fruit of the world.

The world's import of agricultural products in the sectors of vegetable sector, fresh and processed fruits (USD Million)				
Year	World's import value	Growth (%)	Thailand's import value	Growth (%)
2015	123,677.63	-3.43%	870.01	26.76%
2016	127,381.27	2.99%	1,032.76	18.71%
2017	133,898.87	5.12%	1,112.74	7.74%
2018	135,118.51	0.91%	1,180.59	6.10%
2019	134,216.71	-0.67%	1,324.63	12.20%

With the regard to world's imports of agricultural products in the sectors of vegetable, fresh and processed fruits of the world. This table shows that the value of imports has fluctuated over the past five years. The world's imports in 2015, 2016, 2017 2018 and 2019 are valued at USD 123,677.63 million, USD 127,381.27 million, USD 133,898.87 million, USD 135,118.51 million and USD 134,216.71 million, respectively. The highest growth rate is 2017 is 5.12% and has the lowest growth rate of -3.43% in 2015, This is according with the declining of the world export rate.

According to Thailand's imports of agricultural products in the sectors of vegetable, fresh and processed fruits, Thailand's import value in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Thailand's import values are USD 870.01 million, USD 1,032.76 million, USD 1,112.74 million, USD 1,180.59 million and USD 1,324.63 million respectively and have been growing dramatically in 2015 and 2016 and the growth rate of these import are 26.76% and 18.71%, respectively and has the lowest growth rate of -2.13% in 2014.

Competition

Trading business is considered to have the highest competition in Thailand and abroad. But, with a diverse customer base in Thailand and abroad SI can be able to have many distribution channels. Also, some products under the brand name “KC” that is sold by Sunsweet International will help Sunsweet International gain recognition and acceptance by customers. This will allow SI to compete both domestically and abroad.

Supply of products and services

To supply products in order to distribute the products to foreign countries, SI has procured in the form of purchase and employing a factory owner to produce products under the brand of the company. SI has a method of selecting factories that are reliable and meet international standards by checking the properties of the owner, and factory visit to see the production process, cleanliness and production standards. This will ensure that the factory owner has a reliable standardized production process which is guaranteed of quality and standard of production in accordance with the SI policy.

Assets used in business operations

On 31 December 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had assets broken down as follows:

Assets used in business operations (Net Book Value)	Amount (million baht)
(Net) Fixed Assets	
Land and land improvements	105.48
Buildings and building improvements	94.18
Machinery and equipment	402.32
Furnishings, fixtures and office equipment	4.88
Construction in process	50.23
(Net) total fixed assets	657.09
(Net) Right-of-use Assets	23.52
(Net) Intangible assets, book value	3.58

Details of the table showing assets of the Company and subsidiaries used in business operation In 31 December 2020 as per Attachment 4

Investments in subsidiaries and related companies

For the policy of investment in subsidiaries, the Company will carefully consider the return on investment, risk and financial liquidity of the company. It will consider investing in subsidiaries that have the potential to support and benefit the Company's business operations primarily. And each investment project must be reviewed by the Board of Directors according to the provided authority. The Company has the policy to send its directors and/ or management to be directors not less than the %age of investment in such subsidiary companies to control administration and important policies of the subsidiaries to be in line with the Company's policy.

In 31 December 2020, the Company has investments in subsidiaries under the cost method of Baht 7.37 million or equivalent to 0.57% of total assets according to the separate financial statements of the Company with details as follows:

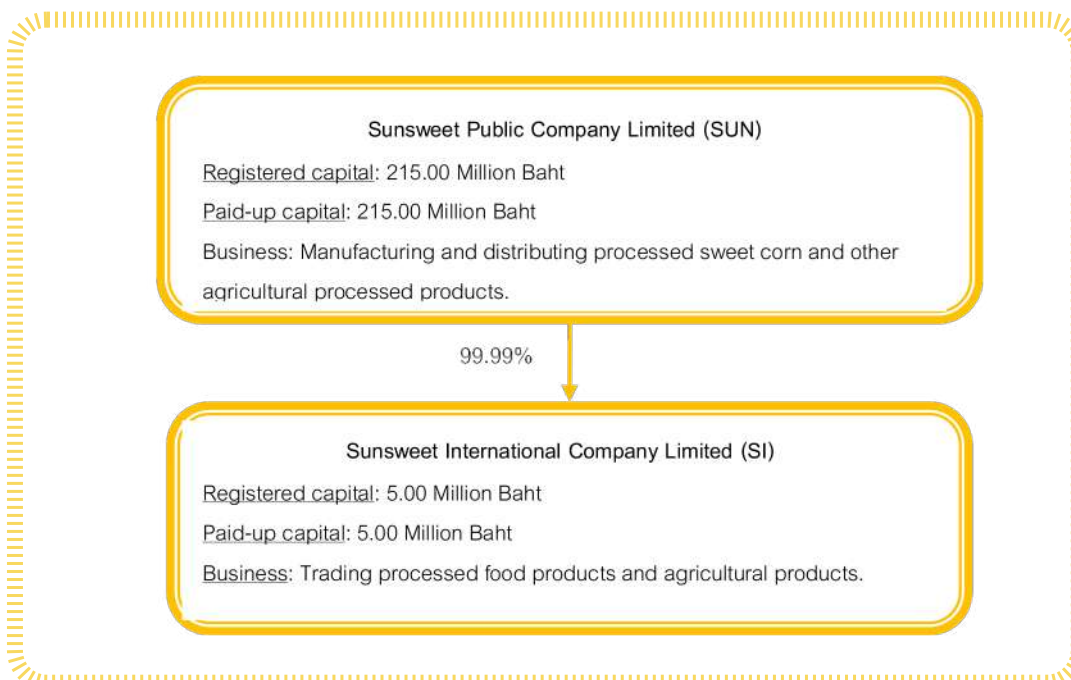
Subsidiaries	Registered capital (Million baht)	Paid-up capital (Million baht)	%age of Investment (%)	Investment value Under the cost method (Million baht)
Sunsweet International Company Limited	5.00	5.00	99.99	7.37

(5) Works not yet delivered

- None -

1.3 Shareholding Structure of the Company Group

1.3.1 Shareholding Structure of the Company



1.3.2 The list of major shareholders of the Company in 9 March 2021 as follows:

No.	Shareholder's Name		Number of shares	Proportion
1	Mrs. Jiraporn	Kittikhunchai	300,055,000	69.78 %
2	Mr. Ongart	Kittikhunchai	10,500,000	2.44 %
3	Thai NVDR Company Limited		8,998,741	2.09 %
4	Mrs. Sirikorn	Techanithisawad	4,323,000	1.01 %
5	Ms.Jitkanya	Rungnoktai	4,220,200	0.98 %
6	Mr. Viboon	Trakulpoonsub	3,973,400	0.92 %
7	Mr. Sutikhum	Taesopapong	3,950,000	0.92 %
8	Mr.Rawee	Kasamsarn	3,000,000	0.70 %
9	Swan Industries (Thailand) Limited		2,850,000	0.66 %
10	Ms.Morakot	Kittikhunchai	2,066,400	0.48 %
	Other shareholders		86,063,259	20.01 %
Total			430,000,000	100.00 %

1.4 Registered capital and paid-up capital

In 31 December 2020, the Company's paid-up capital was Baht 215,000,000 divided into 430,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 each.

1.5 Issuance of other securities

- None -

1.6 Dividend Policy

The Company has the policy to pay dividends at the rate of no less than 50 % of the net profit after deduction of all reserves as stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association and the law. If there are no other necessities, the dividend payment will not significantly affect the normal operation of the Company.

However, the dividend payment may change, depending on the Company's performance, financial position, liquidity, investment plan, and other factors related to the management, necessity, and other appropriateness in the future. The dividend payment will be under the authority of the Board of Directors. The resolution of the Board of Directors regarding the approval of the dividend payment must be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for consideration, except for the interim dividend payment. The Board of Directors is authorized to approve the interim dividend payment but must report at the next meeting.

Each Company's subsidiaries will consider the dividend policy as proposed by its Board of Directors based on the performance and appropriateness of other factors of each company.

Detail of Dividend Distribution

(Million Baht)

Details	2018	2019	2020
Net profit (Separate financial statements)	56.66	(42.16)	192.78
Legal reserve	2.90	-	10.00
Net profit (after deducting legal reserve)	53.76	(42.16)	182.78
Dividend paid	43.00 ^{/1}	- ^{/2}	150.50 ^{/3}
Dividend Payout Ratio (After deduction of the legal reserve)	79.98 %	-	82.34 %

Remark: ^{/1}

- The Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2018 on 7 November 2018 resolved to approve the interim dividend payment from the operating results between 1 January 2018 to 30 September 2018 to shareholders whose names are listed in the list of a shareholder of the Company In 21 November 2018, amounting to 430,000,000 shares at the rate of 0.05 baht per share, representing a total dividend of 21.50 million baht and has paid dividends to the shareholders on 6 December 2018.

- The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of 2019 held on 22 April 2019 resolved to approve the dividend payment from the year 2018 to the shareholders whose names are listed in the shareholder's list of the Company on May 2, 2019, the total shares of Baht 430,000,000 at the rate of Baht 0.05 per share, totaling dividend payment of Baht 21.50 million and has paid dividends to the shareholders on May 17, 2019.

Remark: ^{/2}

- The Board of Directors Meeting No.1/2020 on 20 February 2020 resolved to approve a proposal to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of 2020 to consider the omission of the allocation of net profit as a legal reserve and no dividend payment due to the loss from operation in 2019.

Remark: ^{/3}

- The Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2020 on 7 August 2020 resolved to approve the interim dividend payment from the net profit in 2020 to shareholders whose names are listed in the list of a shareholder of the Company In 24 August 2020, amounting to 430,000,000 shares at the rate of 0.05 baht per share, representing a total dividend of 21.50 million baht and the dividends were paid to the shareholders on 3 September 2020.

- The Board of Directors Meeting No. 2/2021 on 22 February 2021 resolved to approve a proposal to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of 2020 to pay a dividend from the net profit in 2020 to shareholders whose names are listed in the list of a shareholder of the Company In 28 April 2021, amounting to 430,000,000 shares at the rate of 0.30 baht per share, representing a total dividend of 129 million baht. The dividend was paid not exceeding 215,000,000 new ordinary shares of the Company with a par value of 0.50 baht to the Company's shareholders at the rate of 2 existing ordinary shares per 1 dividend share, totaling 107,500,000 baht or equivalent to 0.25 baht per share, and paid in cash at the rate of 0.05 baht per share or totaling not exceeding 21,500,000 baht. The dividend for the whole year is 0.35 baht per share.

2. Risk Management

2.1 Risk Management Policy and Plan

Sunsweet Public Company Limited, as a production and distribution company of processed corn and other agricultural products both in Thailand and overseas, has operations and operating results related to risks in the agro-industry. On risk factors, the company can manage or prepare support plans to mitigate impacts, but many risk factors are beyond the control or management of the company and may have a significant impact on the operation and performance of the company.

2.2 Risk in business operations of the Company

2.2.1 Risk in business operations

(1) Risk of fluctuation in sweet corn output and prices

Sweet corn is the major raw material in producing most of the Company's products. Its fluctuation in output and prices result from various factors, namely climate change, natural disasters e.g. floods, drought, etc. Such factors may affect the sweet corn output per cultivated area and its quality. Moreover, government policies, e.g. promoting alternative energy crop planting policy, promoting alternative energy policy, and pricing policy of some agricultural crop, can cause instability as well. These government policies may attract some farmers to grow another type of crop that provides a higher return. That leads to the overall output of sweet corn change and fluctuation in sweet corn prices, according to the demand and supply. If the Company could not source enough sweet corn supply for its production or the cost of sweet corn supply is continue in the upward trend, the Company would suffer from a shortage of the raw material and would not deliver customers' orders or suffer from the high cost of production and both affect the Company's performance directly.

Graph showing prices of sweet corn from 2018 to 2020



As can be seen in the graph, the average cost of the sweet corn supply of the Company in 2018 – 2020 is 5.03 Baht per Kilogram, 4.93 Baht per Kilogram, and 5.20 Baht per Kilogram, respectively.

Those factors affect the output and the prices of sweet corn each year. The Company then exposes to risk of fluctuation in sweet corn supply and cost and that directly impact the Company's performance.

However, the Company aware of such risk of fluctuation and endeavors to mitigate that risk by making a contract to sweet corn farmers or "Contract Farming" with various brokers which has overall over 20,000 farmers in their network. In Contract Farming, the Company determines the price of sweet corn supply in advance with the brokers or farmers. Besides, the Company also promotes the concept of Smart Farming to farmers to attend to the Smart Farming project so that the Company can monitor and control the overall sweet corn supply to match the Company's needs. The Company's also set a team to coordinate with the brokers and farmers, including development to produce higher yields per rai and introduction of technology to plan planting and harvesting to comply with production capacity continuously and consistently.

(2) Risk of changes in European Union (EU) trade measure

Currently, the European Union (EU) countries have tax measures to prevent dumping, protect their farmers and the processed sweet corn industry in the European Union by using anti-dumping tax rates for Thai entrepreneurs who export sweet corn products (*Zea mays* var. *saccharata*) in the form of processed sweet corn kernels in vinegar or non-frozen in acetic acid. (HS code: 2001903010) and other non-frozen sweet corn kernels (HS code: 2005800010). It has been in effect since 2006 and determined every 5 years unless changed by the EU Council.

There is also a provision under Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 875/2013 of 2 September 2013 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain prepared or preserved sweetcorn in kernels originating in Thailand following an expiry review according to article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 imposing an anti-dumping duty at 11.1%. This provision expired in September 2019, as the EU Council issued a notice on 20 September 2019 that there was no change in the anti-dumping tax rate. If there is a change or increase in the above tax rate after 5 years, this may result in higher prices of the company's products in EU countries and affecting competitors in the market that does not meet the above requirements and it will make the Company less competitive in the EU market.

As for the %age of exports of products of the Company to the European Union (EU) in the past, it turned out that the Company has exported in 2018-2020 with revenues from sales of products to customers in the EU countries, representing 9.66 %, 12.86 % and 11.84 % of sales revenue, respectively.

It can be seen that the proportion of sales to EU countries is not very high compared to the total production and distribution income. Therefore, the Company believes that it will not have a significant impact on income.

(3) The risk of major shareholders influencing the management policy

The Kittikhunchai family is a major shareholder of the Company, totally holding 72.66 % of paid-up capital (In 31 December 2020), and such proportion will empower the major shareholder to control almost all of the resolutions in the meeting of shareholders. Therefore, the Company and/or minority shareholders may be exposed to the risk that major shareholders influence the policy-making for management in any direction and the total of shares held by them is more than a half and they also are in the Board of Directors, so the Board of Directors sometimes may make any decision, which may result in damage to other shareholders.

However, the Company has an audit committee consisting of 3 independent directors from 9 directors, all of whom are savants known to and accepted by society. This helps to enhance efficiency and transparency in management through the mechanism of internal control and the balance of power of the Board. Besides, the Company has set up an internal audit department to act as an internal audit unit independent of the management and reporting directly to the Audit Committee. The Company also takes into account the Principles of Good Corporate Governance, Code of Ethics, and Code of Conduct. So, Company will strictly follow the guidelines of good corporate governance. The Company also defines its jurisdiction and establishes a power grid to approve transactions for each scope or limit. So, with the structure that includes audit and balance, the Company is confident that all shareholders including stakeholders to are treated fairly and equally.

(4) Risk from dependence on directors and key executives in management

The current core directors and executives of the Company are Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai, who is a director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and other people in his family holding office as a director, executive, and major shareholder of the Company with the proportion of 99.99% of the paid-up capital of the Company before the IPO or 72.66 % of the paid-up capital (In 31 December 2020). Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai is experienced in the business for over 30 years, visionary, and having direct responsibilities in the formulation of policy, direction, and operation of the main business of the Company. Therefore, if there is a change of such directors and key executives, it may cause the Company to encounter problems in future business operations. Therefore, to diversify the management power and reduce the risk of relying on directors, the Company has organized the organization structure to appoint qualified directors with experience

in management and business operations and allow executives at various levels to have more participate in decision making and direction of the Company with decentralized management and clear authority and responsibilities in various work areas.

(5) Risk of foreign exchange volatility

The Company and its subsidiaries have over 200 clients in more than 50 countries around the world, including Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. Normally, sales are executed in the buyer's currency or the US dollar. During 2018 - 2020, export revenues were accounted for 82.25 %, 82.48%, and 72.63% of sales revenue respectively. Therefore, the Company and its subsidiaries may be exposed to foreign exchange volatility risk, which may affect the operating results of the Company. As can be seen that in accounting periods of 2018, 2019, and 2020, ended In 31 December 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries recorded a gain (loss) on foreign exchange of (8.10) Million Baht, 14.22 Million Baht, and 12.31 Million Baht respectively. However, to minimize the foreign exchange volatility risk, the Company has entered into a forwarding contract with a financial institution. In addition, the Company closely monitors and evaluates exchange rate risk about the trend and direction of foreign exchange movements from analysis of economic information and business operations of the Company as well to be used in the management of foreign exchange risk.

(6) Risk from COVID-19 outbreak

From the situation of the COVID-19 outbreak with a lock-down measure and social distancing measures to control the outbreak intensely, the Company may be affected in production from labor time off problems caused by infection.

At the same time, cargo and logistics barriers From the closure of international borders that make transport of agricultural products and marine food unable to be transported normally and delays.

In addition, the Company may be affected by changing consumer behavior and preferences, such as concerns over food safety, infection from community premises, therefore avoiding going out. As a result, the order has been changed. There is a delay in orders of hotel customers and restaurants, who use them as raw materials in food production, or retail customers increasing small orders to satisfy retail customers who order online.

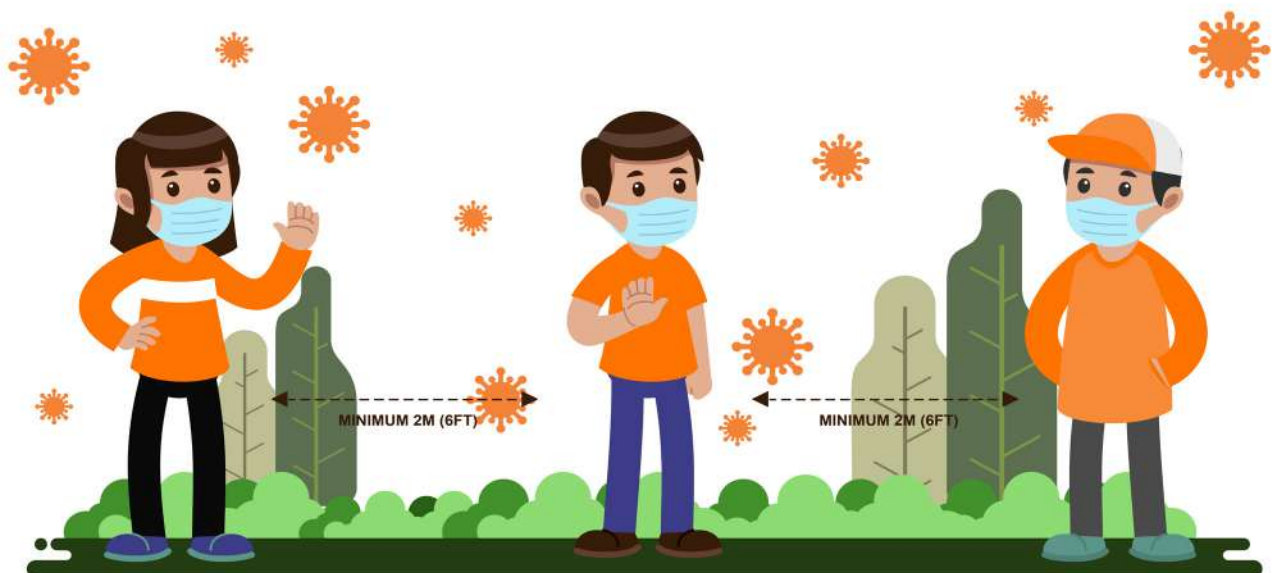
The company has therefore appointed a working group to monitor the situation and report relevant information immediately and all the time and to set management practices and cope with the crisis to maximize efficiency with measures to prevent risks in various areas as follows:

1. Production: The Company has appropriately managed the inventory level of raw materials, packaging, and other production inputs to support continuous production, including management of production plans closely to suit the order and to be consistent with shipping to countries that may encounter border closures or the lack of shipping containers.

2. Distribution and marketing activities: The Company uses information technology as a communication tool to maintain a close relationship and communication with customers, such as making regular phone calls, meetings through online channels closely.

3. Employee's health, hygiene, and safety: The Company provides its employee's knowledge and understanding of how to prevent and take care of the health of themselves and those around them. At the same time, the Company has strict standards for cleanliness and hygiene following the announcement of the Ministry of Public Health by strictly regulating its operations.

It also applies information technology in work such as working from home and online meetings to monitor the situation and report news on the spread of the COVID-19, including keeping track of tasks and planning for daily working.



3. Driving business for sustainability

3.1 Sustainable Management Policy and Goals

The Company has policies and goals for sustainability management as follows:

1. Economic sustainability

Build cooperation with partners in the development of technology for business stability, such as;

The development of sweet corn varieties to get new varieties of sweet corn with high quality, yield per rai, disease resistance, the better income of farmers, and more farmers participating in contract Farming.

Packaging development to achieve low-cost quality packaging. Through working with partners in development, it will enable the partners to have better income and the Company has quality products to deliver to customers and meet their needs.

New product development through collaborating with customers to research and develop new products that meet market demand. From the fact that the Company has created a partnership with the aforementioned partners, it is a mutual business sustainability.

2. Sustainability on stakeholders

Continuously develop knowledge for personnel in all areas to support new technology to increase work efficiency, including providing knowledge and understanding to farmers in the application of agricultural technology and innovations to increase product quality and yield per rai.

3. Energy and environmental sustainability

Build cooperation with partners in technology and innovation to expand the business by creating value from waste and applying renewable energy to reduce the use of natural resources and expanding new business in waste management such as wastewater-based power generating, waste-based packaging, etc.



3.2 Managing stakeholder impacts in the business value chain

3.2.1 Business value chain

The Company has the principles of Value Chain management to enhance competitiveness, leadership in the development of sweet corn business, build marketing and production networks in key global sources, focus on building long-term and lasting relationships with business partners. The Company has systematically cooperated with all sectors in supply chain management.

The process is controlled from raw materials, whereby the Company has entered into a purchase-sale agreement of sweet corn under Contract Farming with farmers and brokers to build confidence for farmers in terms of price to be fixed, manages and supervises throughout the planting process to harvesting to manage the risks on the consistency of quantity and quality of sweet corn raw materials, and plans for production to comply with the number of raw materials received. On production, the Company uses machinery and new technology to help reduce costs, reduce production waste and increase productivity according to the delivery plan, including managing waste from the process to be variable, such as husk and corncobs from the production process to be sold to dairy farmers, and wastewater from the production process to be supplied to the biogas production system to produce electricity for use in factories and distribute to the Electricity Authority, preventing an impact to the environment and surrounding communities, including building an economy within the community

(1) Primary Activities

Inputs management or inbound logistics

On the sustainability of raw materials, the Company has contract farming with all brokers and farmers to build confidence for farmers in terms of price and volume guarantee. The Company has prepared a project regarding the School of Corn Planting in collaboration with non-formal education to educate young farmers on modern cultivation with modern technology as a fundamental factor in agriculture to enhance knowledge and capability, quality of life, and income of the farmers. In addition, the Company also encourages the agricultural sector to modern technology to reduce costs, such as using drones to spray insecticides in the Smart Farm project, as well as entering an MOU with a seed company to develop agricultural technology and innovation. It can be seen that the Company has jointly developed Smart Farming by using an application to estimate the rainfall and crop yield, as well as management of queuing to supply raw materials to the factory.

Operations

The company is committed to maintaining and continuously improving the quality of products following international principles by managing and controlling the quality in each step from procurement, raw material inspection, quality control during production, and transportation to provide quality products according to the standards set by the customers. At present, the Company has been certified to various important standards

Currently, the company and its subsidiaries sell products to foreign customers in more than 50 countries around the world and consist of various customer groups such as importers, exporters, retailers, and the food and restaurant industry both domestically and internationally. Therefore, all products of the company delivered to customers are through the production process with modern technology and quality control according to an international certification standard such as the British Retail Consortium (BRC), International Featured Standard (IFS), and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) to boost consumers' confidence in product quality and compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). In addition, the company also attach importance to the development of the highest quality products along with taking care of the environment under ISO 14001: 2015 quality policy.

In 2020, the Company was awarded an A+ grade in unannounced British Retail Consortium (BRC) audits. Also, Using of machines to reduce staff, increase quality and reduce costs as follow;

- 1) Sterilization system: a continuous sterilizer is applied and it helps reduce the number of workers, save energy and increase production efficiency.
- 2) The robot arm is used to arrange products to replace labor. It helps reduce the loss during the production process and increase efficiency.
- 3) Applying automatic corn kernels cutting machine to reduce the number of workers and increase production efficiency.

Distribution of goods and services or outbound logistics

The Company uses the outbound transportation service with transport vehicles meeting Euro 3 standard and above, and installed with GPS to restrict emissions from transport vehicles. In addition, Global Standard for Food Safety (BRCGS) and International Food Standard (IFS) are applied to control food safety during loading and transportation processes, such as inspection systems for container condition before packing, during packing and before closing the container and following up throughout the transportation to deliver to the customers.

Marketing and Sales

The Company focuses on organizing marketing promotion activities with a focus on the creation of knowledge and understanding of the product along with building brand awareness for consumers. In addition, the Company has also publicized and communicated the Company's KC brand to the consumers in general through various electronic media such as the Company's website (www.sunsweetthai.com), social media such as Facebook, including giving away samples for consumers to try eating to create consumer experience and to promote the Company's products to be known more.

Responsibility to customers

The Company has set a policy to set a fair and appropriate price based on commercial terms and business negotiation without a particular transaction. This is based on the Arm's Length Basis. Moreover, the company has the policy to provide and improve its service system appropriate and by the commercial terms and discloses relevant information helpful, correct, complete, timely without misrepresentation, taking into account the maintenance of the customer's confidential information as if the Company's one. And the Company will not use it for the benefit of itself and others.

Customer Services

Product and service satisfaction

The company takes the importance of customer satisfaction by conducting customer satisfaction surveys to measure their needs and expectations. Moreover, the company also provides channels for receiving complaints and ways to deal with complaints both in terms of products and services. The company sends customer's satisfaction surveys to customers on an annual basis and surveys can be conducted by telephone calls, sending via email, and social media. During the year, the company visited customers at the customer's workplace and participated in trade shows in various countries to meet the customers, which helped the company to monitor the market situation.

In 2020, the Company received a good level of customer satisfaction and had complaints from customers on important matters such as shipping damage. The Company has already dealt with such complaints by modifying the operating method and using the equipment to reduce the potential damage.

Due to the situation of the COVID-19 virus epidemic with lockdown and social distancing measures, the Company did not travel to carry out marketing activities abroad. The Company used various social media to report the situation, exchange business information, including auditing various production processes. After the measures are loosened, the Company offers customers 304 company visits.

Business value chain				
Inputs management	Operations	Distribution of products and services	Marketing and Sales	After-sales service
- Sourcing and purchasing of safe and quality raw materials - Use of raw materials in the Contact farming system - Procurement process that meets the selection criteria	- Environmental-ly-friendly production, processing, raw material, and packaging - Product quality control to meet the established standards - Safety in the production process	- Shop/ market/ warehouse/ distribution center and distribution accessible to the public. - Fast and on-time transportation service	- Pricing for products and services appropriately - Providing accurate and complete information about consumption	- Product guarantee and satisfaction - Center or service unit to receive opinions or suggestions on consumption

(2) Support Activities

the Company has followed the rules, good competition practices, including avoiding dishonest means to destroy business competitors by strictly abiding by the contract to build a long-term, mutually beneficial relationship between both parties.

Procurement

The company gives precedence to its partners who have a good reputation, professions, and adhere to good ethics, like the Company with the criteria as follow;

- Produce or sell products with quality that meets the needs and can be examined.
- Offer competitive prices
- Has the potential to produce or sell products and deliver products on time.
- Provide after-sales service or supports enhancing various strategies of the Company.
- Be a good partner, share experiences to lead to mutual business development for mutual benefit.

Compliance with the terms of repayment and borrowing under applicable agreements.

The Company stipulates conditions and practices for creditors who are various financial institutions that have provided financial support to the Company appropriately for business conditions. The Company has taken care of the financial status of the Company to ensure that the Company can control financial risks and be ready to comply with the borrowing conditions as following agreements.

- Strictly abiding by contracts or agreements with creditors. If this cannot be done, negotiation must be made in advance with the creditor to work together to find a solution and prevent damage

- Commitment to management to assure creditors in its financial position and ability to repay the Company's debt.

- Managing the loan according to the purpose of use without spending the money in a way that may cause damage to the Company.

- Disclosure of financial information to creditors in complete, correct, and timely manner.

In 2020, the Company complied with agreements of the creditors and financial institutions, where the Company paid the debts as scheduled and managed the loan according to the Company's objectives.

Technology Development

The Company cooperates with the public and private sectors to become a center for sweet corn research in various areas such as health benefits by providing the basic information on sweet corn and technology for the production process, adding value to sweet corn products, and study of the sensory characteristics of consumers of sweet corn for development of new products.

Human Resource Management

The Company will invest in human resource development at all levels and recruit new personnel to support the growth of the Company both in management and labor skills who will operate the machines with higher technology. In-house training, the Company will develop a training room to become a training center in various courses on human resource development, planning for the development of a future successor to the executive position of the Company. It also includes training programs and TQA management, which is the Company's goal as a tool for organizational management and personnel to work efficiently.

Infrastructure

Accounting and financial systems and organization management, the Company has implemented an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system to manage the organization on purchasing, procurement, production, inventory system, cost system, sales system, as well as financial accounting system to help support efficient and timely work with BI (Business Intelligence) system assisting in data analysis.

3.2.2 Stakeholder Analysis of the Business Value Chain

CUSTOMERS and STAKEHOLDERS

Key stakeholders	Needs and expectations	Communication Mechanism/ Relationship Management
CUSTOMERS		
1. Large importers/ exporters 2. Large retailers 3. Food manufacturers and restaurants	<u>Product.</u> Delivery, label, the box is correct as ordered Better quality, consistency, Timely delivery Follow merchant ethics Products delivered to customers without damage. No complaints from customers or consumers. <u>After Sales Service.</u> Quick response to customer Complaints from customers or consumers are very low.	Exhibition Visit Customer Phone E-mail Social media Customer Visit Factory
STAKEHOLDERS		
Shareholders	Dividend payment Business growth High stock price Transparent management	The annual meeting of shareholders Annual Report Web site E-mail Opportunity day Visit Factory Social media Customer Visit Factory
Employee Executives	Value of Work Competency development training Career growth Compliance with labor laws Safety in the workplace Working environment	Executives Meeting Social media Training
Employees	Training Employee benefits White-green plant Commendation	Employees Meeting before working Announce Public Address system Training Coaching
Community	1. Control the business operations to prevent any impact on the safety, environment, and livelihood of the community. 2. Sustainable support	Meet the community leaders Join community activities Receive complaints

SUPPLIERS & PARTNERS

Official and key suppliers and partners	Role in the work system	Role in creating innovation	Key requirements of the supply chain	Communication mechanism/ relationship management
SUPPLIERS				
Manufacturer and distributor of seeds	Produce sweet corn seeds and sells them to Sunsweet for distribution to farmers in the Contract Farming	Improve varieties of sweet corn to meet the needs of agriculture and customers. Nutrition Increase yield/ Rai High Yield	1. Quality, Color, Brix, Cob size, Taste, Disease resistance. 2.Yield: Ton / rai,	Meeting Seminar Demonstration plantation visit Telephone E-mail Social media
Growers and distributors of raw materials - Brokers - Farmers	Growing sweet corn Supply raw materials to the plant.	Able to be grown all year round Increase yield/ Rai Use of technology to reduce costs	Consistent delivery Raw material quality	Social media Meeting Plantation plot visit Factory visit Promote knowledge and understanding in the cultivation. Increase Productivity / Rai Correct use of pesticides
Manufacturers & Seller of containers - Cans - Retort pouch	Produce and sell boxes - labels to the plant	Eco-friendly containers Jointly develop products to improve quality. International quality system	Quality On-time delivery Reasonable price	E-mail Phone Meetings and opinion sharing Quality assessment audit

SUPPLIERS & PARTNERS

Official and key suppliers and partners	Role in the work system	Role in creating innovation	Key requirements of the supply chain	Communication mechanism/ relationship management
SUPPLIERS				
Manufacturers & Sellers of boxes - labels	Produce and sell boxes - labels to the plant	Eco-friendly containers Jointly develop products to improve quality International quality system	Quality On-time delivery Reasonable price	E-mail Phone Meetings and opinion sharing Quality assessment audit
Suppliers of ingredients (flour, sugar, salt)	Supply ingredients to the plant.	Eco-friendly containers Jointly develop products to improve quality International quality system	Quality On-time delivery Reasonable price	E-mail Phone Meetings and opinion sharing Quality assessment audit
Shipping companies	Carrier of cargos.	-	Deliver to the customer without damage	E-mail Phone

SUPPLIERS & PARTNERS

Official and key suppliers and partners	Role in the work system	Role in creating innovation	Key requirements of the supply chain	Communication mechanism/ relationship management
PARTNERS				
Bank	Support finance and trading transactions	Source of funds	Comply with any contract or agreement Control under better performance.	Phone Meetings and opinion sharing Annual report Use the money correctly for the purpose. Transparency

3.3 Sustainability management in the environmental dimension

3.3.1 Environmental Policies and Practices

Sunsweet Public Company Limited recognize the social and environmental responsibility from every step of our business operations by implementing the ISO 14001: 2015 environmental management system in business operations to be acknowledged and performed by all employees, and publicized to be visible to the public under the intents as following;

1. Follow the law and environmental standards strictly.
2. Prevent accidents and various dangers from business operations that may have an impact on the environment, as well as preparing to respond to potential emergencies.
3. Focus on reducing energy consumption and internal resources of the Company, reduce the use of various inputs in business operation by using them economically and most effectively and focus on minimizing waste from the production process in every step of the production process.
4. Promote and develop products and steps in the production process and the landscape surrounding the production building to minimize the impact on the environment continuously and steadily.
5. Encourage the use of natural energy or biomass energy to continuously generate maximum benefits.
6. Promote social responsibility actions surrounding communities to create good interactions and take actions to minimize environmental impacts regularly.

Employee education and training on environmental issues

The company has assigned all new employees to receive environmental training in accordance with Environment Management System ISO 14001: 2015.

3.3.2 Environmental performance

The company has pushed for efficient use of resources in all processes of the company's supply chain as follows:

(1) Energy management

From the policy to reduce dependence on energy or consumable fuels in 2018, the Company has implemented a Solar PV Rooftop Project to generate its electricity within factories and buildings. This is considered to be one of the uses of renewable energy because it is the use of sunlight which is an existing natural resource and clean energy. It does not cause any reaction that makes the environment toxic. The Solar PV rooftop installed is capable of generating 1,600 MW of electricity, resulting in a 10% reduction in electricity bills. Therefore, In 2020 the Company increases the capacity of the Solar PV rooftops from 500 kWh to 765 kWh.



(2) Water management

The Company uses groundwater as a source of raw water for producing water for use within the factory. The Company has a standard production process system by controlling the amount of water used in each work area for the most efficiency. And the Company has efficient wastewater treatment. 80% of the treated wastewater is recycled for use in the sanitation system, utilities, and landscape applications. By 2021, the Company plans to build a recycling system for water reuse in the areas without

direct contact with the product.

The Company has the Big Smart Farm project, which aims to help farmers have water management to be able to grow sweet corn throughout the year. It is a groundwater drilling and solar pump system project that will provide sufficient water for cultivation throughout the year, covering 30-50 rai per 1 point, intending to expand to 250 points in 3-5 years.



(3) Management of garbage, waste, and pollution

The Company manages the waste generated from the production process to have economic value, namely husk, and corncob, by encouraging farmers to use them as feed for dairy cows. 3 dairy cooperatives are participating in the project. In addition, the Company has a plan to apply corn cobs to be used as an energy plant in the production of biogas as a fuel to generate electricity to reduce the amount of electricity used in the factory. The company has managed the waste that occurs in the production process by the principles of 3R (Reduce Reuse Recycle) with

garbage sorting system along with raising awareness for employees in the factory. In 2020, there was a total of 10,000 kilograms of general waste, 126,720 kilograms of recycled waste such as paper cans, plastic waste, which the Company has used a waste disposal service to dispose of it properly according to the law. Also, the Company conducts environmental quality measurements at least once a year. And in 2020, it was found that the values of air quality, noise, and light were in the normal range as required by law.

(4) Management to reduce greenhouse gas problems

Although the Company does not provide data on greenhouse gas emissions but has policies and practices that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions with a focus on raw material procurement, transportation by specifying vehicles that use Euro 3 standard and above and installing GPS to strict on emissions from transportation, production, waste management by managing waste from production such as biogas wastewater, corncobs, used as fuel, etc., which are approaches to reduce waste from the source. This minimizes the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of, including the choice of clean energy. In 2020, the Company has the policy to reduce the use of paper in the organization by applying technology to replace works in the form of paper and changing the storage of data and documents

into a file format. This leads to a lower corporate utilization rate and also helps save energy, save time to search for documents, and reduce the use of document storage space to bring about a flexible work system management.

The Company purchased 39 tablets to record data instead of working in paper form in the office, production, quality control, engineering that has a lot of paper consumption and requires at least a 4-5 year document storage period to be kept as evidence in the quality search. And there are campaigns for employees to use paper economically, such as reducing the paper size to suit the use, use of 2-sided paper, etc. In 2019, the company has spending on paper in total of 440,530 baht, after implementing the said project, it was found that in 2020, the amount of paper could be reduced. And reduce the cost of buying paper in the amount of 100,635 baht.

3.4 Sustainability management in the social dimension

3.4.1 Social policy and practices

The Company has a human rights policy by adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (“UNGPs”) with a strong focus on fair treatment of labour and respecting for human rights, equality, and non-discrimination in terms of employment, compensation, promotion, employee training and development without discrimination of gender, age, educational institution, race, and religion, as well as supporting employment for disadvantaged groups, such as the disabled, elderly, and acquitted people to create opportunities to create a stable career and income. And it is part of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the country and the world. Besides, for all employees and personnel to feel the family bond with the organization, in the past year, the Board of Directors established a plan to develop employee engagement. Also, the employee’s engagement score target is not less than 80%.

3.4.2 Social performance

(1) Human rights

The company adheres to the principles of human rights, from hiring labour to taking care of employees and personnel so that all employees and personnel can feel a sense of belonging in a family with the organization fairly. The Company has established a compensation structure that is appropriate in line with the market rate based on ability, responsibility for work duties, and behaviours. In 2020, the Company has important operations on employees as follows:

Employment

Detail	Number of employees	
	Male	Female
Permanent employees (daily)	493	682
Permanent employee (monthly)	130	124
Disabled staff	2	13
Total	605	839
Grand Total	1,444	

In 2020, the Company does not use child labour or violate human rights in any way. The Company has hired 15 workers with disabilities that are suitable for their job conditions to encourage them to exercise their potential and ability to survive, not a burden to the family.

(2) Employee development

The Company realizes the importance of human resource development to enhance employees' knowledge and capability to support and develop the competence of employees to be professional, create a good quality of life and take pride in being a part of the organization. The personnel development plan has been set as an annual training plan for training to increase working skills, both in-house training and training in courses of external agencies, as well as observing activities both at home and abroad, including providing welfare in various forms for personnel to build long-term morale in working of the employee.

The Company determines the main position of the organization, with the HR department working with management in the main organization of the organization. Also, succession development plans are sent and a development evaluation is carried out to ensure that the employee and the organization will receive the full benefit.

In 2020, the Company organized 17 training courses for employees to increase their skills and work potential, with 37 hours of training or knowledge development activities per person per year on average from the target of 24 hours per person per year.

The Company is committed to improving and providing good welfare and other appropriate benefits as required by law, such as social security, provident fund, health check for risk factors, providing a hospital room with staff on duty, and provisions other than those required by law, such as accident insurance for employees and executives travelling on a field trip, annual health checkup, providing drinks for staff, etc.

(3) Occupational safety and health

The Company is aware that safety, occupational health, and environment are essential to business operation and sustainable business growth, therefore, there is a safety policy to maintain the working environment, mainly taking into account the safety at work and the quality of life of the employees.

Therefore, the Company continuously develops and improves the efficiency of its safety operations to reduce the risk of illness, injury, or death and take care of the quality of life of employees appropriately with the following important actions:

1. Comply with all applicable safety laws.
2. Provide work safety manual and train employees about safety policy, cause of the accident and preventive measures
3. Inspection, control, and search for risks
4. Inspection of safety measures
5. Carry out a project to promote safety.

The Company has provided a manual for safety in the workplace and train employees on the safety policy, cause of the accident, preventive measures, and safe work practices for new employees, reviewed and included them in the curriculum with the appropriate training schedule, and requires supervisors to inform of the safety of work in the morning talk.

The Company has operations on occupational health and safety as follows:

In 2020, the Company organized a training course of primary fire-fighting and fire escape, including training for personnel on specific safety in various areas such as driving a forklift safely, safe control of crane, electrical safety, safety officer, etc.

Statistics on accidents or illness rates caused by the work in 2020

Number of accidents during the year with the lost-time injury, not more than 3 days	21 times
Number of accidents during the year with lost-time injury more than 3 days	13 times
No number of employees died from work-related accidents	None
Total number of days off due to an accident with lost time injury	217 days

In case of injury from work at risk point, the Company has taken measures to prevent such accident by

1. Train employees on the correct operation method.
2. Provide facilities for employees to be able to work with safety.
3. Wear personal protective equipment (PPE).



STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP

(4) Employee engagement

The Company has a plan to develop employee engagement by forming a welfare committee elected from representatives of the employees to represent the employees in managing welfare for employees, such as improvements to public utilities and facilities, and to engage in activities with the Company such as factory merit-making activity, Dharma training, and meditation every week. In 2020, there was an employee turnover rate of 0.68 %, decreasing by 30.6 % from the previous year.



Activity Image: Buddhist lent candle offering activity



Activity image: weekly Dharma training and meditation activities

(5) Fair business operation

The Company will operate the business by adhering to the correctness and complying with the relevant rules and regulations under moral principles and transparency, also avoid actions that may cause conflicts or arguments incorrectness by adhering to the responsibility to stakeholders and generate appropriate returns for investors, including creating stable and sustainable progress and growth.

The Company also gives importance to conducting its business operations with fairness and operates under business ethics. The Company, therefore, respects the rights and intellectual property of others as well as the rights and intellectual property of the Company. Therefore, the policy of respect for intellectual property rights and practices for executives and employees are included in the business ethics manual.

(6) Joint development with the community or society

The Company has a good sense of responsibility for society. There is a guideline to practice or enforce to comply with laws and regulations. It also, support and volunteer for community and social activities as it should be.

The Company has built a good relationship with society and the environment by reducing the environmental impact and avoiding operations that may adversely affect the quality of life of the communities surrounding the establishment, including promoting and supporting the following activities:

1. Give scholarships to students.
2. Support consumer products for the elderly in the community.
3. Donate medical materials to hospitals and communities.
4. Jointly sponsor the project to resolve the problem of smog and particulate matter 2.5



Activity photo:
Supported the project to solve the problem of smog and particulate matter 2.5 on 28 March 2020.



Activity photo:
Supported medical materials for hospitals and communities on 23 April 2020.



Activity photo:
Supported consumer goods for the elderly in the community on 12 May 2020.

4. Management Discussion and Analysis: MD&A

4.1 Analysis of operations and financial position

4.1.1. Performance

Performance Overview

Sunsweet Public Company Limited (“the Company”) manufactures and sells processed sweet corn and other agricultural products under “KC” brand. In addition, the Company manufactures according to customers’ orders under its brand. Sun Sweet International Co., Ltd. (SI), a subsidiary of the Company, sources food products and agricultural products such as fresh onion, coconut, canned pineapple, etc. to both domestic and foreign customers.

The revenue structure of the Company and its subsidiaries consisted of 1) Revenue from the manufacture and sale of processed sweet corn and other agricultural products; 2) Revenue from trading by SI, which was mainly operated by the Company. 3) Other income such as seed sales. 4) Other income such as interest income, export compensation income, electricity revenue.

Revenue from in 2018, 2019 and 2020 were 1,829.12 million baht, 1,919.74 million baht, and 2,610.59 million baht or 99.94%, 98.97% and 99.26% of the total revenues, respectively. In the year 2020, The Company had revenue from sales Increased by 690.85 million baht or 35.99% compared to the previous year. The main reasons are (1) Expanding the international market base, especially in Asian countries such as Japan, South Korea, China, and Taiwan, as well as the European Union with orders continuously increased. This is due to the increase in customer base in both new customers or existing customers, and (2) Expanding the domestic market from ready-to-eat products such as sweet corn, Japanese sweet potato, purple sweet potato, boiled Tiger peanuts, and ready-to-eat cereals, etc.

The company and its subsidiaries had net profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company in 2018, 2019 and 2020 equal to 56.40 million baht, (41.88) million baht, and 192.91 million baht. The net profit margin attributable to owners of the parent was 3.07 % (2.16) and 7.33 %, respectively. In 2020, net profit attributable to owners of the parent was increased by 234.79 million baht or 560.64% compared to the previous year. The main reason is the increase in sales revenue. The growth rate in 2020 is 35.99%. Production costs per unit are reduced due to high yield and the machine could run at full capacity, together with the depreciation of Thai baht. The rate of selling and administrative expenses to sales is reduced. The rate was 8.73% in 2020 while the previous year was at 10.98% and it is also the cause of the use of foreign currency forward contract appropriately in the situation.

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the company and its subsidiaries had current ratios of 1.71 times, 1.35 times, and 2.49 times, with their quick ratios of 0.41 times, 0.83 times, and 1.78 times, respectively. In 2020, due to the company's continued production and sales, it resulted in good inventory management, and the Company had a faster collection of cash. As a result, the Company had more capital to be used as working capital. The Company does not use working capital from financial institutions. As a result, the Company's current ratio in 2020 is higher than in other years.

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had a debt to equity ratio of 0.39 times, 0.58 times, and 0.27 times, respectively. Debt to Equity was decreased significantly as a result of an increase in retained earnings due to the increased retained earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries, resulting in the Company's higher shareholder equity and Short-term loans are repaid to financial institutions.

Analysis of Financial Performance

Revenue

The Company and its subsidiaries' total revenues for the year 2018, 2019 and 2020 were 1,838.38 million baht, 1,939.70 million baht, and 2,630.08 million baht, respectively, consisted of sales revenue of 1,829.12 million baht, 1,919.74 million baht, and 2,610.59 million baht. Other income was 9.26 million baht, 19.96 million baht, and 19.50 million baht, respectively, with details as follows.

Revenue	2018		2019		2020	
	million baht	%	million baht	%	million baht	%
Revenue from sales	1,829.12	99.50	1,919.74	98.97	2,610.59	99.26
Other income ¹	9.26	0.50	19.96	1.03	19.49	0.74
Total Revenue	1,838.38	100.00	1,939.70	100.00	2,630.08	100.00

Note:¹ Other income includes interest income, Export compensation income, Sale of electricity income, Gain on the exchange rate, and others, etc.

Revenue from sales

The Company and its subsidiaries had sales revenues in 2018, 2019 and 2020 equal to 1,829.12 million baht, 1,919.74 million baht and 2,610.59 million baht or equivalent to 99.50%, 98.97%, and 99.26% of total revenues, respectively. Details of the income structure are as follows:

Revenue Structure	2018		2019		2020	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
1. Revenue from manufacture and sale of processed sweet corn and other processed agricultural products	1,711.73	93.11	1,826.23	94.15	2,499.36	95.03
- Canned sweet corn	1,229.90	66.90	1,292.11	66.61	1,771.39	67.35
- Pouch sweet corn	212.62	11.56	229.50	11.83	209.96	7.98
- Frozen sweet corn	224.23	12.20	225.96	11.65	320.18	12.18
- Ready-to-eat product	40.05	2.18	78.56	4.05	197.83	7.52
- Other processed agricultural products	4.93	0.27	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00
2. Revenue from trading Business	19.24	1.05	15.28	0.79	12.03	0.46
Total revenue from sales of products	1,730.97	94.16	1,841.51	94.94	2,511.39	95.49
Revenue from selling other products ^{/1}	98.15	5.34	78.23	4.03	99.20	3.77
Total revenue from sales	1,829.12	99.50	1,919.74	98.97	2,610.59	99.26
Other revenue ^{/2}	9.26	0.50	19.96	1.03	19.49	0.74
Total revenue	1,838.38	100.00	1,939.70	100.00	2,630.08	100.00

Note: ^{/1} Revenue from selling other products includes revenue from selling seed, fertilizer, revenue from selling waste from the production process, etc.

^{/2} Other revenue includes interest receivables, revenue from export compensation, revenue from the sale of electricity, profit from the exchange rate, gain from derivatives, and others, etc.

(1) Revenue from the manufacture and sale of processed sweet corn and other processed agricultural products

The company and its Subsidiaries mainly had income from the manufacture and sale of processed sweet corn and other processed agricultural products. In 2018 - 2020, the revenues from selling sweet corn products and other processed agricultural products were 1,711.73 million baht, 1,826.23 million baht, and 2,499.36 million baht, or 93.11 %, 94.15 %, and 95.03 % of total income, respectively.

In 2020, the company's revenue from sales of processed sweet corn and other processed agricultural products increased by 673.13 million baht or 36.86 % compared to the previous year. The increased sales are due to (1) market expansion in Asian countries, Europe and America due to the acquisition of new customers, which are stable in addition to the existing customers. Even with the situation of the epidemic of COVID-19 virus making it impossible to travel abroad, but the Company still has close contact with overseas customers. (2) Increase in domestic sales from ready-to-eat products such as sweet corn, Japanese sweet potato, grilled purple potato, boiled tiger peanut, ready-to-eat cereals available in convenience stores. In addition, there are additional distribution channels by selling through online channels and the retail market.

(2) Revenue from trading Business

In 2018 – 2020, revenues from trading businesses were 19.24 million baht, 15.28 million baht, and 12.03 million baht or 1.05 %, 0.79 %, and 0.46 % of total income, respectively.

Currently, the subsidiary (SI), which operates in the trading business continues to focus on trading with the company's customers who purchase sweet corn products and has the policy to operate the business by having customers pay in advance on the day of order to manage liquidity to suit the current financial status and determines the profitability of sales as a basis. Therefore, the trading business is not high in value.

(3) Revenue from selling other products

Revenue from selling other products of the Company and its subsidiaries consisted of 1) Revenue from selling seeds to brokers or farmers for planting sweet corn; 2) Revenue from by-products from production processes such as corncob, husk, and scrap to the farmers for animal feed. The Company and its subsidiaries had revenues from selling other products in 2018, 2019 and 2020 equal to 98.15 million baht, 78.23 million baht, and 99.20 million baht or 5.34 %, 4.03 %, and 3.77 % of total revenue, respectively.

In 2020, the Company's revenue from selling other products was increased by 20.97 million baht or 26.81 % of the previous year. This was mainly due to an increase in production volume by 37.14%, resulting in an increase in revenue from selling seeds and scrap materials from by-products from the production process.

Other revenue

Other income of the Company and its subsidiaries consists of interest income, export compensation, electricity income, gains from the exchange rate, derivative gain, and others, etc. The Company and its subsidiaries had other incomes in 2018, 2019 and 2020 equal to 9.26 million baht, 19.96 million baht, and 19.49 million baht or equivalent to 0.50%, 1.03%, and 0.74% of total revenues, respectively

In 2020, the Company had other income of 19.50 million baht, decrease of 0.46 million baht, mainly due to a decrease in foreign exchange gain of 4.25 million baht, while unrealized derivatives gain of 2.34 million. Baht and other income from selling seeds Revenue from selling scrap from production process increased by Baht 1.45 million due to the increase in production volume.

Cost of sales and gross margin

Cost of sales consists of the cost of production raw materials such as raw materials, ingredients, packaging and labels, salaries, labour wages, and overtime costs, expenses for promoting planting, electric fuel cost, factory miscellaneous expenses and depreciation, etc. In 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had a cost of sales equal to 1,561.18 million baht, 1,774.81 million baht, and 2,188.45 million baht or equal to 84.92 %, 91.50 % and 83.21 % of revenue. Combine in order.

The Company and its subsidiaries had gross profits in 2018, 2019 and 2020 equal to 267.94 million baht, 144.93 million baht, and 422.14 million baht or equivalent to 14.65 %, 7.55 % and 16.05 % of revenue from sales in order.

For the year 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had a gross profit of 422.14 million baht, an increase of 277.21 million baht, or an increase of 191.27 % compared to the annual statement of the previous year. The main cause is from

- In 2020, the Company promoted the cultivation of sweet corn in other areas suitable for growing more. This enabled the company to expand its production capacity from 300-400 tons per day to 500-600 tons per day, resulting in lower production costs per unit.
- Unit income compared to the previous year had a slight price increase. In addition, the baht to US dollar exchange rate depreciated, with an average exchange rate of 31.07 baht per US dollar in 2020 compared to last year with an average exchange rate of 30.75 baht per US dollar.
- Increase in sales proportion of ready-to-eat products with high gross margins.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses consist of freight, commission, advertising, and sales promotion, expenses related to salaries and remunerations for sales staff, etc. In 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had selling expenses equal to 133.92 million baht, 141.01 million baht, and 163.81 million baht, or equivalent to 7.28 %, 7.27% and 6.19% of total revenue, respectively.

For the year 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had selling expenses equal to 162.72 million baht, an increase of 21.71 million baht or 15.39% compared to the previous year or equivalent to 6.23% to sales (In 2019: 7.28% to sales). The increased selling expenses are due to the increase in shipping and export expenses from the increase in sales.

Administrative expenses

Significant administrative expenses comprise salaries, employee expenses, consultation fees, miscellaneous expenses, building depreciation, office supplies, vehicles, and other fees. The company and its subsidiaries had administrative expenses in 2018, 2019, and 2020 equal to 75.06 million baht, 69.69 million baht, and 65.28 million baht or equivalent to 4.08%, 3.59%, and 2.48% of total revenue, respectively.

For the year 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had administrative expenses equal to 65.28 million baht, a decrease of 4.41 million baht or 6.33% compared to the previous year. Administrative expenses decreased due to lower travel expenses as a result of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 outbreak (COVID-19). In addition, in the year 2019, the company has an additional reserve for employee benefits from the new Labour Protect Act.

Finance costs

Financial costs consist of interest expenses arising from the use of credit lines from financial institutions and other loan sources such as packing credit interest, the promissory note (P/N), and interest on debt under the long-term loan agreement. In 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had finance costs of 3.24 million baht, 5.75 million baht and 1.77 million baht or equivalent to 0.18 %, 0.30 % and 0.07% of total income, respectively.

In 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had finance costs of 1.77 million baht, a decrease of 3.98 million baht or 69.22 % compared to the previous year. Financial costs decreased because the Company reduced its short-term loans from financial institutions.

Net profit (loss) and Net profit margin

The Company and its subsidiaries had net profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company in 2018, 2019 and 2020 equal to 56.40 million baht, (41.88) million baht and 192.91 million baht, respectively.

In 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had a net profit for the fiscal year 2020 of 192.91 million baht, increase of 234.79 million baht, or increase of 560.64% compared to the previous year since the Company had more production volume, resulting in lower unit cost. There was an increase in overseas sales from existing and new customers, along with depreciation of Thai Baht in 2020 and from higher sales of ready-to-eat items sold in local convenience stores.

The net profit (loss) margins attributable to owners of the parent company in 2018, 2019 and 2020 were 3.07%, (2.16)% and 7.33%, respectively. In 2020, the net profit margin is equal to 7.33% increased from the previous year when the net profit (loss) margin is (2.16)%. This is due to the increase in production volume, resulting in lower unit costs, increase in unit sales and depreciation of Baht in 2020, and from the sale of ready-to-eat products sold in convenience stores in the country with a high gross margin. In addition, the company had good control over selling and administrative expenses, increasing income, gross profit, and gross profit margin.

Return on Equity

The company and its subsidiaries had returned on equity for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 at 6.12%, (4.76)% and 20.60%, respectively. The return on equity in 2020 increased to 25.36% due to profitability in 2020 increased as mentioned above.



The financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries

Assets

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had total assets of 1,267.46 million baht, 1,343.31 million baht and 1,293.02 million baht, respectively.

Current assets

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had current assets equal to 552.56 million baht, 604.52 million baht, and 598.87 million baht or 43.60 %, 45.00 % and 46.32 % of total assets, respectively. Details of key current assets are as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents: On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020 are 14.09 million baht, 243.35 million baht and 293.56 million baht or equal to 1.11%, 18.12% and 22.70% of total assets, respectively, consisting of petty cash, current deposits, and savings at financial institutions.

- Net trade and other receivables - net: : On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, there are net trade and other receivables of 125.63 million baht, 156.22 million baht and 194.45 million baht or equal to 9.91%, 11.63% and 15.04% of total assets, respectively. The details are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
Trade receivables	31 Dec 18	31 Dec 19	31 Dec 20
Trade receivables	117.32	149.70	188.35
Less Allowance for Expected Loss	(0.10)	(1.55)	(2.80)
Trade receivables, net	117.22	148.15	185.55
Other receivables, net	4.57	3.51	2.29
Prepaid expenses	2.79	3.93	5.14
Advance payment	0.37	0.30	0.22
Others	0.68	0.33	1.25
Total trade and other receivables, net	125.63	156.22	194.45

From considering the trading account receivable value On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, it was found that in 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had an allowance for doubtful accounts increased from the year 2019, totalling 1.25 million baht. The aforementioned allowance for loss of Baht 0.89 million is owed by a local customer who is in the process of rehabilitation. And the remaining allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to 0.36 million baht from selling seeds and fertilizers to farmers and raw material collectors. Due to natural disasters in some areas of Thailand Which causes damage to the farmers of sweet corn.

The Company uses the simplified approach to recognize impairment for trade and other receivables. Based on the expected credit loss estimate. Throughout the life of the debtor, from the date the group began to recognize the debtor Expected credit loss rate Bijanara from past payment characteristics Past experience credit loss data Including information and future factors that may affect the payment of the debtor.

(Unit: Million Baht)						
Trade account receivables	31 Dec 18	%	31 Dec 19	%	31 Dec 20	%
Not overdue	25.34	21.60	52.47	35.05	183.65	97.50
Overdue						
- Less than 3 months	91.24	77.76	94.85	63.36	2.35	1.25
- More than 3 months to 6 months	0.63	0.54	0.84	0.56	0.24	0.13
- More than 6 months to 12 months	0.01	0.01	0.86	0.57	0.03	0.02
- More than 12 months	0.10	0.09	0.69	0.46	2.08	1.11
Total trade accounts receivable	117.32	100.00	149.70	100.00	188.35	100.00
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	(0.10)		(1.55)		(2.80)	
Trade account receivable, net	117.22		148.15		185.55	

The above table shows the ageing of trade receivables. The trade receivables were mainly receivables not yet due and receivables overdue up to 3 months, which is equal to 116.58 million baht, 147.32 million baht and 185.31 million baht or 99.36%, 98.41% and 98.75% of the total accounts receivable on 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively.

The company has the policy to provide credit term to domestic trade receivables for approximately 7-90 days, based on the customer's financial status, payment history, frequency of order, and order value. In 2017-2019, the Company and its subsidiaries had an average collection period of 21, 23 and 18 days, respectively.

Another receivable account is receiveable from selling waste, account receiveable from selling electricity, including advance payment. On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the company had other receivables of 8.41 million baht, 8.07 million baht and 8.90 million baht, respectively.

- Inventories:

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had net inventories equal to 403.29 million baht, 197.51 million baht and 103.68 million baht, or equivalent to 31.82 %, 14.70 % and 8.02 % respectively. (Unit: Million Baht)

Inventories	31 Dec 18	%	31 Dec 19	%	31 Dec 20	%
Raw material	1.65	0.41	1.76	0.88	2.70	2.60
Finished goods	362.82	89.70	161.41	80.42	57.58	55.40
Containers and packaging materials	32.73	8.09	29.52	14.71	34.46	33.15
Supplies	7.27	1.80	8.02	4.00	9.20	8.85
Total inventories	404.47	100.00	200.71	100.00	103.94	100.00
Less allowance for decreased in value of inventories	(1.18)		(3.20)		(0.26)	
Inventories, net	403.29		197.51		103.68	

The major inventories of the company and its subsidiaries are finished goods. On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the company and its subsidiaries had the proportion of finished products to total inventories at 89.70%, 80.42% and 55.40%, respectively. Most finished goods of the Company are semi-products, finished products, and seeds.

On 31 December 2018, the value of the finished products increased because they were prepared for delivery to the customers in early 2019 according to the customer's schedule. In the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company had an increase in production volume due to good weather compared to the previous years in the same period.

On 31 December 2019, the value of finished goods decreased significantly in 2019, the company received more orders from customers. Therefore, the goods were sold. In addition, at the end of 2019, the amount of sweet corn raw materials decreased due to drought conditions, resulting in a lower supply to the production. Therefore, not many products were stored at the end of 2019

On 31 December 2020, the value of finished goods decreased significantly since in 2020 the Company received more orders from customers and had a consistent volume of goods shipped out for sale. Therefore, not many products are stored at the end of 2020

Considering the ratio of average selling periods in 2018 - 2020, the Company had an average selling period of 59 days, 53 days, and 18 days, respectively. This was due to a significant decrease in finished goods from more orders from customers and had a consistent volume of goods shipped out for sale. Therefore, not many products were stored at the end of 2020.

- Non-current assets

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had non-current assets equal to 714.90 million baht, 738.79 million baht, and 694.15 million baht or equivalent to 56.40 %, 55.00 % and 53.68 % of total assets, respectively. The details of each item are as follows.

- Property, plant and equipment, net

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had net values of Property, plant and equipment equal to 697.69 million baht, 712.23 million baht and 657.09 million baht or equivalent to 55.05%, 53.02% and 50.81% of total assets respectively. The company has continuously invested in machinery and equipment over the past 3 years.

In 2020, the company invested in key machinery including as follows.

- Solar PV Rooftop power plant project to reduce the cost of electricity and use electricity from clean energy, conserve energy and environment heading to a green factory.

- Corn harvester

- Restricted bank deposits : On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, there were restricted bank deposits equal to 6.78 million baht, 5.78 million baht and 5.78 million baht, equivalent to 0.53%, 0.43% and 0.45% of total assets., respectively, whereby the company pledged savings and fixed deposits as collateral with financial institution creditors for a guarantee of credit facilities, and the company's overdraft.

Source of funds

Liability

Total liabilities

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the company and its subsidiaries had total liabilities of 358.88 million baht, 492.48 million baht and 270.99 million baht, respectively, or representing 28.32 %, 36.66% and 20.96 % of total liabilities and shareholders' equity. The significant changes in liabilities are as follows:

Current liabilities

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the company and its subsidiaries had current liabilities of 323.59 million baht, 446.54 million baht, and 240.98 million baht, respectively, or accounting for 25.53%, 32.24% and 18.64% of total liabilities and shareholders equity. The details of each important item are as follows.

- Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions were equal to 94.02 million baht, 213.57 million baht and 0.00 million. Baht or equivalent to 7.42%, 15.90% and 0% of total liabilities and equity, respectively, with important items such as a short-term loan for export (Packing Credit), bank overdrafts, and liabilities under the promissory note (P/N), etc. Such credit limit was used for purchasing orders and stock of raw materials and used as working capital to enhance liquidity in business operations. In 2020, the company repaid short-term loans to financial institutions due to having sufficient working capital.

- Trade payables and other payables

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the values are 222.31 million baht, 208.10 million baht, and 206.18 million baht or equivalent to 17.54%, 15.49% and 15.95% of total liabilities and equity respectively.

The details are in the table as follows.

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	31 Dec 18	31 Dec 19	31 Dec 20
Trade payables	182.22	185.62	182.44
Other payables	2.95	0.75	0.59
Accrued expenses	27.10	20.53	21.34
Advances received from sales of goods	10.04	-	-
Others		1.20	1.81
Total trade and other payables	222.31	208.10	206.18

From the above information, it is found that most transactions are trade payables. The Company ordered sweet corn and other raw materials related to production with a credit term of trade payable of approximately 30-90 days, depending on the type of raw materials. The payable payment period in 2018-2020 is 29 days, 37 days and 30 days. In 2019, the decrease is mainly due to the much higher volume of purchase of sweet corn with a payment period of approximately 7 days.

Non-current liabilities

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the company and its subsidiaries had non-current liabilities equal to 35.29 million baht, 45.95 million baht and 30.01 million baht, or equivalent to 2.79 %, 3.42 % and 2.32 % of total liabilities and equity, respectively. The details of important items of non-current liabilities are as follows:

- Long-term loans

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the company and its subsidiaries had long-term loans from financial institutions due more than one year equal to 0 baht, 3.90 million baht, and 0.30 million baht or accounted for 0%, 0.29 % and 0.02 % of total liabilities and shareholders' equity, respectively. When combined with long-term loan obligations due within one year, the Company and its subsidiaries had total outstanding long-term loans equal to 0 baht, 7.50 million baht and 3.90 million baht or equal to 0 %, 0.56 % and 0.30 % of total liabilities and shareholders equity, respectively.

Shareholder's Equity

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had shareholders' equity equal to 908.59 million baht, 850.82 million baht and 1,022.03 million baht, accounting for 71.68 %, 63.34 and 79.04 % of total liabilities and shareholders' equity, respectively, with details for each of the important items as follows.

- Issued and Paid-up Capital

On 31 December 2020, the Company had a registered capital of 215,000,000 baht, divided into 430,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of 0.50 baht per share, and the issued and paid-up capital is 215,000,000 baht.

- Ordinary share premium:

On 31 December 2020, the Company had an ordinary share premium equal to 665.53 million baht, accounting for 51.46 % of total liabilities and shareholder's equity, which is a transaction arising on 25 December 2017. The company received money from the initial public offering of 130 million shares at a par value of 0.50 baht per share and at the offering price of 5.85 baht per share, totalling 760.50 million baht, with expenses directly related to the initial public offering amounting to Baht 29.97 million and presented as a deduction from the premium on ordinary shares.

- Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Loss)

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company had unappropriated retained earnings (loss) of Baht 40.16 million, (19.70) million Baht and 141.51 million Baht, accounting for the proportion of total liabilities and shareholders' equity at 3.17 %, (1.47) and 10.94 %, respectively.

The Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2020 on 7 August 2020 resolved to approve the interim dividend payment from the net profit in 2020 to shareholders whose names are listed in the list of a shareholder of the company. On 24 August 2020, amounting to 430,000,000 shares at the rate of 0.05 baht per share, representing a total dividend of 21.50 million baht and the dividends were paid to the shareholders on 3 September 2020.

The Board of Directors Meeting No. 2/2021 on 22 February 2021 resolved to approve a proposal to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of 2021 to pay a dividend from the net profit in 2020 to shareholders whose names are listed in the list of a shareholder of the Company. On 28 April 2021, amounting to 430,000,000 shares at the rate of 0.30 baht per share, representing a total dividend of 129 million baht. The dividend was paid not exceeding 215 million new ordinary shares of the Company with a par value of 0.50 baht to the Company's shareholders at the rate of 2 existing ordinary shares per 1 dividend share, totalling 107.50 million baht or equivalent to 0.25 baht per share, and paid in cash at the rate of 0.05 baht per share or totalling 21.50 million baht. The dividend for the whole year is 0.35 baht per share.

Surplus (deficit) of the capital of the business combination under common control

On December 31, 2018, 2019, and 2020, the deficits of the capital of the business combination under common control is equal to (20.64) million baht, (20.64) million baht and (20.64) million baht, respectively.

Debt to equity ratio

On 31 December 2018, 2019, and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had a debt to equity ratio of 0.39 times, 0.58 times and 0.27 times respectively.

In 2020, the debt to equity ratio dropped significantly as a result of an increase in retained earnings from the profitability of the Company and its subsidiaries, resulting in higher equity and a decrease in loans from financial institutions.

Interest coverage ratio and commitment coverage ratio

In 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had an interest coverage ratio of 0.60 times, 35.70 times, and 185.05 times respectively. In 2020, the interest coverage ratio decreased as the Company and its subsidiaries had increased cash flow from operating activities. This is due to the decreasing of inventory, causing the interest coverage ratio to increase from 2019.

In 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had a commitment coverage ratio of (0.01) times, 2.42 times and 6.07 times respectively. In 2020, the ratio of the commitment coverage ratio of the Company and its subsidiaries was improved because the company had appropriate liquidity management.

Liquidity

On 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020, the company and its subsidiaries had current assets of 552.56 million Baht, 604.52 million baht and 598.87 million baht, while current liabilities were Baht 323.59 million, 446.54 million Baht, and 240.98 million Baht, respectively. Consequently, the liquidity ratios were

1.71 times, 1.35 times, and 2.49 times. The quick ratios were 0.41 times, 0.83 times and 0.23 times, respectively. Continuous profitability and reduction of the use of working capital from financial institutions resulted in a higher quick ratio.

Cash Cycle

In 2018 - 2020, the company and its subsidiaries had a cash flow cycle of 54 days, 44 days, and 15 days, respectively. The higher the cash cycle is because the average product sales period decreased.

Cash Flows for the year 2020 ended on 31 December 2020

Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities

The Company and its subsidiaries had cash generated from operating activities of 328.00 million baht. A significant item was from a decrease in inventories of 93.57 million baht.

Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities

The Company and its subsidiaries had cash used in investing activities equal to 31.20 million baht from investing in buildings, additional machinery, and equipment in the amount of 32.32 million baht.

Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities

The Company and its subsidiaries had cash used in financing activities equal to (246.59) million baht. The important item was a decrease in short-term loan from a financial institution at a net amount of 213.57 million baht, while the liability was paid under financial lease for 7.92 million baht and dividends were paid to shareholders of 21.50 million baht.

Capital Expenditure

The objective of capital expenditure of the Company and its subsidiaries is to invest in plant construction and additional machinery to support future business growth. The details of the investment are as follows.

Capital Expenditure

Unit: Million Baht

	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for investments in fixed assets	193.68	59.03	32.32



4.2 Factors and influences that may affect future operations or financial position

4.2.1 1 Factors or events that may significantly affect the financial status or operations in the future (Forward-Looking)

(1) Risk from the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company and its subsidiaries have a customer base in more than 50 countries around the world. Most transactions are made in US dollars. If there is severe exchange rate fluctuation, it will have a direct impact on the revenue and operating results of the Company. However, the Company has a management approach by forwarding foreign exchange contracts and closely monitoring and assessing the situation all the time.

(2) The global economy shrinks from the lockdown caused by the coronavirus outbreak affected the supply chain system in delivering products. If the situation does not improve, it may affect the delivery of the Company's products. However, the Company has markets across more than 50 countries and new markets are added all the time. It can help reduce the impact on such sales.

4.2.2 Factors and influences that may affect future operations or financial status

(1) Fluctuations in the quantity and prices of sweet corn raw materials

Sweet corn is the main raw material used in most of the Company's products. It is an agricultural product fluctuating in terms of quantity and price. This is due to many factors, such as climate change, natural disasters, such as floods, droughts, which may affect sweet corn yields on cultivated areas and the quality of sweet corn. This may also be a result of government policies such as the promotion of alternative energy crops, renewable energy policy, pricing policies for certain types of crops, etc. This may result in farmers switching to higher-yielding crops. As a result, the total sweet corn area was changed and may cause the price of sweet corn raw materials in the market to change according to the mechanism of demand. Therefore, if the Company is unable to supply sufficient quality sweet corn raw materials for production of raw material prices for sweet corn are increased, it may result in the company not having enough raw materials to produce products to sell to customers or have higher raw material costs.

However, the Company is aware of the risk from the fluctuation of the quantity and prices of sweet corn raw materials as mentioned. The Company has managed such risks through contract farming with brokers or farmers. The Company also has a Smart Farming program to promote sweet corn cultivation for farmers in the project. This allows the Company to plan, control and monitor the production quantity by the needs of the company. In addition, the Company also has a raw material promotion team that works in planting planning with the brokers and farmers, as well as seeking additional plantation areas to be sufficient for production.

4.3 Key Financial Information and Financial Ratios

4.3.1 The Auditor's Opinion

Report of Independent Auditor who audited the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and separate financial statements of the Company for the year 2018 ended 31 December 2018 and those for the year 2019 ended 31 December 2019 and those for the year 2020 ended 31 December 2020 are summarized as follows:

The financial statements audited	The Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2018 ended 31 December 2018
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited, with Mr. Vichien Khingmontri, CPA No. 3977, who is the auditor in the list of auditors approved by the Securities and
and the auditor's opinion	Exchange Commission has performed audit work following Thai Standards on auditing. In the auditor's opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the separate financial statements of the Company present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of its subsidiaries and the company on 31 December 2018, and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended following Thai financial reporting standards.

The financial statements audited	The Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2019 ended 31 December 2019
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited, with Mr. Vichien Khingmontri, CPA No. 3977, who is the auditor in the list of auditors approved by the Securities and
and the auditor's opinion	Exchange Commission has performed audit work following Thai Standards on auditing. In the auditor's opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the separate financial statements of the Company. Present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of its subsidiaries and the company on 31 December 2019, and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended following Thai financial reporting standards.

**The financial statements
audited**

Auditors
and the auditor’s opinion

The Financial Statement for the fiscal year 2020 ended 31 December 2020 PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited, with Mr. Vichien Khingmontri, CPA No. 3977, who is the auditor in the list of auditors approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission has performed audit work following Thai Standards on auditing. In the auditor’s opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the separate financial statements of the Company. Present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of its subsidiaries and the company on 31 December 2020, and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended following Thai financial reporting standards.



4.3.2 Financial Position and Financial Performance

(1) Statements of Financial Position

Statements of Financial Position	Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2018 (Audited)		Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2019 (Audited)		Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2020 (Audited)	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	14.09	1.11	243.35	18.12	293.56	22.70
Trade and other receivables, net	125.63	9.91	156.22	11.63	194.45	15.04
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	2.22	0.17
Inventories, net	403.29	31.82	197.51	14.70	103.68	8.02
Other current assets	9.55	0.76	7.44	0.55	4.96	0.39
Total current assets	552.56	43.60	604.52	45.00	598.87	46.32
Restricted deposits at a banks	6.78	0.53	5.78	0.43	5.78	0.45
Property, plant and equipment, net	697.69	55.05	712.23	53.02	657.09	50.81
Right-of-use assets, net	-	-	-	-	23.52	1.82
Intangible assets, net	5.25	0.41	5.49	0.41	3.59	0.28
Deferred tax assets, net	5.18	0.41	15.29	1.14	4.17	0.32
Total non-current assets	714.90	56.40	738.79	55.00	694.15	53.68
Total assets	1,267.46	100.00	1,343.31	100.00	1,293.02	100.00
Liabilities and equity						
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	94.02	7.42	213.57	15.90	-	-
Trade and other payables	222.31	17.54	208.10	15.49	206.18	15.94
Contract liabilities	-	-	16.29	1.21	14.84	1.15
Current portion of long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	3.60	0.27	3.60	0.28
Income tax payable	0.04	-	0.13	0.01	7.70	0.60
Current portion of finance Lease Liabilities, net	6.41	0.51	3.91	0.29	6.27	0.48

Statements of Financial	Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2018 (Audited)		Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2019 (Audited)		Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2020 (Audited)	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Other current liabilities	0.81	0.06	0.94	0.07	2.37	0.18
Total current liabilities	323.59	25.53	446.54	33.24	240.97	18.64
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	3.90	0.29	0.30	0.02
Finance lease liabilities, net	10.36	0.82	10.69	0.80	11.13	0.86
Employee benefit obligations	24.93	1.97	31.36	2.33	18.59	1.44
Total non-current liabilities	35.29	2.79	45.95	3.42	30.02	2.32
Total liabilities	358.88	28.32	492.49	36.66	270.99	20.96
Issued and paid-up share capital	215.00	16.96	215.00	16.01	215.00	16.63
Premium on paid - up capital	665.53	52.51	665.53	49.55	665.53	51.47
Discount from business combination under common control	(20.64)	(1.63)	(20.64)	(1.54)	(20.64)	(1.60)
Retained earning (Deficit) Appropriated – legal reserve	11.40	0.90	11.40	0.85	21.40	1.66
Retained earning (Deficit) Unappropriated	40.16	3.17	(19.70)	(1.47)	141.51	10.94
Other component of equity	(2.87)	(0.23)	(0.77)	(0.06)	(0.77)	(0.06)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	908.58	71.68	850.82	63.34	1,022.03	79.04
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	908.58	71.68	850.82	63.34	1,022.03	79.04
Total liabilities and equity	1,267.46	100.00	1,343.31	100.00	1,293.02	100.00

Note:

- The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 have effects from the adoption of new Thai financial reporting standards.

- The statement of financial position on 1 January 2020 has additional effects from the adoption of this financial reporting standard by applying the modified retrospective approach and comparative figures have not been restated and mainly affects the Group's accounting as follows:

- Adjustment of impairment of financial assets accounting to TFRS9 and TAS32.
- Recognition of application of hedge accounting to TFRS9 and TAS32.
- Recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities according to TFRS 16

(2) Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statements of Financial	Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2018 (Audited)		Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2019 (Audited)		Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31 December 2020 (Audited)	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Revenue from sales	1,829.13	99.50	1,919.74	98.97	2,610.59	99.26
Other income	9.26	0.50	5.74	0.30	7.18	0.27
Gain on exchange rate, net	-	-	14.22	0.73	9.97	0.38
Gains on derivatives, net	-	-	-	-	2.34	0.09
Total Revenue	1,838.38	100.00	1,939.70	100.00	2,630.08	100.00
Cost of Sales	1,561.18	84.92	1,774.81	91.50	2,188.45	83.21
Gross Profit (Excluded other income)	267.94	14.65	144.93	7.55	422.14	16.17
Selling expenses	133.92	7.28	141.01	7.27	162.73	6.19
Administrative expenses	75.06	4.08	69.69	3.59	65.28	2.48
Loss on exchange rate	8.10	0.44	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	217.08	11.80	210.70	10.86	228.01	8.67
Profit (loss) before Financial cost and income tax	60.12	3.28	(45.81)	(2.36)	213.62	8.12
Financial costs	3.24	0.18	5.75	0.30	1.77	0.07
Profit (loss) before income tax	56.88	3.10	(51.56)	(2.66)	211.85	8.05
Income tax	0.48	0.03	(9.68)	(0.50)	18.94	0.72
Net profit (loss) for the year	56.40	3.07	(41.88)	(2.16)	192.91	7.33
Other comprehensive income	2.03	0.11	2.10	0.11	-	-
Total comprehensive income (Expense) for the year	58.43	3.18	(39.78)	(2.05)	-	-
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent	56.40	3.07	(41.88)	(2.16)	192.91	7.33
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to:						
Owners of the parent	58.43	3.18	(39.78)	(2.05)	192.91	7.33
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic earning per share (Calculated from the par value of 0.50 Baht)	0.13	-	(0.10)	-	0.45	-

(3) Statement of Cash Flows

Million baht

Statement of Cash Flows	2018	2019	2020
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit(loss) before income tax	56.88	(51.56)	211.85
<u>Adjustments for:</u>			
Depreciation and Amortisation	53.59	64.89	72.52
Loss on expected credit loss	1.09	1.55	1.09
Gain on disposal of equipment	(0.13)	-	0.63
Loss from Impairment of assets	0.73	0.08	2.87
Loss from write-off of assets	1.31	0.06	-
Unrealised(gain)loss on exchange rate,net	0.45	(0.46)	(0.06)
Transfer of assets to expense	-	-	0.12
Unrealised gain on derivatives, net	-	-	(2.21)
Employee benefit obligations	2.69	9.06	4.04
(Reversal of) loss from decreased in value of inventories	(0.18)	3.20	0.27
Interest income	(1.36)	(0.95)	(0.46)
Finance costs	3.24	5.75	1.77
Profit from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities	117.03	31.62	292.36
<u>Operating assets (increase) decrease</u>			
Trade and other receivables	(20.92)	5.10	(39.53)
Inventories	(211.27)	171.24	93.57
Other current assets	8.24	2.13	2.45
<u>Operating liabilities increase (decrease)</u>			
Trade and other payables	115.97	(11.78)	(2.12)
Contracts Liabilities	-	7.56	(1.37)
Other current liabilities	(1.74)	0.14	1.43
Interest paid	(3.13)	(5.92)	(1.79)

Statement of Cash Flows	2018	2019	2020
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
Income tax paid	(7.12)	(0.89)	(0.17)
Employee benefit paid	-	-	(16.82)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	(2.94)	199.20	328.00
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Proceeds from disposal of equipment	0.36	-	0.68
Proceeds from interest income	1.58	0.95	0.46
Payment(Proceeds from) for short – term investments	100.00	-	-
Decrease(increase) in restricted deposits at a bank	65.10	1.00	-
Payment for purchase of plant and equipment	(193.68)	(59.03)	(32.22)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(0.17)	(2.00)	(0.17)
Net cash from (used) in investing activities	(26.81)	(59.08)	(31.20)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Proceeds from (Payment for) on short – term loans,net	93.91	119.66	(213.57)
Payment on finance lease liabilities	(6.50)	(16.41)	(7.92)
Proceeds from long – term loans from financial institutions	-	9.00	-
Payment for long – term loans from financial institutions	(76.39)	(1.50)	(3.60)
Dividend payments	(86.00)	(21.50)	(21.50)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	(74.98)	89.25	(246.59)

Statement of Cash Flows	2018	2019	2020
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(104.73)	229.37	50.30
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	118.71	13.98	243.35
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the year	14.09	243.35	293.56
Less Bank overdrafts	(0.11)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13.98	243.35	293.56

(4) Financial Ratios

Million baht

Financial Ratios	2018	2019	2020
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
Liquidity Ratios			
Current Ratio (time)	1.71	1.35	2.49
Quick Ratio (time)	0.43	0.89	2.03
Cash flow current ratio (time)	-	0.53	0.95
Account receivable turnover (time)	15.84	13.62	14.89
Average of collection period (day)	23.04	26.79	24.51
Inventory turnover period (time)	5.25	5.91	14.53
Average selling period (day)	69.57	61.78	25.12
Payable turn over (time)	9.47	8.25	10.56
Payable payment period (day)	38.55	44.26	34.55
Cash cycle (day)	54.06	44.31	15.08

Financial Ratios	2018	2019	2020
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
<u>Profitability Ratios</u>			
Gross profit margin (%)	14.65	7.55	16.17
Operating profit margin (%)	2.78	(2.69)	7.91
Operating cash flow to EBIT (%)	0.39	(397.85)	158.88
Net profit margin (%)	3.07	(2.16)	7.33
Return on equity (%)	6.12	(4.76)	20.60
<u>Efficiency Ratios</u>			
Return on assets (%)	4.92	(3.51)	16.21
Return on fixed assets (%)	17.50	3.27	38.75
Asset turnover (time)	1.50	1.49	2.00
<u>Financial Policy Ratios</u>			
Debt to equity ratio (time)	0.39	0.58	0.27
Interest coverage ratio (time)	0.06	35.70	185.05
Commitment coverage ratio (cash basis) (time)	(0.01)	2.42	6.06
Dividend payout ratio (%) (After deduction of legal reserve)	79.98	-	82.34

Note:

- The Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2020 on 7 August 2020 resolved to approve the interim dividend payment from the net profit in 2020 to shareholders whose names are listed in the list of a shareholder of the company on 24 August 2020, amounting to 430,000,000 shares at the rate of 0.05 baht per share, representing a total dividend of 21.50 million baht and the dividends were paid to the shareholders on 3 September 2020.

- The Board of Directors Meeting No. 2/2021 on 22 February 2021 resolved to approve a proposal to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of 2021 to pay a dividend from the net profit in 2020 to shareholders whose names are listed in the list of a shareholder of the company on 28 April 2021, amounting to 430,000,000 shares at the rate of 0.30 baht per share, representing a total dividend of 129 million baht. The dividend was paid not exceeding 215,000,000 new ordinary shares of the Company with a par value of 0.50 baht to the Company's shareholders at the rate of 2 existing ordinary shares per 1 dividend share, totalling 107,500,000 baht or equivalent to 0.25 baht per share, and paid in cash at the rate of 0.05 baht per share or totalling 21,500,000 baht. The dividend for the whole year is 0.35 baht per share.

5. General information and other key information

5.1 General information

5.1.1 Security Registrar

Company Name :	Thailand Securities Depository Co., Ltd.
Location :	No. 93, 14th Floor, Ratchadaphisek Road, Din Daeng Sub-district, Din Daeng District, Bangkok
Phone :	0-2009-9000
Fax :	0-2009-9992
Website :	www.set.or.th

5.1.2 Audit Company

Company Name :	PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Co., Ltd.
Location :	179/74-80, Bangkok City Tower, 15th Floor, South Sathorn Road, Thung Maha Mek Sub-district, Sathon District, Bangkok
Phone :	0-2344-1000, 0-2824-5000
Fax :	0-2286-0500
Website :	www.pwc.com

5.3 Other key information

-None-

5.2 Legal disputes

On 31 December 2020, the Company does not have any legal dispute that may have a material negative impact on the Company's business operations. And the Company has no legal dispute that may hurt the assets of the company contributing to more than 5 % of the shareholders' equity.

5.4 Secondary market

-None-

5.5 Financial institution in contact regularly (Only in case of issuance of bonds)

-None-

A close-up photograph of three ears of yellow corn on the cob, grilled to a golden yellow with distinct black char marks. The corn is arranged on a white rectangular plate. One ear in the foreground is partially eaten, with a wooden skewer visible. The background is softly blurred, showing more corn and a piece of brown burlap fabric.

Part 2

Corporate Governance

6. Corporate Governance Policy

6.1 Overview of policy and practices on corporate governance

Sunsweet Public Company Limited (“the Company”) has an intention to conduct business following the principles of good corporate governance under the Public Limited Companies Act, the law related to securities and stock exchange, and other related laws. The Company has therefore established a corporate governance policy and guidelines for corporate governance for the Board of Directors, executives and employees, and related support agencies with content covering all 5 main categories: rights of shareholders, the equitable treatment of shareholders, taking into account the role of stakeholders, disclosure of information and transparency, and responsibilities of the board.

6.1.1 Policies and guidelines related to the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of experts with a wide range of knowledge, abilities, and experiences, such as marketing, finance, accounting, management, who can apply their experience to develop and set policies that will benefit the business operation of the Company. The Board of Directors is independent in making decisions for the best interests of the business and shareholders as a whole and plays a key role in setting up company policies, including supervising, following up, and verifying the performance of the management, including evaluating the performance of the business against the plans. The Company has 9 Board of Directors comprising of 4 Executive Directors and 5 Non-Executive Directors with 4 Independent Directors, which exceeds one-third of the total Board of Directors. Therefore, it is considered to be an appropriate balance of the executive directors. Besides, the Company has appointed an Audit Committee consisting of 3 independent directors and has a term of 3 years. A committee is clearly stated in the audit committee charter.

All directors of the Company understand their duties and responsibilities as a director and are ready to express their opinions independently and keep themselves up to date all the time, including performing duties with honesty, care, and prudence. The Company takes into account the best interests of the Company and is fair to all shareholders. In addition, all Company directors devote their time to perform their duties fully and adequately, including attending the meeting of the board unless there is a reason necessary.

The Company has a policy of nominating and determining the remuneration for directors, with the Nomination and Remuneration Committee responsible for recruiting knowledgeable and competent individuals in the business with the number suitable for the Company.

Regarding the determination of directors' remuneration, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has considered the remuneration criteria for directors before presenting them to the Board of Directors for approval and proposing to the shareholders' meeting for approval annually. The criteria will be revised and compared with those in the same industry by a structure, it is suitable for their responsibilities and ability to motivate the directors to lead the organization to achieve its goals.

The company has the process of nomination and selection of company directors as follows:

1. Nomination of Directors when it is due to nominate to the Board of Directors. The selection is based on considering the existing directors to continue their positions and accept from shareholders' nominations or using an outside company to help recruit or consider from the list of professional directors or having each director nominate a suitable person.
2. Consider the structure of directors to obtain a director consisting of knowledge and expertise from a wide variety of careers to be useful and conducive to lead the Company into the objectives and goals set.
3. Review the list of the nominated persons and select those who meet the established eligibility criteria.
4. Verify that the person to be nominated meets the applicable law and related agency requirements.
5. Approach the person who is qualified by the specified eligibility criteria to ensure that such a person is willing to take up the position of the director is appointed by the shareholders.
6. Propose names to the board of directors for consideration and include names in the notice of shareholders meeting for the shareholders' meeting to consider and appoint.

Remuneration determination process

1. Consider the remuneration criteria for directors to be appropriate by reviewing the suitability of the current criteria, comparing that with other companies' compensation data in the same industry, and determining appropriate criteria incentive for achieving the results as expected.
2. Review all types of compensation such as regular compensation, compensation based on performance and meeting allowances, taking into account the operating results, size of the business, and the practices that those in the same industry use, as well as responsibility, knowledge, capability, experience as required by the Company.
3. Determine the annual remuneration for the Board of Directors to propose to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

Director Development

The Company has also encouraged and supported all directors to attend training with the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) to provide directors with knowledge and abilities as directors following good corporate governance principles and develop knowledge in related courses to increase efficiency and effectiveness in work performance as a director of the Company.

Evaluation of Directors' Performance

The Company conducts a performance assessment and review of the Board of Directors at least once a year to help the Company's directors to review performance, problems, and obstacles during the past year. This will help the committee work more efficiently. The performance assessment of the Board of Directors is divided into two types: performance evaluation of the entire board of directors and self - assessment.

Supervision of Subsidiaries and Associated Companies

In supervising the operations of subsidiaries and associated companies, the Company will send a representative of the Company to be a director in subsidiaries and affiliated companies. The representative may be the Chairman of the Board, Company Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director, Senior Management, or any person who has appropriate qualifications and experience in the said business without conflicts of interest with the businesses of those subsidiaries and associated companies. They must manage the subsidiary's business following the rules and regulations as specified by the Company, including the Delegation of Authority of the subsidiary and related laws of subsidiaries.

6.1.2 2 Policy and guidelines on shareholders and stakeholders

The Company realizes the importance of good corporate governance to help promote the Company's operation to have sustainable growth and be accepted both domestically and internationally. Therefore, there are policies and guidelines on shareholders and stakeholders as follows:

(1) Policy and guidelines on shareholders

Shareholders' rights

The company has the policy to treat shareholders fairly following the law, such as the right to buy and sell shares, right to dividend payment, right to receive the Company information, right to attend the shareholders' meeting, right to vote on any agenda item considered, right to appoint a proxy to attend the meeting, right to appoint directors and auditors, right to express opinions and ask questions to the directors at the shareholders' meeting, and right to propose meeting agendas and nominate directors in advance, etc., and strictly supervise the shareholders to obtain such rights and does violate or deprive the rights of shareholders.

Guidelines for Organizing Shareholders' Meetings

The Company held an annual general meeting of shareholders following the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand the guidelines for holding the shareholders' meeting of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) by overseeing the provision of information on the date, time, place and agenda of the meeting, facilitating the shareholders to exercise their rights to attend and vote appropriately.

On the day of the meeting, technology was applied to the shareholders' meeting in shareholder registration, score counting, and displaying results to conduct the meeting quickly, correctly, and accurately, including encouraging directors to attend all shareholders' meetings, where shareholders can ask questions to the Chairman of the Board, chairman of various sub-committees in a relevant matter and allowing shareholders to have the opportunity to express their opinions and raise questions at the meeting on matters related to the Company.

Minutes of the shareholders meeting include resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, voting results of each agenda in the meeting, as well as names of the directors attending the meeting and the directors who are absent from the meeting. The voting procedure, questions, and answers to the Company will be disclosed to the public and shareholders via the Company's website.

Equitable treatment to shareholders

The establishment of confidence among shareholders, with the assurance that the Board of Directors and the management shall monitor the appropriate use of shareholders' funds, is an important matter toward the investment confidence with the Company. Therefore, the Board of Directors shall monitor the shareholders' equitable treatment and basic rights to ensure their protection as follows.

A. Right to appoint a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting and vote on their behalf.

Any shareholder, who is unable to attend the meeting in person, may exercise their rights to give a proxy to other persons or independent directors of the Company whom the company nominates as a proxy to attend and vote. In case of assigning a proxy to an independent director of the Company, the shareholder is required to submit a completed proxy form together with a copy of their ID card or passport or another identification document as required.

B. Right to propose additional agenda items

The Company allows shareholders to propose additional agenda items in addition to the agenda of the annual general meeting of shareholders according to the procedures specified and announced on the website of the Company.

C. Right to nominate a person to take a position of director of the Company

The shareholders can propose a person to take the position of the Company director. The company

reserves the right to consider only those who meet the specified criteria as announced on the company's website (the corporate governance policy in the attachment).

(2) Policies and guidelines on stakeholders

The Company places a great emphasis on the treatment of all stakeholders such as customers, employees, business partners, shareholders or investors, creditors, and the community where the company is located, etc. Stakeholders will be treated by the Company following the legal rights. The Company will not act in a violation of the rights of stakeholders under the law or the agreement. The Company has considered providing a process to promote the participation of stakeholders according to their roles and duties in enhancing the Company's operating results to run the Company's business well, including creating sustainable stability for the business and creating fair benefits for all parties. In addition, the Company provides a channel for stakeholders to communicate, suggest or provide information to the Board of Directors through independent directors or audit committee of the Company.

Prevention of Use of inside information

The Company has a policy to restricts the use of inside information to only the middle to high-level executives within the related department or company. The audited financial statements will be retained with the Director of Accounting and Finance Department. While other confidential information will be used for consulting with individuals at the managerial level only. The Company has penalties for relevant persons when there is a misuse of inside information to cause damage to the company. In addition, the Company requires directors and executives to report their shareholdings of the company held by their spouses and minor children to the SEC and the Company.

The Company has no policy for employees, executives, and insider information on the Company's operating results to trade the company's securities, starting from the date of the acknowledged information till the disclosure of the information to the public. It is forbidden to disclose internal information that shall not be disclosed to the public to increase the price of the securities, especially within 1 month before the disclosure of the financial statements to the public and within 24 hours after the disclosure of such financial statements.

In addition, the Directors and the Executives of the Company must report the change in the Company's securities holding to the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 59 of the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 and acknowledge the penalty under the Securities and Exchange Act. B.E. 2535, including the report of the shareholding changes of spouses and minor children. The Directors and Executives shall submit a copy of the report to the Company on the same day as the report being submitted to the SEC which is within 3 official days.

Prevention of Conflicts of Interest

The company requires that directors, management, and employees must not seek personal interests that may conflict with the interests of the Company. The business operations must be carried out for purposes in the best interest of the company. And if any conflicts arise, they must be reported and disclosed immediately.

Anti-Corruption

The Company has a formal anti-corruption policy which has been approved by the Board of Directors. The directors, executives, and employees must not engage in any acts of corruption for direct or indirect benefits to themselves, family, friends, and acquaintances, as a taker of the giver, or offering of bribes in cash or kind, to government agencies or private entities, with which the Company has operated or communicated with. It must strictly adhere to the anti-corruption policy.

Disclosure and Transparency

The Company will ensure that the quality of its financial reports is accurate and in compliance with generally accepted accounting standards and audited by independent auditors certified by the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission and disclose the financial information and other information to shareholders, investors, and public.

In 2020, the company participated in the opportunity day activity 3 times: 11 May 2020, 10 August 2020, and 9 November 2020, and held 3 analyst meetings on 11 September 2020, 19 September 2020, and 30 October 2020, including press conferences and newsletters.

In addition, the Company will disclose the following information to illustrate the transparency of business operations, namely, disclosure of information on the Board of Directors and sub-committees such as numbers of meetings and meeting attendance of each director in the previous year, disclosure of remuneration policy for Directors and senior executives, including types and characteristics of compensation, and the report of the corporate governance policy and policy compliance results. The above information, apart from disclosing to the public through the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Stock Exchange of Thailand, will be disclosed through the Company's website.



Picture of activity: Analyst Meeting

6.2 Code of Conduct

Sunsweet Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries conduct business ethically and adhere to the righteousness under virtue and transparency, have responsibilities following applicable laws and regulations by establishing the ethics handbook for directors, senior management, and all employees of the Company to adhere to. The Company believes that responsible ethical conduct throughout the supply chain is the key to sustainable success and that its suppliers are the key to success.

The Company has published an anti-corruption policy to third parties, directors, executives, and employees through the company website and has communicated operational guidelines to employees in the organization by posting internal announcements in the Company, campaigning, and encouraging them to comply with seriously.

It has also expanded the scope of its operations through communicating expectations to business partner by establishing a manual of ethics and guidelines for suppliers to guide business operations as same as those any Company adheres to.

6.3 Significant Changes and Developments of Policy, Practices and Corporate Governance System in the past year.

6.3.1 Information on significant changes and developments

Sunsweet Public Company Limited (“the Company”) has the intention to conduct business following the principles of good corporate governance under the Public Limited Companies Act, according to law related to the securities and stock exchange and according to other related laws. The Company has therefore established a corporate governance policy and guidelines on corporate governance for the Board of Directors, executives and employees, and related support agencies with content covering all 5 main categories: rights of shareholders, the equitable treatment of shareholders, taking into account the role of stakeholders, disclosure of information and transparency, and responsibilities of the board. And it has considered the principles of good corporate governance for listed companies in 2017 or the Corporate Governance Code (CG Code) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). This, upon review, has been revised to being more appropriate. The practice is seen as efficient enough and consistent with the good corporate governance principles for listed companies in 2017, which focus on social issues, environment, and corporate governance to contribute to sustainable development.

The Company has continuously developed corporate governance, social and environmental issues as follows:

In 2019, the Company reviewed the policy of good corporate governance to be more appropriate and prepared a code of conduct for directors, executives, and employees to use as a guideline for performing their duties properly and appropriately, established a policy to respect rights and intellectual property and key successor development plans.

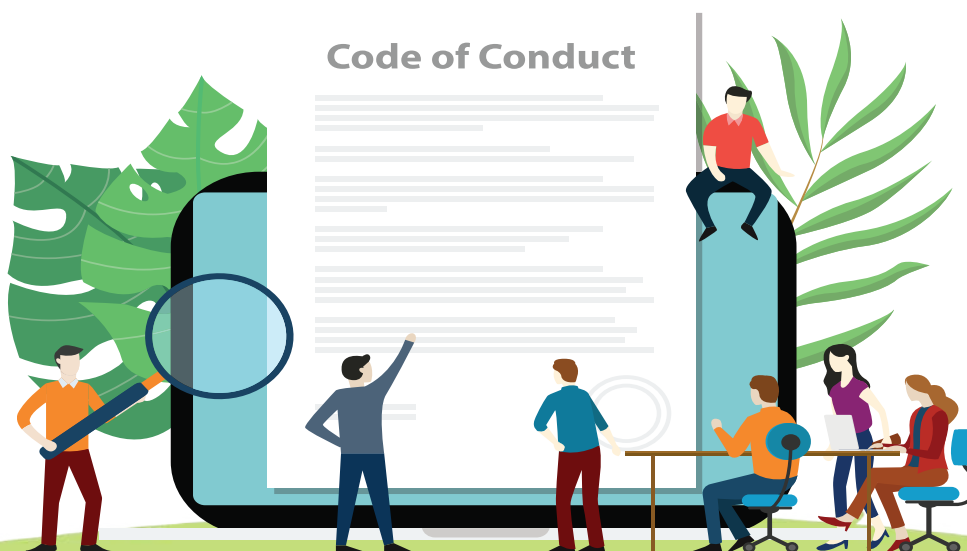
In 2020, the company prepared the Code of Conduct and guidelines for suppliers and asked for cooperation from the partners to adhere to consistently to grow together continuously and sustainably.

Including an assessment of the Board of Directors and the sub-committees as a whole basis, as well as an assessment of the Board as an individual basis and an assessment of the performance of the Chief Executive Officer.

As a result, the Company has developed sequentially with CGR scores for the year 2018 at 3 stars (good), 2019, and 2020 at 4 stars (very good) from the survey on corporate governance of Thai listed companies by hai Institute Of Directors (IOD).

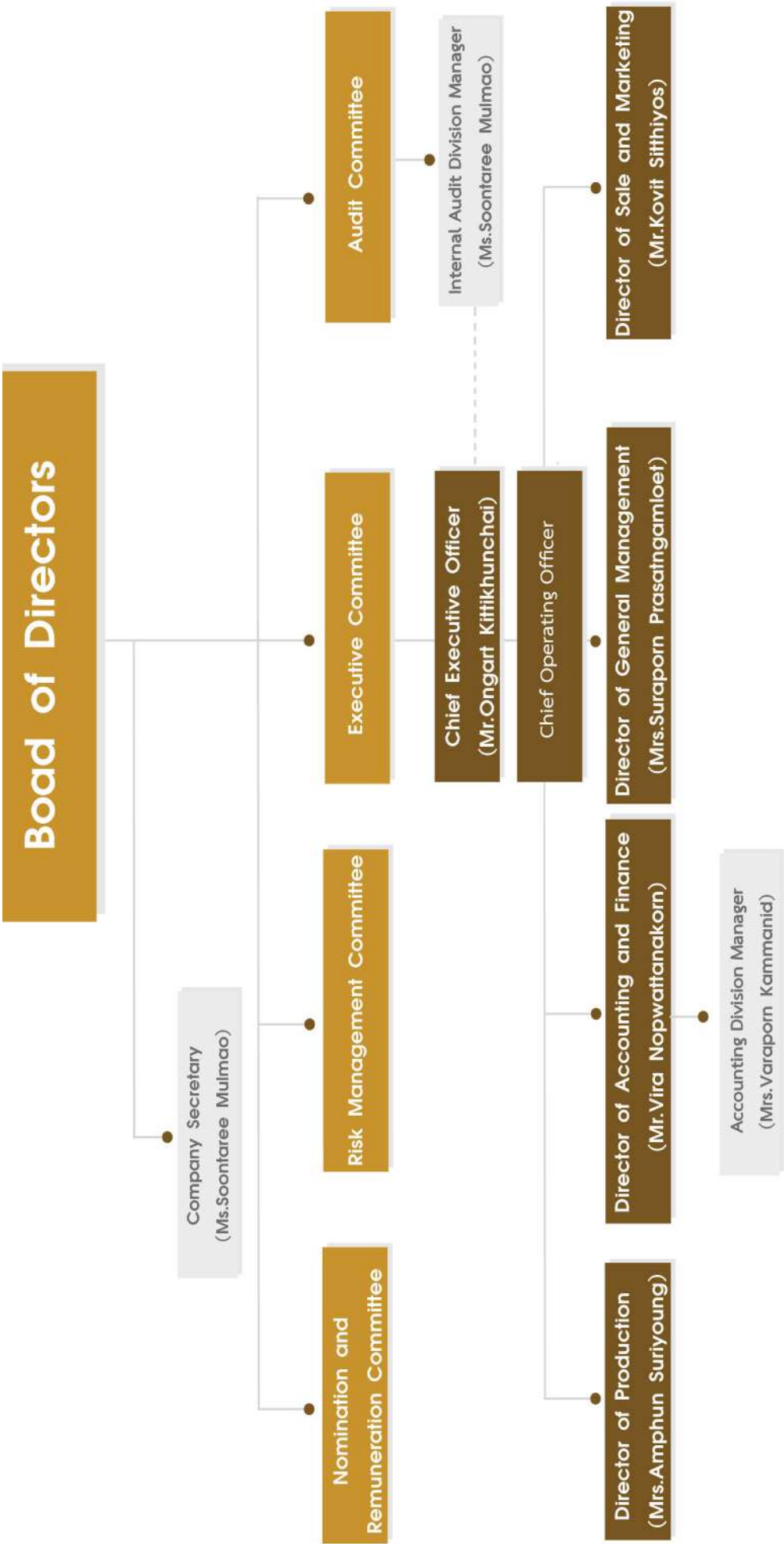
However, the Company has taken into account the practicability and therefore recorded it as part of the resolution for further review as follows.

- Establish a policy to limit the number of years in holding office as an independent director to no more than 9 years.
- Establish a policy for holding office as a director in other companies of the Chief Executive Officer.
- The Board of Directors is required to hold a meeting to acknowledge the Company's operating results at least 6 times a year. In a meeting of directors, independent opinions and discretion are required. And the directors shall attend every meeting.



7. Corporate governance structure and significant information on the Board, Sub-committees, management, employees, and others

7.1 Corporate governance structure

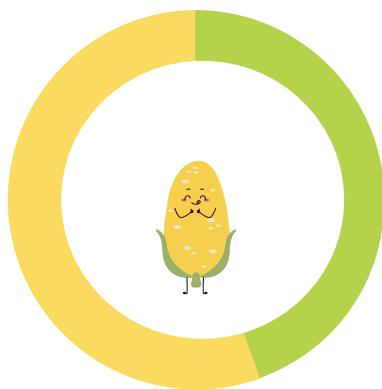


7.2 Board of Director

Directors		Experience related to company business								Education and expertise					
		Advertising	Logistics	Agribusiness and food industry	Hospitality	Finance & Banking	Law	Energy and Environment	Insurance	Science	Economics	Business administration	Engineering	Accounting	Food technology
Mr.Krairit	Boonyakiat	/								/					
Mr. Pichai	Kojamitr					/			/		/	/			
Mr. Warapong	Nandabhiwat			/	/								/		
Mr. Anucha	Dumrongmanee					/		/				/		/	
Ms. Morakot	Kittikhunchai				/							/			/
Mr. Ongart	Kittikhunchai			/	/				/		/		/		/
Msr. Jiraporn	Kittikhunchai				/							/		/	
Msr. Suraporn	Prasatngamloet				/							/			
Mr. Chaiyot	Suntivong			/					/			/	/		

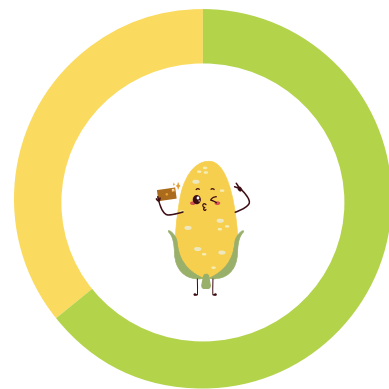
7.2.1 Composition of the Board of Directors

There are 9 directors in the Company, consisting of 3 female directors and 6 male directors, with the proportion of independent directors to all directors and the proportion of non-executive directors to all directors are as follows:



Independent Directors

Non-Independent Directors



Executive Directors

Non-Executive Directors

The proportion of independent directors: 4 out of 9 directors, equivalent to 44%

Proportion of non-executive directors: 5 out of 9, equivalent to 56%

7.2.2 Information of the Board of Directors and those with the controlling power over the company

The list of the Board of Directors In 31 December 2020 consisting of 9 members is as follows:

1.	Mr.Krairit	Boonyakiat	Chairman of the Board of Directors /Independent Director
2.	Mr.Pichai	Kojamitr	Vice Chairman / Chairman of the Audit Committee/ Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Risk Management Committee/ Independent Director
3.	Mr.Warapong	Nandabhiwat	Director/ Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee/ Audit Committee/ Independent Director
4.	Mr.Anucha	Dumrongmanee	Director/ Audit Committee /Independent Director
5.	Ms.Morakot	Kittikhunchai	Vice Chairman / Vice Chairman of Executive Committee
6.	Mr.Ongart	Kittikhunchai	Director/ Chairman of Executive Committee/ Nomination and Remuneration Committee/ Chief Executive Officer
7.	Mrs.Jiraporn	Kittikhunchai	Director /Risk Management Committee/ Vice Chairman of Executive Committee
8.	Mrs.Suraporn	Prasatngamloet	Director
9.	Mr.Chaiyot	Suntivong	Director/ Chairman of Risk Management Committee

Remark: With Ms. Soontaree Mulmao acting as the company secretary. Since 1 January 2021, Mrs. Wannarat Chaiyachana has acted as a company secretary.

Authorized directors: Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai or Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai signing together with Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai or Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet, a total of 2 people, and stamped with the company seal.

Role of the Chairman of the Board of Directors

The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are not the same people. To segregate the duties of policy and administration. The roles and duties of the Chairman are as follows;

1. Oversee the responsibilities of management in compliance with their strategic policies.
2. Give advice and support to the management but do not participate in the routine management of the Company
3. Calls the meetings and presides over the Board of Directors meetings and shareholders' meetings, as well as determining the agenda of the meeting together with the Chief Executive Officer.
4. Encourage all directors to attend the meeting and allow them to express their opinions independently, as well as overseeing the meetings to be held effectively and successfully.
5. Support and encourage the Board of Directors to perform their duties with full capacity under their responsibilities and the principles of good corporate governance.
6. Oversee and follow up on the performance of the Board of Directors and other sub-committees to achieve the Company's objectives.
7. Give a casting vote in the case of a tied vote of the Board of Directors meeting.

7.2.3 Roles and Duties of the Board of Directors

Scope of Authority and Duties of the Board of Directors

1. To perform duties following the law, objectives, regulations of the company along with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.
2. To consider and approve the appointment of qualified and non-prohibited persons as specified in the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535 and the Securities and Exchange Act, as well as announcements and/or regulations related to the director position, in the case where a director vacates for any reason other than the expiration of the term.
3. To consider the appointment of the Executive Director through the selection of the directors of the company or the executives of the company, as well as to defining scopes of duties and responsibilities of the Executive Directors.
4. To consider the selection of appropriate persons to be appointed as independent directors and audit committees, considering the qualifications and prohibitions of Independent Directors and member of the Audit Committee, in compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act, including the rules and/ or regulations related to the SET. The Board of Directors shall propose the appointment to the shareholders' meeting for further consideration of the appointment of the Independent Directors and the member of the Audit Committee of the company.
5. To consider and approve the change of directors with the authority to act on behalf of the Company.
6. To appoint another person to operate the company's business under the control of the Board, or may authorize such person to have power and/or within the period as the Board deems appropriate. The Board may revoke, change or amend such powers.
7. To consider and approve the acquisition or disposition of assets of the Company unless the transaction shall be approved by the shareholders' meeting. The consideration of the approval must be following the SET's regulations and/or related regulations of the SET and other related organizations.
8. To consider and approve the connected transaction unless the transaction must be approved by the shareholders' meeting. The consideration of the approval must be following the SET's regulation and/or related regulation of the SET and other related organizations.
9. To consider and approve the interim dividend payment to shareholders upon the company's appropriate profits. The information of the dividend payment shall be reported to the shareholders at the next shareholders' meeting.

10. To determine vision, policy, the direction of the company's business operation, business strategy, annual budget, and to supervise the management to ensure its compliance with the stipulate policy with efficient and effectiveness to maximize its economic value to shareholders. and for sustainable growth.
11. To have consistent responsibility toward shareholders through the Operation to maintain their benefits, with the accurate, completed, standardized, and transparent disclosure of information.
12. To evaluate the director's performance and determine the remuneration of the directors and the senior executives.
13. To supervise the management to ensure the appropriate and effective risk management system.
14. To consider and make decisions upon important matters such as policies and business plans of large projects, management power, acquisition or disposition of assets, and transactions stipulated by law.
15. To determine the authority and level of approval of transactions and the operations related to the Company's operations to parties or persons as appropriate which is under related laws. The authorization of operation must be reviewed once a year.
16. To provide a credible accounting system, financial reporting, and auditing, as well as an appropriate internal control evaluation process.
17. To approve the nomination of auditors and to consider the annual audit fee to propose to the shareholders for further approval of the appointment.
18. To report the Board of Directors' responsibility in the preparation of financial statements together with the auditor's report in the annual report as well as to include important matters following the SET's Good Practices for Listed Companies' Director's policy.
19. To supervise operations of the sub-committees to ensure their compliance with the company's charter or requirements.
20. The Board of Directors must perform self-evaluation and operational evaluation as a whole.

The directors who have or may have conflicts of interest with the Company shall have no right to vote on that issue.

In addition, the following cases shall be approved by the Board of Directors' meeting and the meeting of shareholders with the votes of no less than three-fourths of the total votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and having the right to vote.

(A) Sale or transfer of the business or substantial portion of the business of the company to other persons;

(B) Purchase or acceptance of the business of a private company; Or other public companies, to the company's possession;

(C) Preparation, amendment, termination of contracts relating to the leasing of the Company's business or a substantial business; authorization of power to other persons to manage the Company or to merge the company with another company to divide profit and loss;

(D) Amendment of the Memorandum or Articles of Association of the Company;

(E) Increase or decrease of the Company's registered capital;

(F) Dissolution of the company's business;

(G) Issuance of debentures of the Company;

(H) Merger with other companies;

(I) Other matters prescribed under securities law and/ or the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders' meeting with the aforementioned votes such as acquisition or disposition of assets, connected transaction, etc.

Directors' Term of Office

The Board of Directors is responsible for managing the Company's business operations. The term of office of the Board of Directors is following the Company's Articles of Association, i.e., at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, one-third (1/3) of the number of directors at that time unless the numbers of directors cannot be divided into three parts, the closest numbers to one-third (1/3) of the directors who are vacated from the position may be re-elected.

For specific committees such as the Audit Committee, the term of office is three years, with one year being the period between the dates of the shareholders' meeting of the appointed year until the next Annual General Meeting (AGM). A retiring director may be nominated and reappointed to the position. According to the delegation of authority and responsibility of the Board of Directors, there shall be no delegation or sub-delegation in the way that provides the power of approval of conflicts of interest transactions to the proxy or other persons with possible conflicts of interest (as defined in the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board) for both the company and its subsidiaries.

7.3 Information on the sub-committees

The Board of Directors resolved to appoint and define the scope of powers and duties of the four sub-committees: Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, Nomination, and Compensation Committee, and the Executive Committee.

7.3.1 Information of each appointed sub-committee

Audit Committee

On 31 December 2020, the Audit Committee consists of 3 members as follows:

	Name-Surname		Position
1.	Mr. Pichai	Kojamitr	Chairman of the Audit Committee / Independent Director
2.	Mr. Warapong	Nandabhiwat	Audit Committee/ Independent Director
3.	Mr. Anucha	Dumrongmanee	Audit Committee/ Independent Director

Ms. Soontaree Mulmao acting as the Secretary of the Audit Committee, who was appointed by the Audit Committee Meeting No. 1/2018 on 19 February 2018.

Remark: - The member of the Audit Committee with experiences in auditing the credibility of the financial statements is Mr. Anucha Dumrongmanee who holds a bachelor's degree in Faculty of Business Administration, Department of Accounting from Chiang Mai University and has worked in a position as Director of Finance and Accounting at Mandarin Oriental Dhara Dhevi, Chiang Mai and held the position, Director of Finance and Accounting at the Asia Pacific at the Starwood Hotels Singapore office.

Scope of Authority and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

1. To review the financial statements to ensure their accuracy as well as their adequacy of disclosure with the coordinating of external auditors and executives who are responsible for quarterly and annual preparation of financial statements;
2. To review the Company's internal control system and internal audit system to ensure their appropriateness and effectiveness, as well as to consider the independence of the internal audit unit, and to provide opinion on consideration of appointment, transfer, and dismissal of the head of the internal audit unit or other units which are responsible for matters relating to internal audits. It may provide a suggestion of reviewing or examining any transaction which may be deemed necessary and important of which will be proposed with the important and necessary improvement of the internal control system to the Board of Directors by reviewing with the external auditors and the internal audit manager;
3. To review the compliance with the Securities and Exchange, the Stock Exchange of Thailand's regulations, rules, regulations, and other laws relating to the Company's business;

4. To consider the selection and nomination of an independent person to be the Company's auditor and to propose such person's remuneration to the Board of Directors, as well as to attend a non-management meeting with the auditor at least once a year;
5. To review the internal audit plan of the Company by generally accepted standards;
6. To consider connected transactions or transactions with possible conflicts of interest to ensure their compliance with laws and the SET's regulations as well as the accuracy and the completeness of the disclosure of the Company's information in such matter. The transactions must be reasonable and provide the utmost benefit to the Company;
7. To review the appropriateness and efficiency of the Company's risk management system;
8. To report the performance of the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors at least 4 times a year;
9. To prepare and to disclose the report of the Audit Committee in the Company's Annual Report, which must be signed by the Audit Committee's Chairman and the report shall consist of at least the following information:
 - 1) An opinion on the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the Company's financial report.
 - 2) An opinion on the adequacy of the Company's internal control system;
 - 3) An opinion on the compliance with the securities and exchange law, the SET's regulations, and agencies or laws relating to the Company's business;
 - 4) An opinion on the suitability of the auditor;
 - 5) Any opinions on connected transactions or transactions that may have a conflict of interest;
 - 6) The number of the Audit Committee meetings and the attendance of such meetings by each member of the Audit Committee;
 - 7) An opinion or overall comment received by the Audit Committee from the performance of duties under the Charter;
 - 8) Other transactions, according to the Audit Committee's opinion, should be known to the shareholders and general investors, subject to the scope of duties and responsibilities assigned by the Company's Board of Directors;
10. To jointly giving opinions on the consideration of appointment, removal, evaluation of the performance of the internal audit unit's officers;
11. According to the scope of duties, the audit committee has the power to invite the relevant Company's management/ executives/ or officers to provide comments, attend a meeting, or submit relevant or necessary documents;

12. The audit committee has an authority to hire consultants or outsiders following the company's regulations or as authorized by related laws or organizations to provide comments or advice if necessary;

13. The audit committee must evaluate the performance by self-assessment and report the results of the evaluation, together with problems and obstacles that may cause the operation to fail to achieve the purpose of setting up the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors of the Company for acknowledgement every year;

14. To review and improve the Charter of the Audit Committee.

15. To perform other tasks as assigned by the Board of Directors within the scope of duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee.

Term of Office of Audit Committee

The audit committee has a 3 year term of office. One year refers to the period between the shareholders' general meeting to the shareholders' general meeting next year. A retired member of the Audit Committee may be nominated and reappointed to the position.

Risk Management Committee

On 31 December 2020, the company has 3 members of the risk management committee

	Name-Surname		Position
1.	Mr. Chaiyot	Suntivong	Chairman of the Risk Management Committee
2.	Mr. Pichai	Kojamitr	Risk Management Committee
3.	Ms. Jiraporn	Kittikhunchai	Risk Management Committee

Scope of Authority and Responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee

1. To define policies and structures for risk management to propose to the executive committee under the risk management guidelines of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Association of Internal Auditors of Thailand;

2. To provide strategy following the risk management policy to ensure the monitoring and controlling of each type of risks to be at an acceptable level with the participation of risk management and control of other units;

3. To evaluate corporate risk and determine a risk management approach to be at an acceptable level as well as to ensure that the risk management is by the established procedures;

4. To review the risk management policy and improve its efficiency and effectiveness of the risk controlling;

5. To have the authority to call upon related persons to clarify or to appoint and assign roles to risk management officers at all levels with appropriateness who will report to the risk management Committee to ensure the achievement of the risk management's objectives
6. To report the results of the risk management to the Executive Committee and the Audit Committee for further quarterly proposing to the Board of Directors;
7. To prepare the risk management manual;
8. To identify all aspects of risks and analyze and evaluate possible risks which may occur, including trends which affect the Company;
9. To provide plan as a risk protection or reduction;
10. To evaluate and prepare the risk management report;
11. To organize the integrated risk management system by linking to the information technology system;
12. To perform other duties as assigned by the Board of Directors.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

As at 31 December 2020, the Company has 3 members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

	Name-Surname		Position
1.	Mr. Warapong	Nandabhiwat	Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee
2.	Mr. Pichai	Kojamitr	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
3.	Mr. Ongart	Kittikhunchai	Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Scope of Authority and Responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Recruitment

1. To determine the appropriate nomination methods for the position of directors to suit the nature and business of the organization by stipulating qualification, knowledge, and expertise of each needed aspect;
2. To nominate a director to the board of directors upon the proposing agenda for consideration. The nomination may consider the term renewal of the existing director or the nomination from the shareholders or use the recruitment company's service, or consider candidates from the professional lists, or be nominated by each Director, etc.;
3. To consider the list of nominees and select qualified candidates whose qualification meet the stipulated criteria;
4. To check if the nominated person's qualification meets the legal requirements or regulations of the related organizations;
5. To approach qualified individuals who meet the eligibility criteria to ensure that the persons are willing to accept the position of the directors of the Company, if appointed by the shareholders;

6. To nominate a list of candidates to the Committee for consideration and include the list in the notice of the shareholders' meeting, for the shareholders' meeting to consider.

7. To consider for approval of the appointment of senior executives from the Executive Vice President level, as assigned by the Board of Directors.

Compensation

1. To consider the criteria of the remuneration of directors and senior executives to ensure its appropriateness by reviewing appropriateness of the present principles in comparison with the remuneration information of other companies within the same industry of the Company. The criteria shall be appropriate in order to achieve the expected results of fairness and to reward the persons who help the success of the company.

2. To review all forms of compensation such as regular compensation, compensation based on performance, and meeting allowance by taking into account of the same industry practices, the Company's business performance and size, responsibility, knowledge, ability, and experience of the directors and senior executives required by the Company.

3. To consider the performance evaluation criteria of Managing Director, Executive Directors, and senior executives as assigned by the Board of Directors.

4. To stipulate the annual remuneration of directors, Chief Executive Officer, Executive Directors, and senior executives following the compensation criteria which is proposed to the the Board of Directors for approval of compensation of Chief Executive Officer, Executive Directors, and senior executive. While the Directors' compensation will be proposed to the meeting of shareholders by the Board of Directors for approval.

5. To consider the suitability and provide approval upon the issuance of the new shares to the directors and employees of the Company adhering to the principles of fairness to shareholders, and providing work motivation to the directors and employees which leads to establishment of long-term value added to the shareholders as well as quality personnel retention.

Executive Committee

As at 31 December 2020, the Company has 5 members of the Executive Committee:

	Name-Surname		Position
1.	Mr. Ongart	Kittikhunchai	Chairman of Executive Committee
2.	Ms. Morakot	Kittikhunchai	Vice Chairman Executive Committee
3.	Mrs. Jiraporn	Kittikhunchai	Vice Executive Director
4.	Mr. Sanit	Sresuwan	Executive Director
5.	Mr. Vira	Nopwattanakorn	Executive Director

Note: From 1 January 2021, the Executive Committee has been added with following members:

1. Mrs. Suraporn Prasartngamlert Executive Director

2. Mr. Kovit Sittiyos Executive Director

Scope of Authority and Responsibilities of the Executive Committee

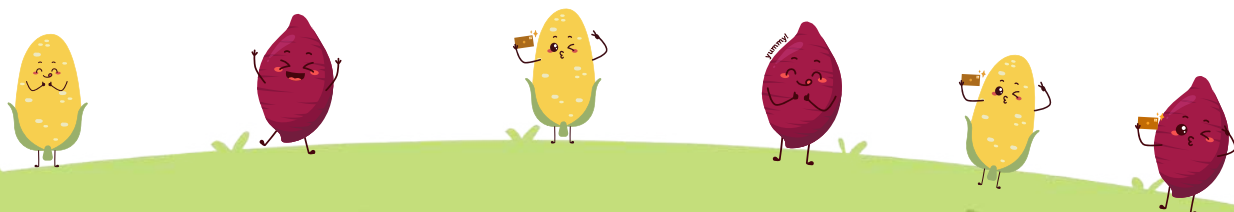
1. To control the management of the Company to ensure its compliance with the policy provided by the Board of Directors and to report the operating results to the Board of Directors. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, at least a half of members of the Executive Committee is required to attend the meeting. The resolution of the Executive Committee must receive a majority of votes from the meeting and at least half of the votes from all members of the Executive Committee.
2. To determine the stipulation of authority and level of approval of each person with appropriation and to provide separation of duties which may lead to fraud, including procedures of transaction with major shareholders, directors, executives or related persons with appropriateness in order to prevent any transfer of benefits. These shall be proposed to the Board of Directors for approval of the principles. The committee also controls the implementation of the approved principles and regulations.
3. To consider the annual budget and budget expenditure process to be proposed to the Board of Directors and supervise the budget expenditure approved by the Board of Directors.
4. To consider and improve the business plan of the Company to ensure its appropriateness for the benefit of the Company.
5. To consider the approval of the investment and determine investment budget as stipulated in the Operation Authority Handbook.
6. To consider execution of binding contracts with the Company by as stipulated in the Operation Authority Handbook.
7. To be responsible for sufficiency of significant information of the Company for the making decision of the Board of Directors and shareholders, as well as to provide credible financial report in accordance with good standards with transparency.
8. To consider the profit and loss of the Company and propose the annual dividend payment to the Board of Directors.
9. To consider establishment of a new business or termination of the business and propose to the Board of Directors
10. To supervise the operation process for the operator to timely report any abnormal activity or event or illegal action to the Executive Committee. Upon the occurrence of the event with significant impact, it shall be reported to the Board of Directors's acknowledgement for further consideration of corrective action within a reasonable period of time.
11. To perform any action to support the above operations or the opinions of the Board of Directors or as delegated by the Board of Directors.
12. To propose any matter resolved and/ or approved by the meeting of the Executive Committee and such matter shall be reported to the Board of Directors for acknowledgement at the next Board meeting

The aforementioned of the delegation of authority and responsibility of the Executive Committee does not include authority and/ or delegation of authority period to approve any transaction of one or other with possible conflict of interest (as defined in the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board), any conflict of interest or benefit against the Company. The approval of such transaction must be proposed to the meeting of the Board of Directors and / or the shareholders' meeting (as the case may be) to consider the approval of the transaction in pursuant to the company's regulations or the related laws and organizations.

Authorization Table Chart

Transaction type	Board of Directors	Executive committee	Chef Executive Officer	Deputy Chief Executive Officer	Group Director	Division Manager
1. Budget for investment on additional fixed assets during the year	Exceed 10% of the budget	Not exceed 10% of the budget	Not exceed 5% of the budget	-	-	-
2. Advance payment (per time)	Exceed 10 Million baht	Not exceed 10 Million baht	Not exceed 1 million baht	Not exceed 300,000 baht	Not exceed 50,000 baht	Not exceed 10,000 baht
3. Approval of petty cash payment	-	-	Exceed 20,000 baht	Not exceed 20,000 baht	Not exceed 10,000 baht	Not exceed 5,000 baht
4. Customer's credit line approval	Exceed 10 million baht	Not exceed 10 million baht	Not exceed 1 million baht	-	-	-
5. Approval of sales contract made with customers	-	Exceed 100 million baht	Not exceed 100 million baht	Not exceed 50 million baht	Not exceed 20 million baht	Not exceed 10 million baht
6. Receipt of raw material/ production inputs		Exceed 1 million baht	Not exceed 1 million baht	Not exceed 500,000	Not exceed 300,000	Not exceed 200,000 baht

Note: The above authorization was approved by the Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2018 on 6 August 2018.



Report on the holding of shares of Sunsweet Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2020

Name of shareholder	2020		2019	Increase/ (Decrease) from previous year (shares)
	% to paid-up 430,000,000 (Shares)	No.of ordinary share (shares)	No.of ordinary share (shares)	
Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat Chairman of the Board of Directors (Independent) Spouse and minor child	0.03974 - -	170,900 - -	170,900 - -	- - -
Mr. Pichai Kojamitr (Independent) Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee, and Nomination and Remuneration Committee Spouse and minor child	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Miss Morakot Kittikhunchai Director and Executive Committee Spouse and minor child	0.47791 - -	2,055,000 - -	2,000,000 - -	55,000 - -
Mr. Warapong Nandabhiwat (Independent) Director, Audit Committee, Audit Committee, Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Spouse and minor child	0.37070 0.06977	1,594,000 300,000	- 170,900	1,594,000 129,100
Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai Director, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and Chairman of Executive Committee Spouse and minor child	2.37209 69.78023	10,200,000 300,055,000	9,000,000 300,000,000	1,200,000 55,000
Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai Director, Risk Management Committee, Executive Committee Spouse and minor child	69.78023 2.37209	300,055,000 10,200,000	300,000,000 9,000,000	55,000 1,200,000
Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet Director, Executive Committee Spouse and minor child	0.02602 - -	111,900 - -	- - -	111,900 - -
Mr. Anucha Dumrongmanee (Independent) Director and Audit Committee Spouse and minor child	0.03974 - -	170,900 - -	170,900 - -	- - -
Mr. Chaiyot Suntivong Director, Chairman of Risk Management Committee Spouse and minor child	0.02451 - -	105,400 - -	105,400 - -	- - -
Total	73.20072	314,763,100	311,618,100	3,145,000

Name of shareholder	2020		2019	Increase/ (Decrease) from previous year (shares)
	% to paid-up 430,000,000 (Shares)	No.of ordinary share (shares)	No.of ordinary share (shares)	
Mr. Vira Nopwattanakorn Executive Committee, Accounting & Finance Director Spouse and minor child	0.02600	111,800	65,800	46,000
	-	-		-
Mr. Kovit Sitthiyos Director of Sales and Exports Spouse and minor child	0.02511	108,000	80,000	28,000
	-	-		-
Mrs. Varaporn Kammanid Accounting Manager Spouse and minor child	0.00930	40,000	-	40,000
	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Amphun Suriyoung Director of Production Spouse and minor child	0.02156	92,700	58,700	34,000
	-	7,800	4,800	3,000
Total	0.08379	360,300	209,300	151,000

7.4 Information on Management

7.4.1 Names and Positions of Management team

Management Team

The names of the management as at 31 December 2020 with 6 members are as follows:

	Name-Surname		Position
1.	Mr. Ongart	Kittikhunchai	Chief Executive Officer
2.	Mrs. Amphun	Suriyung	Director of Production
3.	Mr. Vira	Nopwattanakorn	Director of Accounting and Finance
4.	Mrs. Suraporn	Prasatngamloet	Director of General Management
5.	Mr. Kovit	Sittiyos	Director of Sales and Marketing
6.	Mrs. Varaporn	Kammanid	Accounting Department Manager

Note :

- The person who is entrusted with the highest responsibility in Accounting and Finance is Mr. Vira Nopwattanakorn. He graduated a Bachelor Degree in Business Administration (Accounting) from Ramkhamhaeng University. He has been in the position of Director of Accounting and Finance for more than 1 year.

- The person who was assigned to supervise the account is Mrs. Varaporn Kammanid.

- From 1 January 2021, there are changes in the management as follows:

1. Mr. Panlop Bunthueng, Director of General Management
2. Mr. Adisai Samnieng, Director of Sales and Marketing

Scope of Authority and Responsibilities of Chief Executive Officer

1. To control the company's business operations, Strategic planning, and daily general administration;
2. To make decision on important issues of the Company, as well as to set objectives, guidelines, and policies of the Company, including to control management of each divisions;
3. To have the authority of supervision, communication, order, and sign any legal contracts, order documents, and notices as stated in the manual of operational power;
4. To have the power to hire, appoint, transfer persons as CEO deems appropriate, as well as to determine scope of duties and appropriate remuneration, and to have the power to remove and misemploy staff in different levels as appropriate in pursuant to the manual of operational power;
5. To have the power to impose trade conditions for the benefits of the company;
6. To consider investing in new businesses or to cease the operation of the company's business and to further propose to the Executive Directors and / or the Directors of the company;
7. To approve and appoint advisors with the necessity to the operation of the Company's business;
8. To perform other duties as assigned by the Company's Executive Directors and/ or the Directors of the company.

The delegation of the aforementioned authority and responsibility of Chief Executive Officer, Chief Executive Officer shall comply with the terms and conditions and agendas approved by the Board of Directors, excluding the authority and / or delegation of power to approve any conflicts of interest transaction to the proxy or other persons with possible conflicts of interest (As defined in the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board), who have an interest or in relation to which a conflict of interest may arise against the Company. The approval of aforementioned transaction shall be proposed to the meeting of the Board of Directors and/or the meeting of the shareholders (As the case may be) for further approval of the transaction as stated in the Articles of Association of the Company or the related law.

7.4.2 Policy on Remuneration of Directors and Executives

The Company has a policy on compensation for the senior management, corresponding to the experience, duties, scope of roles, responsibilities and performance, including knowledge and ability to support the Company's business operations, with the Board of Directors approving the remuneration for the top executives.

7.4.3 Remuneration of Directors and Executives

Management Compensation	2018		2019		2020	
	Total (Persons)	Amount (Million Baht)	Total (Persons)	Amount (Million Baht)	Total (Persons)	Amount (Million Baht)
Salaries	7	20.78	7	21.47	8	20.04
Other compensation ^{/1}	7	0.65	7	0.68	8	2.09
Total	7	21.43	7	22.15	8	22.13

Note:

- ^{/1}Other compensation include contributions to social security, provident fund and bonus.
- The Company has set up a provident fund for management by assigning Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited and will pay contributions to the Fund at of 3% of salary, effective from 15 June 2017 onwards. In 2020, the Company made contributions to the provident fund for 8 executives, totaling 0.6 million baht.

7.5 Information on Employees

Number of employees (Excluding management)

As at 31 December 2020, the Company has the following employees:

Number of employees	31 Dec 2018	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2020
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Raw materials Department	16	12	14
Quality Department	28	31	31
Production & Inventory Department	114	83	84
Engineering Department	27	55	64
Accounting Department	11	9	9
Financial Department	4	5	4
Internal Audit Department	3	2	2
Procurement Department	4	4	4
HR and IT Department	19	17	14
International Sale Department	23	22	18
Domestic Sale and Business	2	2	10
Development Department			
Permanent Employee (Daily Pay)	725	766	1,190
TOTAL	976	1,008	1,444

Total Remuneration for Employees and Nature of Remuneration

	2018	2019	2020
Employee Compensation	240.45	260.61	303.50
Contribution to social security, provident fund and bonus	8.20	8.53	7.87
Total	238.65	269.14	311.37

Note: The Board of Directors Meeting No. 2/2017 held on 24 April 2017 approved the establishment of a provident fund, by assigning Krung Thai Asset Management Plc. The Company shall make a contribution at rate of 3% of salary, effective from 15 June 2017 onward.

Major labor disputes over the last 3 years

-None -

7.6 Other key information**7.6.1 List of those who are assigned with direct responsibility for accounting supervision, Company secretary and Internal Audit Supervisor****Accounting supervision**

The Company assigned Mrs. Varaporn Kammanid to supervise accounting from 19 April 2018 onwards, and the qualifications of this position are shown in the attachment.

Company Secretary

The Board of Directors Meeting No. 1/2017, held on 1 February 2017, passed a resolution to appoint Ms. Soontaree Mulmao as the Company Secretary and the Board of Directors Meeting No. 7/2020, held on 7 December 2020, passed a resolution to appoint Mrs. Wannayarat Chaichana as the Company Secretary from 1 January 2021 onwards, with the roles and responsibilities of the Company Secretary are as follows:

1. To prepare and keep the following documents
 - (1) Directors Registration;
 - (2) Notice of the Board of Directors' Meeting, Minutes of the Board of Directors' Meeting, and the Company's annual report;
 - (3) Notice of the Shareholders' Meeting, Minutes of the Meeting of Shareholders;
2. To keep a the conflict of interest report by the directors or the executives and to submit a copy of the report to Chairman and Chairman of the Audit Committee within seven working days from the date of receipt of the report;

3. To prepare the storing system for the document and related evidence as follows, including monitoring the storing of the documents to ensure accuracy, completeness, and accountability for a period of no less than 5 years starting from the storing date. The aforementioned storing system also includes computerized storage system and other systems which are retrieval without changing messages.

(1) To provide information for the proposition of resolution to the shareholders' meeting;

(2) Financial statements and other reports on financial statements and operating results of the company which are required to be disclosed in pursuant to section 56, section 57, section 58 or section 199 of the Securities and Exchange Act;

(3) Opinion of the Company when a tender offer from the shareholders is presented;

(4) To provide information or other reports on the Company's business, prepared for the shareholders or public as stated by the Capital Market Supervisory Board;

4. To perform other actions as prescribed by the Capital Market Supervisory Board;

5. Must perform duties with responsibility, caution, and integrity, as well as comply with laws, objectives and regulations of the company, resolutions of the Board of Directors and shareholders, and shall not perform any significant actions against or inconsistent with the Company's benefits;

6. Must perform duties with responsibility and caution as the reasonable entrepreneur, as such, shall act under the same circumstances

(1) The decision is made in good faith and reasonable for the the utmost of the Company ;

(2) The decision is made on the basis of information which is honestly believed to be sufficient and;

(3) The decision was made without direct or indirect conflict of interest

Upon the vacancy of the Company secretary position or the Company secretary cannot perform his/her duties, the Board of Directors shall appoint a new Company Secretary within 90 days from the date of vacancy or failing to perform his/her duties.

Internal Audit and Corporate Governance

The Company has appointed Ms. Soontaree Mulmao as Internal Audit Division Manager who is responsible for reviewing the internal control system and assess the adequacy of the internal control system, with report to the Audit Committee to be presented at the meeting, as well as prepare the annual internal audit plan for approval in the Audit Committee meeting in order to monitor and verify the accuracy of the operation in accordance with the plans and policies set by the company. The Company has continually improved the quality of its internal controls.

7.6.2 Investor Relations Chief and Contact Information

The Company assigned Mr. Vira Nopwattanakorn to take the position of Investor Relations Chief and provide contact information.

Address: Sunsweet Public Company Limited, No. 9, Village No. 1, Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province 50120

Phone number: 053-106538 ext. 18 Email: vira@sunsweetthai.com

7.6.3 Audit fee

The Company and its subsidiaries paid audit fee for the fiscal year 2018-2020/1 to the auditors as follows:

Audit Fee

			Unit: Baht
Auditor's remuneration	2018	2019	2020
1. Annual audit fee	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
2. Quarterly Review of Financial	800,000	800,000	800,000
Total	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000

Non Audit Fee)

			Unit: Baht
Auditor's remuneration	2018	2019	2020
Auditing fee for corporate income tax privilege in accordance with the conditions in the promotional certificates (BOI)	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	30,000	30,000	30,000

^{/1} This remuneration is exclusive of Out-of-pocket to be reimbursed by auditors.

8. Report of key performance on corporate governance

8.1 Summary of the Board's Performance in the Past Year

Sunsweet Public Company Limited conducts business under good corporate governance in 2020. Board of Directors has played a role in overseeing the implementation of policies and strategic operations of the management. Including giving advice and supporting the business operations of the management directors are encouraged to participate in the meeting and allow them to express their opinions independently. And to ensure that the Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings proceed efficiently. Encourage and encourage the Board of Directors to perform their duties to the best of their ability in accordance with the scope of duties, responsibilities and good corporate governance. And monitoring the management of the Board of Directors and other sub-committees to achieve the specified objectives. Including following up and suggesting directions On the rigors of the internal control system Monitoring of operational risks

8.1.1 Nomination, Development and Evaluation of the Board's Performance

The selection of persons to be appointed as the directors or the executives of the Company, the appointed persons to serve as the directors and executives of the Company must be qualified persons under Section 68 of the Public Limited Company Act B.E. 2535 and the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board No. Thor Jor. 28/2551 on Application for and Approval of Issuance of New Shares with the composition and nomination criteria as follows

Composition and Nomination of the Board of Directors

(1) The Company's Board of Directors has a responsibility to operate the Company, consisting of at least five (5) members, and no less than half of the members must have residents within the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Directors of the Company must possess qualification as stated by law, and the Directors may or may not be the Company's shareholders.

(2) The meeting of the shareholders shall have a resolution to appoint the directors in accordance with the following rules and procedures:

2.1 A shareholder's one (1) share is one (1) vote;

2.2 Each shareholder shall exercise all available votes stated in 2.1 to elect one person or several persons as directors. In case of multiple persons, the number of votes for each director can not be divided.

2.3 The persons with the highest number of votes in descending order shall be elected as directors, with the numbers equivalent to the required numbers of directors, or elected at such time. In the case when a person who is elected in the next order has the same number of votes, exceeding the required numbers of directors or elected numbers at that time, Chairman shall have a casting vote.

(3) At every Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, one-thirds (1/3) of the number of directors at that time shall leave the position. If the number of directors can not be divided into three parts, the nearest numbers to one-third (1/3) shall leave the position, and may be re-elected to the position. The directors who must leave the position in the first year, and in the second year after the registration of the company, the drawing lots shall be made. For the following years, the directors who serve the longest term in the position shall retire.

(4) Any director who would like to resign from the position shall submit a resignation letter to the Company. The resignation will take effect from the date the letter reaches the company.

(5) The shareholders' meeting may have a resolution to dismiss a director before the expiration of his term with the votes of no less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total number of shareholders attending the meeting and having the right to vote and the total numbers of shares shall be no less than half of the shares held by the shareholders attending the meeting and having the right to vote.

(6) When there is a vacancy of the position of the director due to reasons other than the expiration of the term, the Board shall select qualified persons, who have no prohibited characteristics stipulated by Public Limited Company Act or the Securities and Exchange Act, to be in the vacant position and attend the next Board's meeting. However, when the term of such Directors is less than two (2) months, the appointed persons to be the Directors shall remain in the position for only within the remaining term of the replaced Directors. The resolution of the Board of Directors in pursuant to the first paragraph shall consist of votes of no less than three-fourths (3/4) of the remaining directors.

(7) The Board of Directors shall elect one director to be Chairman. Upon consideration of the Directors deem appropriate, a Director or Directors may be elected as Vice Chairman with the responsibility to comply with the corporate regulations assigned by Chairman.

In 2020, the Company nominated and appointed new directors by considering the existing directors to resume their positions. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has considered that they have all the qualifications, namely an expert with far-reaching vision, experience in various fields, background and expertise from a wide range of professions, morality and ethics, regular attendance of the meetings of the directors, including participating in various activities of the Company, being a qualified person as required by the Securities and Exchange laws, including the announcements, rules and/ or regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and has performed his duties with caution. Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat, Mr. Pichai Kojamittr and Mr. Worapong Nantapiwat were re-appointed as directors through the aforementioned processes.

Composition and Nomination of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company must be appointed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders of the Company. They are qualified under the Securities and Exchange Act, as well as the SET's notifications and/regulations. The total numbers of the members of the Committee shall not be less than 3 members and at least one of the Audit Committee's members must have knowledge in accounting and finance. The term of office of the Audit Committee shall be three years from the date of the resolution. Upon the completion of the term, if the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting have no resolution to appoint a new set of the Audit Committee, the existing Audit Committee shall continue to perform the duties until the Board of Directors or the Shareholders' Meeting appoint a new set of the Audit Committee to replace the existing Audit Committee of which the term of office is completed, and/or the term of office of the position of the Director is completed. The nominated Audit Committee must be Independent Directors with the qualification of the Audit Committee in accordance with the rules and notifications prescribed by the SEC, and the Stock Exchange of Thailand as follows:

Qualifications of Independent Board

(1) Holding shares of no more than 1% of the total shares with voting rights of the Company, parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, major shareholders, or the authorized control persons of the Company, including the shareholding of related persons of the independent directors.

(2) Not being or having been a member of the management, employee, advisor, with regular salary or controlling authorized person of the Company, parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, the same-level subsidiary, major shareholders or controlling authorized person of the company, unless having been out of the aforementioned positions for no less than 2 years prior to the filing of the application date with the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The aforementioned prohibited characteristics, excluding the case where an independent director having been a government official or consultants of the government agency which is a major shareholder or the authorized control person of the company.

(3) Not having blood relations, or by legal registration in the manner of a parent, spouse, sibling and child, including the spouse of a child of an executive, a major shareholder authorized control person or the person to be proposed to be the executive or authorized control person of the company or its subsidiaries.

(4) Not having or having been in business relationship with the Company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, major shareholder, or the authorized control person of the company in a manner that may obstruct one's independent judgment, including not being or having been a significant shareholder or the authorized control person of a person who has business relationship with the Company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, major shareholder, or the authorized control person of the Company unless having left the above-mentioned characteristics for no less than 2 years before the date of filing the application with the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(5) Not being or having been the auditor of the Company, its parent company, subsidiary company, affiliated company, major shareholder, or the authorized control person of the company, and not being a significant shareholder, authorized control person, or partner of the audit office of which the auditors of the Company, its parent company, subsidiaries, associates, major shareholders, or the authorized control person of the company, is from, unless it having left such characteristics for no less than 2 years prior to the date of submission of the application to the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(6) Not being or having been any professional service provider which includes legal advisors or financial advisors, receiving the service fee of more than 2 million baht per annum from the Company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, major shareholders, or the authorized control person of the company, and not being a significant shareholder, the authorized control person, or a partner of a professional service provider, unless having left the above-mentioned characteristics for no less than 2 years before the date of filing the application with the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission

(7) Not being a director appointed to be a representative of the Company, major shareholders, or shareholders who are related to major shareholders.

(8) Not engage in any business of the same nature and being significant competitor to the business of the Company, its subsidiaries, or not being a partner within the partnership, or being a director who is involved in the management, employee, staff, consultants with regular salary, or holding more than 1% of the total shares with voting rights of other companies with the same nature and being a significant competitor with the Company or its subsidiaries.

(9) Not having any characteristics which refrain a Director from expressing an independent opinion about the Company's operations.

The Independent Director with aforementioned qualifications may be assigned by the Board of Directors to make decision on the operation of the Company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliated companies, same-level subsidiaries, major shareholders, or the authorized control person by having the Collective Decision.

Qualification of the Audit Committee

(1) Not being a director assigned by the Board of Directors to make decision on the operation of the Company, its parent company, subsidiaries, affiliated companies, same-level subsidiaries, major shareholders, or the authorized control person of the company.

(2) Not being a director of the parent company, subsidiary, or subsidiary of the same level, especially the listed company.

(3) Having sufficient knowledge and experience to serve as a member of the Audit Committee. There is at least one member of the Audit Committee must have sufficient knowledge and experience to be able to review the credibility of the financial statements.

(4) Having duties in the same manner as specified in the Notification of the Stock Exchange of Thailand regarding qualifications and scope of work of the Audit Committee.

Composition and Nomination of Executive Directors

Members of the Executive Committee must be directors and / or executives of the Company and/ or employees of the Company, and/ or persons with appropriate qualifications appointed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will appoint the amounts of directors with appropriate numbers and one of the members will be appointed as Chairman of the Executive Committee by the Board of Directors.

Composition and Nomination of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of no less than 3 directors who are independent directors and non-executive directors. One of the members shall be elected as Chairman of The Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Composition and Nomination of the Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee must be a director, and/ or management of the Company and/or employees of the Company, and / or is the appropriate person appointed by the Board of Directors with the numbers deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will appoint one member of Risk Management Committee to be Chairman of the Risk Management Committee.

Composition and recruitment of the Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer shall be proposed from the nomination of the Executive Committee through the selection of a member of the Executive Committee during the selection process in order to propose to the Board of Directors for approval of the appointment of the nominated person as Chief Executive Officer.

Performance evaluation of the Board of Directors as a whole basis and individual basis and the sub-committee as a whole basis

The Board of Directors requires that the Board Self-Assessment will be made annually by using the assessment form that the Company adopts from an example of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and prepares in 3 forms: 1) Self-assessment as a whole basis of Board of Directors; 2) Self-assessment as a whole basis of each sub-committee which consists of 3 sub-committees: 2.1) Audit Committee, 2.2) Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and 2.3) Risk Management Committee; 3) Self-assessment on an individual basis of Board of Directors to be used as a framework for monitoring the performance of duties of the Board of Directors that the company has implemented the corporate governance policy that has been approved and/ or in accordance with the Good Practices to improve the performance of the Board of Directors in accordance with the policy guidelines.

Performance evaluation process of the Board and sub-committees as a whole basis is as follows

- 1) The Board of Directors review and approve the evaluation form to ensure accuracy and completeness.
- 2) The Company secretary send the self-evaluation form to the directors within December of each year.
- 3) The directors perform an evaluation form and returns to the company secretary within January of every year.
- 4) The Company secretary summarizes the assessment results for the Board of Directors to acknowledge.
- 5) The Company secretary brings the evaluation results and additional comments from the board of directors to prepare a plan for improvement.

Assessment Topics	Board of Directors a whole basis	3 Sub-committee a whole basis	Board of Directors an individual basis
Structure and Qualification of the Directors	/	/	/
The Board of Directors' Meetings	/	/	/
Performance of the Board of Directors	/	/	/
Relationship with the Management team	/	-	-
Self-development of the Directors and the development of the Executives	/	-	-

Basis for Scoring	0 = Strongly disagreed or there has been no implementation of the matter
	1 = Disagreed or there has been little implementation of the matter
	2 = Agreed or there has been moderate implementation of the matter
	3 = Quite much agreed or there has been progressive implementation of the matter
	4 = Strongly agreed or there has been excellent implementation of the matter

N/A = No information or not available

Basis for assessment	1. Score is more than 90 %	- Very Good
	2. Score is in range: 80 – 90 %	- Good
	3. Score is in range: 70-80 %	- Satisfactory
	4. Score is in than 70 %	- Need to be improved

Evaluation results of the Board of Directors and sub-committees, on a whole basis, for the year 2020

are as follows:

Board of Directors	The average score is 3.84 or 96.00 %
Audit Committee	The average score is 3.93 or 98.25 %
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	The average score is 3.82 or 95.50 %
Risk Management Committee	The average score is 3.91 or 97.75 %

Average score for results of the Board of Directors, on an individual basis, is 3.81 or 95.25 %

Topics for CEO evaluation by the Board Directors are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) Leadership | 6) External Relations |
| 2) Strategy formulation | 7) Human Resources Management/Relations |
| 3) Strategy execution | 8) Succession |
| 4) Financial planning/Performance | 9) Product/Service Knowledge |
| 5) Relationships with the Board | 10) Personal Qualities |

Average score of CEO's performance evaluation for the year 2020 is 3.76 or 94.00%

The results of the aforementioned 2020 Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer assessment were reported to the Board of Directors at the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2021 on February 22, 2021.

Director orientation and development

The Company has created a guidebook for new directors to be aware of the Company information, objectives, regulations, and important policies, which are necessary for performing duties and providing opinions at the meeting, and if a director who has not previously received the Director Certification Program (DCP) from the Institute of Directors Thai Company Board (IOD), the Company will arrange to attend such training courses to help the directors perform their duties in corporate governance effectively.

In addition, the Company gives the directors the opportunities to participate in various activities of the company to strengthen good relations with the management, as well as having the opportunities to meet and exchange experiences with various companies including government agencies and the private sectors to support the strategy of the organization. For example, in 2020, the Company held the 2020 Annual Meeting on November 16, 2020, where all directors, advisors and executives attended the meeting and exchanged views to determine the direction of the joint operation.

Participated in training courses to be applied to the organization to contribute to the sustainability of the business, including:

1. Training on Mai Sustainability Strategy Program S-S03: Business Sustainability Strategy on 2-3, 9-10, 16-17 September 2020, and on 2020, and online courses. A director who participated on the 2nd and 17th is Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai.

2. Sustainable Development for Business & Reporting by the Sustainable Business Development Division of The Stock Exchange of Thailand on 13 February 2020. The board members who attended comprised of 5 members: Mr. Chaiyos Suntivong, Mr. Anucha Damrongmanee, Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai, Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai and Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai.

8.1.2 Meeting attendance and individual remuneration payment

Board of Directors' Meeting

1. The Board of Directors' Meeting is held once every quarter on a normal basis. The dates of the Board of directors' meetings are predetermined one year in advance so that directors can arrange their schedule to attend the meeting. However, additional meetings may be called if there are special matters that require the Board's approval.

2. In 2020, a total of 7 Board of Directors' Meetings were held which was appropriate for the duties and responsibilities of the Board and the operations of the Company in the previous year.

3. The meeting's invitation, agenda and relevant documents were sent to the directors at least 7 days prior to the meeting date to allow enough time for the directors to study the information before decision-making in consideration of any issue, the directors are entitled to look at or check the related documents and ask the management to provide additional information.

4. In every meeting, the management had been asked on questions raised by directors. The directors exercised careful, independent and transparent judgment with fair consideration for the interests of shareholders and stakeholders. The Chairman also allocated sufficient time for the meeting to allow directors to discuss problems and solutions.

5. After the Board of Directors' Meetings, the Company Secretary prepared the minutes with accurate, complete and clear content, including the meeting results and opinions of the and the approved one was filed at the Company Secretary Office.

6. In the consideration of an issue, the management provides additional information and bring in outside consultants or experts to provide, at the company's expense

The management reports the operating results to the board of directors at the meeting every quarter and the board has followed up and supervised. Provide recommendations for the implementation of the Company's strategy and review the vision, mission and strategy of the company on such agenda.

Board of Directors Meeting Attendance for the Year 2020

Name of directors	Annual General Meeting of Shareholders 2020	Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Risk Management Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat	-	7/7	-	-	-
Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai	Attend	7/7	-	-	-
Mr. Pichai Kojamitr	Attend	7/7	4/4	4/4	2/2
Mr. Warapong Nandabhiwat	Attend	7/7	4/4	-	2/2
Mr. Anucha Dumrongmanee	Attend	7/7	4/4	-	-
Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai	Attend	7/7	-	-	2/2
Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai	Attend	6/7	-	4/4	-
Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet	Attend	7/7	-	-	-
Mr. Chaiyot Suntivong	Attend	7/7	-	4/4	-

Remark: The Directors' numbers of meeting attendance per numbers of meetings.

In 2020, the schedule of meeting of the Board for the year 2021 is predetermined as follows:

No.	Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Risk Management Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
1	20 February 2021	20 February 2021	16 February 2021	16 February 2021
2	10 May 2021	10 May 2021	8 May 2021	
3	6 August 2021	6 August 2021	5 August 2021	
4	5 November 2021	5 November 2021	4 November 2021	

(This schedule does not include meetings for special agendas and is subject to change.)

Remuneration of Directors for the Year 2020

A) Directors' remuneration

The General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2020, held on 22 June 2020, passed a resolution to approve the remuneration of the Board of Directors for the year 2020 of not more than Baht 3,000,000 excluding others benefits, with details as follows:

Position	Meeting Allowance in 2019	Meeting Allowance in 2020
<u>Board of Directors</u>		
Chairman of the Board	65,000 Baht/person/time	65,000 Baht/person/time
Directors	30,000 Baht/person/time	30,000 Baht/person/time
<u>Audit Committee</u>		
Chairman of the Audit Committee	20,000 Baht/person/time	20,000 Baht/person/time
Member of Audit Committee	15,000 Baht/person/time	15,000 Baht/person/time
<u>Nomination and Remuneration Committee</u>		
Chairman of the Committee	20,000 Baht/person/time	20,000 Baht/person/time
Member of the Committee	15,000 Baht/person/time	15,000 Baht/person/time
<u>Risk Management Committee</u>		
Chairman of the Committee	20,000 Baht/person/time	20,000 Baht/person/time
Member of the Committee	15,000 Baht/person/time	15,000 Baht/person/time
<u>Executive Committee</u>		
Chairman of the Committee	20,000 Baht/person/time	20,000 Baht/person/time
Member of the Committee	15,000 Baht/person/time	15,000 Baht/person/time

The directors involved in the management business operations of the Company with regular income will not be paid.

Summary of Compensation of Board of Directors and Sub-committees in the Past Year

Compensation for the Committee		Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Risk Management Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
1. Mr. Krairit	Boonyakiat	455,000	-	-	-
2. Ms. Morakot	Kittikhunchai	None	-	-	-
3. Mr. Pichai	Kojamitr	240,000	80,000	60,000	30,000
4. Mr. Warapong	Nandabhiwat	240,000	60,000	-	40,000
5. Mr. Anucha	Dumrongmanee	None	60,000	-	-
6. Mr. Ongart	Kittikhunchai	None	-	-	None
7. Mrs. Jiraporn	Kittikhunchai	None	-	None	-
8. Mrs. Suraporn	Prasatngamloet	None	-	-	-
9. Mr. Chaiyot	Suntivong	240,000	-	80,000	-

8.1.3 Supervision of operations of subsidiaries and affiliated companies

To supervise the operations of the subsidiaries and associated companies, the Company shall send a representative of the company to be a director of a subsidiary and affiliated company of the Company may be chairman of the Board of Directors, Directors of the Company, Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director, Senior Executives, or any person who has the qualifications and experience appropriate to the business and with no conflict of interest with the business of those subsidiaries and affiliated companies. In addition, the representatives of the Company, who are directors of the subsidiaries must perform the management and administration for its subsidiaries in accordance with the rules and regulations as prescribed by the Company including Delegation of Authority of the subsidiary and the relevant laws of the subsidiary.

8.1.4 Monitoring to ensure compliance with the corporate governance policy and practice

The company has established business ethics, conflict of interest and keeping confidentiality and information inside the Company as follows:

Supervision on use of internal information

For the regulations regarding the use of internal information of the Company which has not been disclosed for one's benefit or other's benefit, the Company's regulations on the matter are as follows:

1. Directors, executives, and employees of the Company shall do as follows:

a) To keep the internal confidential and/ or information of the Company.

b) Not to disclose the confidential and/ or internal information of the Company for one's benefit or other's benefits, whether directly or indirectly, with or without a return.

c) Not to trade, transfer or receive securities of the Company by using confidential and/or internal information, and/ or entering into any legal transaction by using the Company's confidential and/ or internal information which may cause direct or in direct damage to the Company.

Directors, executives, and employees of the Company who are in the unit provided with Company's internal information shall avoid or suspend trading of the Company's securities within one month prior to the disclosure of the financial statements to the public and 24 hours after disclosure of financial statements or significant information to the public. These requirements include the spouse and minor children of directors, executives and employees of the Company. Any violation the regulations shall be considered as committing a serious offense.

In 2020, the Company's directors and executives traded in the Company's securities in a total of 58 times.

2. Directors and Executives of the Company, including the auditors of the Company must report changes of shareholdings in their own companies as well as the shareholder of their spouses and minor children to the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 59.

3. The Company has thoroughly announced such regulations to its directors, executives, and employees.

The Company is responsible for the use of inside information to comply with the law and in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance defined in writing in the business ethics handbook for executives and management in the part of new employees to be informed of the work regulations through orientation and the new employees have signed the orientation form.

Anti-corruption

The Company policy is committed to anti corruption has been set as a guideline for directors, management and staff to implement as follows: Do not demand money, or interests or things that are not appropriate, or excessively normal practice. Also, it shall not pay as demanded, offer to give money

or benefits or something to the person or related company, or the relevant government agencies involved either directly or indirectly for a return that is beneficial to each other or hope for benefits about the work of the Company, except for giving or receiving according to custom or according to local festivals and as appropriate.

The Company has disseminated anti-corruption policies to external parties, directors, executives and employees through the Company website and have communicated guidelines for employees in the organization by posting announcements within the public relations companies, campaign and encourage compliance actively.

In 2020, the Company established an Ethics Guide and Business Partner Code of Conduct to be a guideline for customers, brokers and key suppliers, both domestically and internationally. That guideline is sent to all of parties to sign for acknowledgment. Also it is notified to directors, executives, supervisors and employees who are involved with such transaction to acknowledge as well. The management and supervisor level employees regularly review and educate employees.

Risk assessment and monitoring the evaluation

The Risk Management Committee reviewed and evaluated corruption risk and also reported to the Internal Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, with an internal audit department and the internal risk management working group responsible for auditing the internal control system according to the annual audit plan, performed risk management, as well as reviewing and improving anti-corruption measures

The channel for whistle – blowing and complaints

The company provided the channel for whistle-blowing or complaint-making that stakeholders are or may be affected by the damage caused by the Company's operation or the case that the employees are involved in unlawful, dishonest acts or corruption via post to the email of the Audit Committee at audit_committee@sunsweetthai.com, and the company secretary at company_secretary@sunsweetthai.com or phone number 053 106538 - 40 to 68 to present to the Audit Committee and report to the Board of Directors.

In addition, the internal channels for receiving complaints from many employees as mentioned in "Complaints channel and employee complaint management process".

In 2020, the Company did not receive any complaints via the channel provided by the Company.

8.2 Report on performance of the Audit Committee for the past year

8.2.1 Performance of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of Sunsweet Public Company Limited on 1 February 2017 consists of 3 independent directors who are experts in finance, accounting and management and meet all the qualifications as specified in the Audit Committee Charter prepared in accordance with the guidelines and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET).

The Company has appointed Ms. Soontaree Mulmao, the Internal Audit Division Manager, to serve as a secretary of the Audit Committee.

In 2020, the Audit Committee held 4 meetings and performed the duties in accordance with the scope as specified in the Audit Committee Charter and the duties assigned by the Board of Directors with all members of the committee attending all 4 meetings, which can be summarized as follows:

1. The Audit Committee has reviewed the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of both quarterly and annual financial statements for the year 2020, reviewed and audited by the Company's auditor. They also discussed with the management and auditors to consider important accounting policies and the Audit Committee commented that the Company's internal accounting and financial reporting process has an appropriate internal control system. The auditor has independent or ease in the performance of his duties without any limitation on the scope of audit. This ensures that the financial statements show that the Company's financial position and results of operations are in accordance with the accounting standards and the information is sufficiently disclosed. Therefore, it is proposed to the Board of Directors for approval.

2. The Audit Committee reviewed the effectiveness and adequacy of the internal control system based on the quarterly internal audit report for the year 2020 to acknowledge the notices and propose ways to prevent possible damage to management including consider and follow up feedback performance in the report of the internal auditor and the auditor. In addition, the Audit Committee reviewed the competence and efficacy of the internal control system in the important areas.

3. The Audit Committee considered the related transactions or transactions that may have conflicts of interest with the Company. The Audit Committee believes that the management has decided to make such transactions for the benefit of the Company and treat as important to outsiders, and with normal trading conditions of reasonable prices. The rating is based on the appraised value of assets in the capital market and major appraisers listed on the SEC approved list.

4. The Audit Committee has approved the appointment of an internal audit unit for internal auditing that included reviewing and approving the annual internal audit plan to be in line with the work system. The Internal Audit Committee considers that the internal audit unit is competent and experienced in internal audit and that is related to the important work and cycle which is sufficient to ensure that the financial statements are reliable and in compliance with the law and Company terms.

5. The Audit Committee reviewed the risk management system of the Company by acknowledging the report from the representative of the Risk Management Committee who also suggested that the company's risk management system be more effective. The Company however has a significant and appropriate risk management system.

6. The Audit Committee has reviewed the compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the law relating to the business of the company, requiring to strictly comply with the laws and regulations.

7. The Audit Committee has prepared a report on the performance of the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, providing useful suggestions for the administration of the Management which subsequently made the appropriate adjustments.

8. The Audit Committee has considered, selected, proposed the establishment of and the remuneration of the auditor for the year 2020, evaluated based on the independent of the auditor, skills of the team, experience in monitoring, and other services beneficial to the business to be received, and the appropriateness of the audit fee. The Audit Committee has resolved to propose to the Board of Directors for approval from the shareholders' meeting to appoint the auditors from PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited, as the Company's auditor for the year 2020 and define an audit fee of the Company and its subsidiaries in the amount of Baht 2,800,000.

8.3 Summary of performance of duties of other committees

8.3.1 Performance of the duties of the aforementioned committees assigned by the Board of Directors

Risk Management Committee

In 2020, the Risk Management Committee held 4 meetings and performed the duties in accordance with the scope as specified in the Risk Management Committee Charter and the duties assigned by the Board of Directors with members attending to constitute a quorum in all 4 meetings, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Established an appropriate risk management policy consistent with the business plan and changing circumstances.
2. Considering the Company's risk management plan To cover issues such as strategic risks Operational and financial risks Reporting risks And regulatory risks as well as social and environmental risks.
3. Monitored and assessed risk results at the corporate level. The risk level is classified into 3 levels: high, medium, low. And the risk management methods were set at an acceptable level and the risk management was supervised according to the established method.
4. Considered and gave opinions in regards to high risk issues affecting the Company's goals and net profit, such as raw material shortages due to drought, exchange rate fluctuations, etc.
5. Gave advice to the risk management working group in the organization and closely monitored performance of their duties to promote the development of more effective risk management.
6. Reported results of risk management to the Audit Committee and presented to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

The Risk Management Committee with the opinion that in the year 2020, the Company continuously managed the risks of the organization, covering all risk factors and in line with the changing world situation by making the critical risk management at the enterprise level be efficient, appropriate and at an acceptable level.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

In 2020, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee held 2 meetings and performed the duties in accordance with the scope as specified in the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Charter and the duties assigned by the Board of Directors with members attending to constitute a quorum in all 2 meetings, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Nominated the directors when the agenda required to nominate candidates to the Board of Directors for consideration. In the selection process, the existing directors were considered to continue their positions based on qualifications in accordance with the specified criteria and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the relevant departments. In this regard, the shareholders were given an opportunity to jointly propose the agenda of the shareholders' meeting, proposed a candidate to be considered for election as the Company's director. This is to promote good corporate governance.

2. Considered nomination of high-level executives as assigned by the Board of Directors.

3. Considered and reviewed the criteria of remuneration of directors and senior executives to ensure its appropriateness by reviewing appropriateness of the present principles in comparison with the remuneration information of other companies within the same industry of the Company.

4. Determined the annual remuneration of directors according to the payment criteria considered and presented to the Board of Directors for approval of remuneration of managing director, executive directors and senior management. For that of the Committee, the Board of Directors shall propose to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

9. Internal control and connected transactions

9.1 Internal control

The Board of Directors has appointed an audit committee consisting of 3 independent directors who meet all the qualifications and regulations of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Stock Exchange of Thailand to review financial reports to be correct and reliable, connected transactions or transactions that may cause conflicts of interest to be reasonable and in the best interest of the Company's business operations, as well as to supervise the adequacy of the risk management system, corporate governance of the Company according to the law on securities and exchange, as well as laws relating to the Company's business. The internal audit department is responsible for evaluating the internal control system to be appropriate, sufficient and effective in line with various laws and regulations, including ensuring effective asset management and resource utilization based on the internal control framework of the COSO (The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of Treadway Commission) to ensure that the organization adheres to the established internal control system.

For the operation on internal control system, the Company has an Audit Committee to review the internal control system and operating system of the Company in coordination with the auditors, internal control system auditor and company management regarding the review of financial reports for adequate and reliable disclosure of information in order to operate the Company in accordance with the law on securities and exchange, Stock Exchange's requirements, rules, announcements and laws related to the Company's business operations.

The Board of Directors has assessed the adequacy of the Company's internal control system in 5 areas according to the COSO framework of internal control, namely organizational and environmental issues, risk management, management performance control, information and communication systems and tracking system.

The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the Company has an internal control system sufficient and suitable for the business operations of the Company as follows:

The Company has structured the organization in accordance with the business plan and is constantly updated to be suitable for its operations. There is a separation of duties and a balance of power in accordance with good internal control principles to enable the management and the performance of employees to be efficient, able to monitor, audit and evaluate the performance clearly. The Company has prepared an annual manpower plan, recruited personnel according to the requirement based on job description of each position specified. In addition, the Company continued to emphasize on development of human potential and provided development, training of skills and competencies to suit the job assigned.

In addition, a succession plan and process have been formulated to enable the Company to operate its business continuously. The company also has a control over operations of its subsidiaries like those of the Company.

The Company has an internal audit department as an organization under supervision of the Audit Committee and appointed the head of the internal audit department taking into account qualifications which had been concluded appropriate and sufficient for performance of such duties due to independence and experience in the operation and training in internal auditing.

In the year 2020, the Audit Committee wln an opinion in line with the auditor that there was no significant failure. The Company had an adequate internal control system suitable for business operations and every department complied with the established procedures and regulations and no significant failures related to the internal control system were found.

9.2 Connected transactions

The Company had transactions with persons who may have conflicts of interest. The connected transactions that occurred are transactions with directors and/ or executives and / or major shareholders and related companies which persons with conflicts are directors and/ or executives and/ or major shareholders of the Company, occurring in the accounting period of the year 2019, ended on 31 December 2019, and of the year 2020 ended on 31 December 2020 with details below.

Details of the connected transactions

Details of the connected transactions between the Company and those who may have conflict of interest in 2019 (ended 31 December 2019) and 2020 (ended 31 December 2020) are as follows.

Companies/ Individuals who may have conflicts:	Type of Relationship	Connected transaction (Yes=✓, NO=✗)	
		Year 2019 Ended on 31 December 2019	Year 2019 Ended on 31 December 2020
1. Mrs. Jiraporn Kttikhunchai	- A director, an authorized director, a member of Executive Board, a member of Risk Management Committee - Holds 69.77% of paid-up capital in 31 December 2020.	✓	✓
2. Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai	- A spouse of Ms. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai, the Company's director, an authorized director, a member of Nominate and Remuneration Committee, the Chairman of Executive Board, - Chief Executive Officer. - Holds 2.37% of paid-up capital in 31 December 2020	✓	✓
3. Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai	- An older sister of Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai, the vice-chairman of the Board of Director, an authorized director, the deputy chairman of Executive Board, - Holds 0.48% of paid-up capital in 31 December 2020	✓	✓
4. Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet	- A younger sister of Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai, the Company's director, an authorized director, and Director of General Administration. - Holds 0.03% of paid-up capital in 31 December 2020	✓	✓

Companies/ Individuals who may have conflicts:	Type of Relationship	Connected transaction (Yes=✓, No=X)	
		Year 2019 Ended on 31 December 2019	Year 2019 Ended on 31 December 2019
5. So Sweet Co., Ltd. Engaging in business of selling sweet corn to franchise business. There are 4 directors: 1) Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai 2) Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet 3) Mr. Metha Prasatngamloet 4) Miss Phanida Kittikhunchai	- A company, which Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai is a director and holds 99.99% of its paid-up capital in 31 December 2020. - A company, which Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai holds 0.005% of its paid-up capital in 31 December 2020. - A company, which Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet holds 0.005% of its paid-up capital in 31 December 2020.	✓	✓
6. Sunsweet Bio Energy Co., Ltd. The objective of the business is to operate renewable energy business regarding biogas systems to generate electricity. There is 1 director: 1) Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai	- A company, which Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai is a director and holds 99.99% of its paid-up capital in 31 December 2020. - A company, which Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai is a director and holds 0.005% of its paid-up capital in 31 December 2020. - A company, which Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai holds 0.005% of its paid-up capital in 31 December 2020.	✓	✓
7. Chiang Mai Social Enterprise Co., Ltd. Operating the business of developing work systems for management with a focus on strategy, beneficial to the sustainable development of society as a whole There is 9 directors: 1) Mr. Phairat Towiwat 2) Mr. Chatchan Ekkachaiphatthanakul 3) Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai 4) Mr. Kasit Phisitkul 5) Mr. Anucha Mikiatchaikul 6) Mr. Sansoen Sutjaritkul 7) Mr. Anan Nunmahathanakorn 8) Mr. Wichian Choedtrakunthong 9) Mr. Smith Thaweeleotnithi	- A company, which Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai is a director and holds 1% of its paid-up capital in 31 December 2020. - A company, which Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet holds 0.3% of its paid-up capital in 31 December 2020.	X	✓

Details of the connected transactions

Details of the connected transactions between the Company and those who may have conflict of interest in 2019 (ended 31 December 2019) and 2020 (ended 31 December 2020) are as follows.

Persons who may have conflicts:	Transaction value (Million Baht)		Necessity and reasonability
	As of 31 December 2019	As of 31 December 2020	
Type of transaction : Mrs.Jiraporn Kittikhunchai <u>Guarantee credit line arranged by a financial institution for the Company and its subsidiary</u> Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai guaranteed a credit line with a local financial institution for the subsidiary with a loan amount of 82 and 80 million baht for the forward exchange trading limit without compensation for such guarantee.			The subsidiary is required to use a loan facility from a local financial institution to use as working capital. Such guarantee is without compensation or guarantee fee. <u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u> The Audit Committee opined that the transaction is reasonable and for benefit of the company operations as it is a necessary condition in order to be granted the financial support from financial institution for business operation.
-The Company has outstanding balance from such transaction.	--	--	
Type of transaction : Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai <u>Guarantee credit line arranged by a financial institution for the Company and its subsidiary</u> Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai guarantees loans to local financial institutions for the subsidiaries with loan amount of 82 million baht and 80 million baht for the forward exchange trading limit without compensation for such guarantees.			The subsidiary is required to use a loan facility from a local financial institution to use as working capital. Such guarantee is without compensation or guarantee fee <u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u> The Audit Committee opined that the transaction is reasonable and for benefit of the company operations as it is a necessary condition in order to be granted the financial support from financial institution for business operation.
-The Company has outstanding balance from such transaction.	--	--	
Land rental expense			
- The company has expenses from land lease.	0.21	0.21	In 2020, the Company used 38 rai - ngan 35.10 square wah of land area which is located at Thung Pi Subdistrict, Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai. The land ownership belongs to Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai, Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai and Miss Morakot Kittikhunchai for development and research of sweet corn.
- Prepaid rental	--	--	

Persons who may have conflicts:	Transaction value (Million Baht)		Necessity and reasonability
	As of 31 December 2019	As of 31 December 2020	
			The use of land is under building lease agreement and the building was owned by Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai, Mrs. Jiraporn Kittikhunchai and Miss Morakot Kittikhunchai. A condition in the agreement specifies that Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai is the only one representative for receiving the payment. The term of lease agreement is 1 year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 at 209,760 baht of a rental rate per year. The rental price is in accordance with the ground lease appraisal by using the market price comparison method as a basis for determining the value of the property and objective for public evaluation according to the appraisal report on 10 February 2017 from Year Appraisal Co., Ltd., with Ms. Benjawan Chongyot as the appraiser of the primary grade, No. WT111 and in the list of the valuation company and principal valuers company approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Thailand. Remark: The additional land lease agreements for 12 rai 2 ngan 65.10 square wah of land were made on 1 July 2018 at the same rate as the original one since it is a nearby area. <u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u> The Audit Committee acknowledged and commented that this transaction is reasonable and necessary for the benefit of the business. The conditions and price of the agreement are reasonable when compared to the appraised value of the land and buildings lease by the appraiser who is the appraiser of the primary grade and in the list of the valuation company and principal valuers company approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Thailand.

Persons who may have conflicts:	Transaction value (Million Baht)		Necessity and reasonability
	As of 31 December 2019	As of 31 December 2020	
<u>Other income</u>			
- The Company has other income from leasing out land with buildings to the directors to lease for use as a residence	0.22	0.22	In 2020, the Company allowed the directors to rent the land with single-storey house building for use as a residence where is located at No. 9/9 in the factory area. The land and building are owned by the company by under the contract to lease with the rental period for 3 years from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022 at the rental rate of 20,360 baht per month, with the lessee paying electricity bill to the Lessor at rate of 5 Baht/unit. When the rental contract expires, if the Lessee intends to continue leasing, the contract will be renewed for 3 years with the terms and conditions of the lease in accordance with this contract except the rental rate to be increased by 10% of the previous rate.
- The Company has other income from receiving electricity payment from such transaction.	293 Baht	1,514 Baht	
<u>Other receivables</u>			
- The company has other receivables from rental income and accrued income from electricity cost.	--	--	The rental price is in accordance with the appraised value of the rental fee by using the market comparison method as a basis for determining the asset value and has an objective for public evaluation as stated on a report dated 23 November 2016 of Year Appraisal Co., Ltd., with Ms. Benjawan Chongyot, the appraiser of the primary grade, No. WT111, and the appraiser is in the Valuation Company and Principal Valuers company list approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
<u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u>			
The Audit Committee acknowledged and opinioned that the transaction was reasonable. The Company had already done for the rental contract under the reasonable condition and price comparing to the appraisal value by the appraiser who is on the list of valuer approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.			

Persons who may have conflicts:	Transaction value (Million Baht)		Necessity and reasonability
	As of 31 December 2019	As of 31 December 2020	
Type of transaction : Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai			In 2020, the Company allowed the directors to rent the land with single-storey house building for use as a residence located at No. 9/7 in the factory area. The land and building owned by the Company under the contract to lease with the rental period for 3 years from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023 at the rental rate of 25,300 baht per month, with the tenant being responsible for electricity payment to the landlord at 5 Baht/unit. When the rental contract term expires, if the tenant prefers to continue to rent, the contract will be renewed for 3 years with the terms and conditions in accordance with this contract except the rental rate. The tenant will have to pay an increasing rental fee of 10% of the previous rate. The rental price is in accordance with the appraised value of the rental fee by using the market comparison method as a basis for determining the asset value and has an objective for public evaluation as stated on a report dated 23 November 2016 of Year Appraisal Co., Ltd., with Ms. Benjawan Chongyot, the appraiser of the primary grade, No. WT111, and the appraiser is in the Valuation Company and Principal Valuers company list approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission. <u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u> The Audit Committee acknowledged and opinioned that the transaction was reasonable. The Company had already done for the rental contract under the reasonable condition and price comparing to the appraisal value by the appraiser who is on the list of valuer approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
<u>Other income</u>			
- The Company has other income from leasing land with buildings to the directors for use as a residence	0.28	0.30	
- The Company has other income from receiving electricity payment from such transaction.	3,140 Baht	3,294 Baht	
<u>Other receivables</u>			
- The company has other receivables from rental income and accrued income from electricity.	--	--	

Persons who may have conflicts:	Transaction value (Million Baht)		Necessity and reasonability
	As of 31 December 2019	As of In 31 December 2020	
Type of transaction : Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet			
<u>Other income</u>			
- The Company has other income from leasing land with buildings to the directors for use as a residence	0.13	0.14	In 2020, the Company allowed the directors to rent the land with single-storey house building for use as a residence located at No. 9/7 in the factory area. The land and building owned by the Company under the contract to lease with the rental period for 3 years from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023 at the rental rate of 11,880 baht per month, with the tenant being responsible for electricity payment to the landlord at 5 Baht/unit. When the rental contract term expires, if the tenant prefers to continue to rent, the contract will be renewed for 3 years with the terms and conditions in accordance with this contract except the rental rate. The tenant will have to pay an increasing rental fee of 10% of the previous rate.
- The Company has other income from receiving electricity payment from such transaction.	407 Baht	467 Baht	
<u>Other receivables</u>			
- The company has other receivables from rental income and accrued income from electricity.	--	--	The rental price is in accordance with the appraised value of the rental fee by using the market comparison method as a basis for determining the asset value and has an objective for public evaluation as stated on a report dated 23 November 2016 of Year Appraisal Co., Ltd., with Ms. Benjawan Chongyot, the appraiser of the primary grade, No. WT111, and the appraiser is in the Valuation Company and Principal Valuers company list approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
<u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u>			
The Audit Committee acknowledged and opinioned that the transaction was reasonable. The Company had already done for the rental contract under the reasonable condition and price comparing to the appraisal value of land with building by the appraiser who is on the list of valuer approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.			

Persons who may have conflicts:	Transaction value (Million Baht)		Necessity and reasonability
	As of 31 December 2019	As of 31 December 2020	
Type of transaction : So Sweet Co., Ltd.			In the year 2020, the Company has revenue from accounting services for So Sweet Co., Ltd. for a period of 1 year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 at the rate of 10,000 Baht per year. The whole income was realized on the 1st quarter. The service fee is calculated by using the market price comparison approach.
<u>Revenue from accounting service</u>	0.01	0.01	<u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u> The Audit Committee acknowledged and opined that the transaction was reasonable since the Company already prepared the contract under the conditions and at reasonable prices.
Type of transaction : Sunsweet Bio Energy Co., Ltd.			In the year 2020, the Company has revenue from accounting services for Sunsweet Bio Energy Co., Ltd. for a period of 1 year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 at the rate of 10,000 Baht per year. The whole income was realized on the 1st quarter. The service fee is calculated by using the market price comparison approach.
<u>Revenue from accounting service</u>	0.01	0.01	<u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u> The Audit Committee acknowledged and opined that the transaction was reasonable since the Company already prepared the contract under the conditions and at reasonable prices.
Type of transaction : Chiang Mai Social Enterprise Co., Ltd.			In 2020, the Company had a charity donation fee for a project to support a smoke-free village to Chiang Mai Social Enterprise Company Limited on 25 December 2020 in amount of 50,000 baht.
<u>Charity donation</u>	--	0.05	<u>The Audit Committee's opinion</u> The Audit Committee acknowledged and opined that the transaction was reasonable since the Company has a policy to support social and environmental projects.

Part 3 Financial Statements

31 December 2020



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Sunsweet 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 Sunsweet Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiary (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, 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 2020;
- 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 issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions that are relevant to my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. I determine one key audit matter: *Revenue recognition from sales of goods*. The matter was 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 the matter.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition from sales of goods The Group's revenue from sales of goods for the year ended 31 December 2020 was Baht 2,610 million. This comprised both domestic and export sales of agricultural products including fresh and processed of fruits and vegetables. As a result, the conditions of revenue recognition is different and the Group manufactured and sold products under its own brand, and also in customers' branding and packaging that use to consider the revenue recognition point when the customers obtain control of that goods. I focused on the accuracy and cut-off of revenue recognition from sales of goods because of the magnitude of the value of revenue. The revenue recognition depends on the conditions stipulated in each contract, differences in the shipment terms and differences in the point at which goods were transferred to the customers.	I performed the following procedures regarding the revenue recognition: • Understood of the process, evaluated the design, and tested the Group's internal controls with respect to the revenue cycle. I did this by making enquiries with the responsible people, and testing a sample to assess the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls. • Selected a sample of sales documents to assess whether the recognition was consistent with the conditions in the relevant contracts, and whether it complied with the Group's policy. • Examined supporting documents for actual sales transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the accounting period with sales contracts, invoices, delivery notes, bills of lading and other related shipping documents. • Reviewed credit notes that the Group issued after period-end to verify whether the underlying sales and credit notes were recorded in the correct period. • Observed the inventory of Group's own brand and also in customers' branding and packaging at year end and reconciled with management's report. • Performed analytical procedures of disaggregated data to detect possible irregularities in sales transactions throughout the accounting period. As a result of procedures, I found that the revenue recognition from sales of goods was appropriate and supported by available evidences.

Emphasis of matter

I draw attention to Note 5 to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which describes the accounting policies in relation to adopting the temporary exemptions announced by the Federation of Accounting Professions to relieve the impact from COVID-19 for the reporting periods ending between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020. My opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.

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.

Vichien Khingmontri

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3977

Bangkok

22 February 2021

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	293,562,253	243,351,249	291,134,515	241,561,273
Trade and other receivables, net	12	194,449,284	156,218,527	193,645,113	156,187,523
Derivative assets	13	2,218,452	-	2,218,452	-
Inventories, net	14	103,675,682	197,510,349	103,675,682	197,487,584
Other current assets	15	4,964,725	7,438,398	4,900,369	7,233,857
Total current assets		598,870,396	604,518,523	595,574,131	602,470,237
Non-current assets					
Restricted deposits at banks	16	5,783,700	5,783,700	783,700	783,700
Investments in subsidiary using cost method	17	-	-	7,369,971	7,369,971
Property, plant and equipment, net	18	657,091,824	712,226,723	657,091,821	712,220,835
Right-of-use assets, net	19	23,520,203	-	23,520,203	-
Intangible assets, net	20	3,583,879	5,489,521	3,583,879	5,489,521
Deferred tax assets, net	21	4,171,090	15,287,690	4,169,267	15,287,690
Total non-current assets		694,150,696	738,787,634	696,518,841	741,151,717
Total assets		1,293,021,092	1,343,306,157	1,292,092,972	1,343,621,954

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

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
Notes		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	22.1	-	213,570,223	-	213,570,223
Trade and other payables	23	206,182,297	208,101,919	204,720,930	207,864,180
Contract liabilities	24	14,839,760	16,290,296	14,839,760	16,290,296
Derivative liabilities	13	9,115	-	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans					
from financial institutions	22.2	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Income tax payable		7,702,571	125,503	7,701,668	-
Current portion of lease liabilities, net		6,271,219	-	6,271,219	-
Current portion of finance lease liabilities, net	22.3	-	3,906,136	-	3,906,136
Other current liabilities		2,371,388	939,783	2,368,999	939,474
Total current liabilities		240,976,350	446,533,860	239,502,576	446,170,309
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term loans from financial institutions	22.2	300,000	3,900,000	300,000	3,900,000
Lease liabilities, net		11,125,865	-	11,125,865	-
Finance lease liabilities, net	22.3	-	10,690,017	-	10,690,017
Employee benefit obligations	25	18,588,165	31,359,773	18,588,165	31,359,773
Total non-current liabilities		30,014,030	45,949,790	30,014,030	45,949,790
Total liabilities		270,990,380	492,483,650	269,516,606	492,120,099

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

Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity (Cont'd)				
Equity				
Share capital				
Authorised share capital				
430,000,000 ordinary shares				
at par value of Baht 0.50 each				
	215,000,000	215,000,000	215,000,000	215,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital				
430,000,000 ordinary shares paid-up				
of Baht 0.50 each				
	215,000,000	215,000,000	215,000,000	215,000,000
Premium on paid-up capital	665,525,655	665,525,655	665,525,655	665,525,655
Discount from business combination				
under common control	(20,637,124)	(20,637,124)	(21,000,000)	(21,000,000)
Retained earnings (deficit) -				
Appropriated - legal reserve	27 21,400,000	11,400,000	21,400,000	11,400,000
Unappropriated	141,510,011	(19,698,194)	142,419,192	(18,655,319)
Other component of equity	(767,830)	(767,830)	(768,481)	(768,481)
Equity attributable to owners				
of the parent				
	1,022,030,712	850,822,507	1,022,576,366	851,501,855
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Total equity	1,022,030,712	850,822,507	1,022,576,366	851,501,855
Total liabilities and equity	1,293,021,092	1,343,306,157	1,292,092,972	1,343,621,954

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

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Revenue from sales		2,610,589,522	1,919,737,747	2,598,560,951	1,904,899,779
Cost of sales		(2,188,452,990)	(1,774,807,691)	(2,178,170,125)	(1,762,320,052)
Gross profit		422,136,532	144,930,056	420,390,826	142,579,727
Other income	29	7,178,469	5,738,718	7,878,937	5,791,080
Gains on exchange rate, net		9,971,709	14,219,476	9,948,859	14,176,282
Gains on derivatives, net		2,341,390	-	2,350,505	-
Selling expenses		(162,724,166)	(141,015,446)	(162,044,745)	(140,134,196)
Administrative expenses		(65,280,156)	(69,691,589)	(65,067,896)	(68,654,869)
Finance costs	30	(1,772,557)	(5,745,058)	(1,772,557)	(5,743,482)
Profit (loss) before income tax		211,851,221	(51,563,843)	211,683,929	(51,985,458)
Income tax	32	(18,939,028)	9,684,432	(18,905,430)	9,821,125
Net profit (loss) for the year		192,912,193	(41,879,411)	192,778,499	(42,164,333)
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	28, 32	-	2,102,231	-	2,102,231
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	2,102,231	-	2,102,231
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		192,912,193	(39,777,180)	192,778,499	(40,062,102)
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		192,912,193	(41,879,411)	192,778,499	(42,164,333)
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		192,912,193	(41,879,411)	192,778,499	(42,164,333)
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		192,912,193	(39,777,180)	192,778,499	(40,062,102)
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		192,912,193	(39,777,180)	192,778,499	(40,062,102)
Earnings (loss) per share					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	33	0.45	(0.10)	0.45	(0.10)

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

Consolidated financial statements												
Attributable to owners of the parent												
Capital contributed				Other component of equity								
				Discount from business combination			Other comprehensive income (expense)			Total equity		
				under common control			Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations			to owners of the parent		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		
				Baht			Baht			Baht		

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

Sunsweet Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Separate financial statements													
Capital contributed						Other component of equity							
		Discount from business combination under common control		Premium on paid-up capital		Retained earnings (deficit) - Appropriated-legal reserve		Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations		Total other component of equity			
Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
	Opening balance as at 1 January 2019	215,000,000	665,525,655	(21,000,000)	11,400,000	45,009,014	(2,870,712)						913,063,957
Transactions with owners during the year													
26	Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(21,500,000)	-						(21,500,000)
	Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	-	-	-	-	(42,164,333)	2,102,231						(40,062,102)
	Closing balance as at 31 December 2019	215,000,000	665,525,655	(21,000,000)	11,400,000	(18,655,319)	(768,481)						851,501,855
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020													
	- as previously reported	215,000,000	665,525,655	(21,000,000)	11,400,000	(18,655,319)	(768,481)						851,501,855
	Effect from adoption of new financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	(203,988)	-						(203,988)
5													
	Opening balance as at 1 January 2020	215,000,000	665,525,655	(21,000,000)	11,400,000	(18,859,307)	(768,481)						851,297,867
Transactions with owners during the year													
27	Legal reserve	-	-	-	10,000,000	(10,000,000)	-						-
26	Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(21,500,000)	-						(21,500,000)
	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	192,778,499	-						192,778,499
	Closing balance as at 31 December 2020	215,000,000	665,525,655	(21,000,000)	21,400,000	142,419,192	(768,481)						1,022,576,366

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

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit (loss) before income tax		211,851,221	(51,563,843)	211,683,929	(51,985,458)
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	18	65,520,893	63,142,348	65,515,008	62,732,210
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	19	5,005,567	-	5,005,567	-
Amortisation	20	1,899,939	1,759,928	1,899,939	1,759,928
Loss on impairment of assets	18, 31	2,871,373	78,300	2,871,373	78,300
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets		634,885	(41)	634,885	(41)
Loss from write-off of assets	18	-	60,701	-	60,701
Loss from write-off of intangible assets	20	3	-	3	-
Transfer of assets to expense		123,435	-	123,435	-
Loss on expected credit losses		1,090,406	1,552,199	1,090,406	1,552,199
Loss from decrease in value of inventories	14	267,515	3,198,409	267,515	3,198,409
Unrealised gain on exchange rate, net		(56,475)	(460,395)	(56,475)	(460,395)
Unrealised gain on derivatives, net		(2,209,337)	-	(2,218,452)	-
Employee benefit obligations		4,044,425	9,057,497	4,044,425	9,064,489
Interest income	29	(459,974)	(945,762)	(445,380)	(949,032)
Finance costs	30	1,772,557	5,745,058	1,772,557	5,743,482
		292,356,433	31,624,399	292,188,735	30,794,792
Changes in working capital					
Operating assets decrease (increase)					
Trade and other receivables		(39,534,894)	5,099,085	(38,761,727)	5,125,114
Inventories		93,567,152	171,240,433	93,544,387	171,092,099
Other current assets		2,447,369	2,129,488	2,338,250	1,783,812
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)					
Trade and other payables		(2,120,468)	(11,776,499)	(3,344,096)	(12,035,425)
Contract liabilities		(1,365,771)	7,558,211	(1,365,771)	7,558,211
Other current liabilities		1,431,605	135,682	1,429,525	136,592
Employee benefit paid	25	(16,816,033)	-	(16,816,033)	-
Cash flows from operating activities		329,965,393	206,010,799	329,213,270	204,455,195
Interest paid		(1,793,496)	(5,924,947)	(1,793,496)	(5,923,371)
Income tax paid		(168,058)	(887,915)	(39,103)	(804,327)
Net cash generated from operating activities		328,003,839	199,197,937	327,380,671	197,727,497
Cash flows from investing activities					
Decreases in restricted deposits at a bank		-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Payment for purchase of plant and equipment		(32,322,326)	(59,027,828)	(32,322,326)	(59,027,828)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	20	(16,800)	(1,995,272)	(16,800)	(1,995,272)
Proceeds from disposals of equipment		677,597	45	677,597	45
Proceeds from interest income		459,974	945,762	445,380	949,032
Payment for loans to a subsidiary	34.4	-	-	-	(5,500,000)
Proceeds from loans to a subsidiary		-	-	-	5,500,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(31,201,555)	(59,077,293)	(31,216,149)	(59,074,023)

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

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from short-term loans					
from financial institutions	22.1	268,310,415	722,191,398	268,310,415	722,191,398
Payments on short-term loans					
from financial institutions	22.1	(481,880,638)	(602,528,175)	(481,880,638)	(602,528,175)
Payment for principal elements of lease payments		(7,921,057)	-	(7,921,057)	-
Finance lease payments		-	(16,413,933)	-	(16,413,933)
Proceeds from long-term loan from					
financial institution	22.2	-	9,000,000	-	9,000,000
Payment for long-term loan from					
financial institution	22.2	(3,600,000)	(1,500,000)	(3,600,000)	(1,500,000)
Dividend paid to the Company's shareholders	26	(21,500,000)	(21,500,000)	(21,500,000)	(21,500,000)
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities		(246,591,280)	89,249,290	(246,591,280)	89,249,290
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		50,211,004	229,369,934	49,573,242	227,902,764
Cash and cash equivalents					
at the beginning of the year		243,351,249	13,981,315	241,561,273	13,658,509
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		293,562,253	243,351,249	291,134,515	241,561,273
Non-cash items:					
- Increase in right-of-use assets		10,721,988	-	10,721,988	-
- Increase in lease liabilities		10,721,988	14,233,645	10,721,988	14,233,645
- Purchase of fixed assets which have not been paid		4,885,000	4,732,760	4,885,000	4,732,760

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

1 General information

Sunsweet Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company which listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Thailand on 25 December 1997. The address of its registered office is as follows:

No. 9 Moo 1, Thung Satok sub-district, Sanpatong district, Chiang Mai, 50120.

The principal business operations of the Company and its subsidiary (together "the Group") are manufacture and distribute in agricultural products including fresh and processed of fruits and vegetables.

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2021.

2 Significant events during the current year

Coronavirus Disease 2019 outbreak

The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") in early 2020 has adverse effects on economic slowdown to countries around the world, including Thailand. However, the COVID-19 does not have a significant impact on the Group. The Group's management is closely monitoring and planning to deal with the situation continuously.

3 Basic 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) and employee benefit obligations.

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 9.

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.

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 2020 and have significant impacts to the Group

a) Financial instruments

The new financial standards related to financial instruments are as follows:

TAS 32	Financial instruments: Presentation
TFRS 7	Financial instruments: Disclosures
TFRS 9	Financial instruments
TFRIC 16	Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation
TFRIC 19	Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments

The new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments introduce new classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments as well as provide derecognition guidance on financial assets and financial liabilities. The new guidance also provides an option for the Group to apply hedge accounting to reduce accounting mismatch between hedged item and hedging instrument. In addition, the new rule provides detailed guidance on financial instruments issued by the Group whether it is a liability or an equity. Among other things, they require extensive disclosure on financial instruments and related risks.

The new classification requirements of financial assets require the Group to assess both i) business model for holding the financial assets; and ii) cash flow characteristics of the asset whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). The classification affects the financial assets' measurement. The new guidance requires assessment of impairment of financial assets as well as contract assets and recognition of expected credit loss from initial recognition.

On 1 January 2020, the Group has adopted the financial reporting standards related to financial instruments in its financial statements. The impact from the first-time adoption has been disclosed in Note 5.

b) TFRS 16, Leases

Where the Group is a lessee, TFRS 16, Leases will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. A right-of-use asset and a lease liability will be recognised, with exception on short-term and low-value leases.

On 1 January 2020, the Group has adopted the new lease standard in its financial statements. The impact from the first-time adoption has been disclosed in Note 5.

4.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2021 and have significant impacts to the Group

a) Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting added the following key principals and guidance:

- Measurement basis, including factors in considering difference measurement basis
- Presentation and disclosure, including classification of income and expenses in other comprehensive income
- Definition of a reporting entity, which maybe a legal entity, or a portion of an entity
- Derecognition of assets and liabilities

The amendment also includes the revision to the definition of an asset and liability in the financial statements, and clarification to the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting.

b) Amendment to TFRS 9, Financial instruments and TFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures amended to provide relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform such as IBOR. The amendment also requires disclosure of hedging relationships directly affected by the uncertainty.

c) Amendment to TAS 1, Presentation of financial statements and TAS 8, Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors amended to definition of materiality. The amendment allows for a consistent definition of materiality throughout the Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. It also clarified when information is material and incorporates some of the guidance in TAS 1 about immaterial information.

d) Amendment to TFRS 16, Leases amended to provide a practical expedient where lessees are exempted from having to consider individual lease contracts to determine whether rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications. It applies to rent concessions that reduce lease payments due from 1 June 2020 to 30 June 2021. The amendment is effective for the annual accounting period beginning on or after 1 June 2020 where early application is permitted.

The Group and the Company has chosen not to early apply the exemption for the current reporting period and the Group's management is currently assessing the impact of initial adoption of these amended standards.

4.3 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2022 and have significant impacts to the Group

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

Amendment to TFRS 16, Leases amended to include a practical expedient for leases that are modified as a direct consequence of IBOR reform (e.g. replacement of THBFIX as a benchmark interest rate due to the cancellation of LIBOR) for lessee to remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a discount rate that reflects the change in the interest rate. An early application of the amendment is permitted.

The Group and the Company has chosen not to early apply the exemption for the current reporting period.

The Group's management is currently assessing the impact of initial adoption of these amended standards.

5 Impacts from initial application of the new and revised financial reporting standards

This note explains the impact of the adoption of TAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure, TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 16 Leases on the Group's consolidated financial statements and the Company's separate financial statements. The new accounting policies applied from 1 January 2020 were disclosed in Note 6.7, Note 6.11 and Note 6.12.

The Group and the Company have adopted those accounting policies from 1 January 2020 by applying the modified retrospective approach. The comparative figures have not been restated. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the changes in accounting policies were therefore recognised in the statement of financial position as of 1 January 2020.

The impact of first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards on the consolidated and separate statements of financial position are as follows:

Statements of financial position	Notes	Consolidated financial statements			
		TFRS9, TFRS7 and TAS 32		TFRS16	1 January 2020 (Restated) Baht
		31 December 2019 (As previously reported Baht	Reclassifications and adjustments Bah	Reclassifications and adjustments Baht	
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables, net	A	156,218,527	(122,932)	-	156,095,595
Derivative assets	B	-	626,067	-	626,067
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment, net	D	712,226,723	-	(17,803,783)	694,422,940
Right-of-use assets, net	C, D	-	-	23,116,214	23,116,214
Deferred tax assets, net	A, B	15,287,690	50,997	-	15,338,687
Total assets affected		883,732,940	554,132	5,312,431	889,599,503
Current liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	B	-	758,120	-	758,120
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	C, D	3,906,136	-	2,503,061	6,409,197
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities, net	C, D	10,690,017	-	2,809,370	13,499,387
Total liabilities affected		14,596,153	758,120	5,312,431	20,666,704
Equity					
Retained earnings (Deficit) - Unappropriated		(19,698,194)	(203,988)	-	(19,902,182)
Total equity affected		(19,698,194)	(203,988)	-	(19,902,182)

Statements of financial position	Notes	Separate financial statements			
		TFRS9, TFRS7 and TAS 32		TFRS 16	
		31 December 2019 (As previously reported Baht)	Reclassifications and adjustments Bah	Reclassifications and adjustments Baht	1 January 2020 (Restated) Baht
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables, net	A	156,187,523	(122,932)	-	156,064,591
Derivative assets	B	-	626,067	-	626,067
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment, net	D	712,220,835	-	(17,803,783)	694,417,052
Right-of-use assets, net	C, D	-	-	23,116,214	23,116,214
Deferred tax assets, net	A, B	15,287,690	50,997	-	15,338,687
Total assets affected		883,696,048	554,132	5,312,431	889,562,611
Current liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	B	-	758,120	-	758,120
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	C, D	3,906,136	-	2,503,061	6,409,197
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities, net	C, D	10,690,017	-	2,809,370	13,499,387
Total liabilities affected		14,596,153	758,120	5,312,431	20,666,704
Equity					
Retained earnings (Deficit) - Unappropriated		(18,655,319)	(203,988)	-	(18,859,307)
Total equity affected		(18,655,319)	(203,988)	-	(18,859,307)

Note:

- A) Adjustments on impairment of financial assets (Note 5.1 (a))
- B) Impacts from changes in classification and measurement of financial assets (Note 5.1 (b) and (c))
- C) Recognition of right of use assets and lease liabilities under TFRS 16 (Note 5.2)
- D) Reclassification of leased assets and finance lease liabilities (Note 5.2)

5.1 Financial instruments

The total impact on the Group's and the Company's unappropriated retained earnings (Deficit) as of 1 January 2020 are as follows:

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements Baht	Separate financial statements Baht
Unappropriated retained earnings (Deficit) as of 31 December 2019 - as previously reported		(19,698,194)	(18,655,319)
Increase in provision for trade and other receivables	A	(122,932)	(122,932)
Fair value adjustments on derivatives	B	(132,053)	(132,053)
Increase in deferred tax assets/liabilities related to the above adjustments		50,997	50,997
Total adjustments to opening unappropriated retained earnings (deficit) from adoption of TFRS 9		(203,988)	(203,988)
Unappropriated retained earnings (Deficit) as of 1 January 2020 after reflecting TFRS 9 adoption (before impact from TFRS 16)		(19,902,182)	(18,859,307)

On 1 January 2020 (the date of initial application), the management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets and financial liabilities, and has classified its financial instruments into the appropriate TFRS 9 categories below.

Consolidated financial statements			
	FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	243,351,249	243,351,249
Trade and other receivables, net	-	130,839,492	130,839,492
Derivative assets	626,067	-	626,067
Restricted deposits at banks	-	5,783,700	5,783,700
	626,067	379,974,441	380,600,508
Financial liabilities			
Short-term loans from financial institutions	-	213,570,223	213,570,223
Trade and other payables	-	190,465,389	190,465,389
Derivative liabilities	758,120	-	758,120
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	7,500,000	7,500,000
Lease liabilities, net	-	19,908,584	19,908,584
	758,120	431,444,196	432,202,316
Separate financial statements			
	FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	241,561,273	241,561,273
Trade and other receivables, net	-	130,838,992	130,838,992
Derivative assets	626,067	-	626,067
Restricted deposits at banks	-	783,700	783,700
	626,067	373,183,965	373,810,032
Financial liabilities			
Short-term loans from financial institutions	-	213,570,223	213,570,223
Trade and other payables	-	190,417,685	190,417,685
Derivative liabilities	758,120	-	758,120
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	7,500,000	7,500,000
Lease liabilities, net	-	19,908,584	19,908,584
	758,120	431,396,492	432,154,612

Details disclosure on adjustments and reclassifications above are summarised below.

(a) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company have following financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- cash and cash equivalents
- trade and other receivables
- restricted deposits at banks

The Group was required to revise its impairment methodology under TFRS 9. The impact of the change in impairment methodology on the Group's and the Company's retained earnings (deficit) at 1 January 2020 were Baht 122,932.

While cash and cash equivalents and restricted deposits at banks are subject to the new impairment requirement, the identified impact was immaterial.

Trade and other receivables

The Group applies the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade and other receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the historical payment profiles of sales, the corresponding historical credit losses experienced as well as forward-looking information that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

As of 1 January 2020, the Group and the Company recognised additional loss allowance of Baht 204,486 for trade receivables and recognised reduction loss allowance of Baht 81,554.

During the year 2020, the loss allowance of the Group and the Company increased by Baht 1,054,164.

The Group chose to apply the temporary measures to relieve the impact from COVID-19 announced by TFAC, for the reporting periods ended between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020 by excluding forward-looking information in assessing the expected credit loss under the simplified approach of trade and other receivables. As of 31 December 2020, the expected credit loss of Baht 2,816,645 for trade and other receivables were assessed based on historical credit loss together with the management's judgement in estimating the expected credit loss.

The loss allowance for trade and other receivables was determined as follows:

Consolidated financial statements						
	Not yet due Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	6 - 12 months Baht	More than 12 months Baht	Total Baht
As of 1 January 2020						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	52,465,064	94,851,925	835,493	860,203	691,362	149,704,047
- other receivables	890,122	1,601,045	-	369,509	738,138	3,598,814
Loss allowance	66,199	348,594	131,294	280	1,216,114	1,762,481
Consolidated financial statements						
	Not yet due Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	6 - 12 months Baht	More than 12 months Baht	Total Baht
As of 31 December 2020						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	183,653,752	2,349,335	237,896	28,330	2,076,497	188,345,810
- other receivables	1,356,675	946,601	-	-	-	2,303,276
Loss allowance	60,518	516,074	135,226	28,330	2,076,497	2,816,645
Separate financial statements						
	Not yet due Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	6 - 12 months Baht	More than 12 months Baht	Total Baht
As of 1 January 2020						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	52,464,564	94,851,925	835,493	860,203	691,362	149,703,547
- other receivables	905,822	1,601,045	-	369,509	738,138	3,614,514
Loss allowance	66,199	348,594	131,294	280	1,216,114	1,762,481
Separate financial statements						
	Not yet due Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	6 - 12 months Baht	More than 12 months Baht	Total Baht
As of 31 December 2020						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	182,957,026	2,349,335	237,896	28,330	2,076,497	187,649,084
- other receivables	1,356,675	946,601	-	-	-	2,303,276
Loss allowance	60,518	516,074	135,226	28,330	2,076,497	2,816,645

The reconciliations of loss allowance for trade and other receivables for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follow:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	Trade and other receivables	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
As of 1 January - calculated under TAS 101	1,639,549	158,770
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings (deficit)	122,932	-
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2020		
- calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	1,762,481	158,770
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	1,090,406	1,552,199
Receivable written off during the year as uncollectible	(36,242)	(71,420)
As of 31 December - calculated TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	2,816,645	1,639,549

(b) *Recognition of derivative at fair value through profit or loss*

As at 1 January 2020, the Group and the Company recognised derivative assets and liabilities at their fair values with a corresponding adjustment to opening retained earnings (deficit) of Baht 626,067 and Baht 758,120, respectively. During the year 2020, the fair value gains of Baht 2,341,390 and Baht 2,350,505 were recognised in the Group's and the Company's net unrealised gain on derivative, respectively.

(c) *Reclassification of financial instruments on adoption of TFRS 9*

On 1 January 2020, the date of initial application, the measurement categories and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities were as follows.

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Measurement categories		Carrying amounts		
	Previously reported (TAS 105 and other TAS)	New (TFRS 9)	Previously reported Baht	New Baht	Difference Baht
Current financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	243,351,249	243,351,249	-
Trade and other receivables, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	130,962,424	130,839,492	(122,932)
Derivative assets	Unrecognised	FVPL	-	626,067	626,067
Non-current financial assets					
Restricted deposits at banks	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	5,783,700	5,783,700	-
Current financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	213,570,223	213,570,223	-
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	190,465,389	190,465,389	-
Derivative liabilities	Unrecognised	FVPL	-	758,120	758,120
Current portion of long-term loans from financial institutions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,600,000	3,600,000	-
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,906,136	3,906,136	-
Non-current financial liabilities					
Long-term loans from financial institutions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,900,000	3,900,000	-
Lease liabilities, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	10,690,017	10,690,017	-

Separate financial statements					
Measurement categories		Carrying amounts			
	Previously reported (TAS 105 and other TAS)	New (TFRS 9)	Previously reported Baht	New Baht	Difference Baht
Current financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	241,561,273	241,561,273	-
Trade and other receivables, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	130,961,924	130,838,992	(122,932)
Derivative assets	Unrecognised	FVPL	-	626,067	626,067
Non-current financial assets					
Restricted deposits at banks	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	783,700	783,700	-
Current financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	213,570,223	213,570,223	-
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	190,417,685	190,417,685	-
Derivative liabilities	Unrecognised	FVPL	-	758,120	758,120
Current portion of long-term loans from financial institutions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,600,000	3,600,000	-
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,906,136	3,906,136	-
Non-current financial liabilities					
Long-term loans from financial institutions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,900,000	3,900,000	-
Lease liabilities, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	10,690,017	10,690,017	-

5.2 Leases

On the adoption of TFRS 16, the Group recognised lease liabilities in relation to lease contracts which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of TAS 17 - Leases of for leases of machinery, equipment and vehicles with lease terms more than 12 months. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments and discount using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2020. The weight average lessee's incremental borrowing rates applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2020 was 4%.

The associated right-of-use assets for property leases were measured on a retrospective basis as if the new rules had always been applied in which the incremental borrowing rate for the whole lease term is applied. Other right-of-use assets were recognised at the amount equal to the lease liabilities in which the incremental borrowing rate for the remaining lease terms from the initial application date is applied, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019. There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

For leases previously classified as finance leases the Group recognised the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application. The measurement principles of TFRS 16 are only applied after that date.

	Consolidated and separate financial statements Baht
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2019	6,948,500
(Less): Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application	(243,069)
Add: Finance lease liabilities recognised as at 31 December 2019	14,596,153
(Less): Short-term leases recognised on a straight-line basis as expense	(1,288,000)
(Less): Low-value leases recognised on a straight-line basis as expense	(105,000)
Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 January 2020	19,908,584
Current lease liabilities	6,409,197
Non-current lease liabilities	13,499,387
Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 January 2020	19,908,584

Practical expedients applied

In applying TFRS 16 for the first time, the Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2020 as short-term leases
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application

6 Accounting policies

6.1 Principles of consolidation accounting

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) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associate 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.

6.2 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 by transferred to retained earnings.

6.3 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

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

b) Transaction 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.

Any exchange component of gains and losses on a non-monetary item that recognised in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income is recognised following the recognition of a gain or loss on the non-monetary item.

6.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date.

In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities.

6.5 Trade accounts receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or service performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 - 60 days and therefore are all classified as current.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost.

The impairment of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 6.7 e)

6.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Allowance is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories, and presented as cost of sales.

Cost is determined by the weighted average method. Cost of raw materials comprise all purchase cost 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.

6.7 Financial assets

For the year ended 31 December 2020

a) Classification

From 1 January 2020, 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.

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 other 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 income.
- **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), except 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 profit or loss.
- **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/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

e) **Impairment**

From 1 January 2020, the Group applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables, see Note 5.1 (a) for details.

The Group chose to apply the temporary measures to relieve the impact from COVID-19 announced by TFAC for the reporting periods ended between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020 by excluding forward-looking information in assessing the expected credit loss under the simplified approach of trade and other receivables. The Group applied historical credit loss adjusted with the management's judgement in estimating the expected credit loss as disclosed in Note 12.

Impairment (and reversal of impairment) losses are recognised in profit or loss and include in administrative expenses.

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Investments other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture are classified into the short-term investments. The classification is dependent on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of the purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis.

Short-term investments are fixed deposits that have maturity between 3 to 12 months from the date of acquisition and carried at cost.

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

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised to profit or loss.

6.8 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Land improvement	5 - 10 years
Buildings and buildings improvement	5 - 30 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

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

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in other income or administrative expenses.

6.9 Intangible assets***Acquired computer software***

Acquired computer software is measured at cost. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives within 5 years.

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

6.10 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. 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.

6.11 Leases

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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.

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 small items of office equipment.

Leases - where the Group is the lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Initial direct costs are included in initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Rental income under operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

At the inception of finance lease, the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments is capitalised. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges to achieve a constant rate on the liabilities balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations is presented net of finance charges. Finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period.

Leases - where the Group is the lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Initial direct costs are included in initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Rental income under operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

6.12 Financial liabilities

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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.

b) Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost except derivative liabilities that the Group accounts for those financial liabilities at FVPL.

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.

For the year ended 31 December 2019**Borrowings**

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it will be drawn down. The fee is deferred until the drawn down occurs and included in effective interest calculation. However, if it is probable that facility will not be drawn down, that portion of the fee paid is recognised as a prepayment and amortised over the period of related facility.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

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.

6.13 Borrowing costs

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

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

6.14 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 subsidiary 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.

6.15 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, and profit-sharing and bonuses 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.

b) 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.

c) 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 annually 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 bonds 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. They are presented as a separate item in statements of changes in equity.

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

6.16 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.

6.17 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 in equity.

6.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue includes all revenues from ordinary business activities. All ancillary income in the course of the Group's ordinary activities are also presented as revenue.

Revenue are recorded net of returns, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group for the consolidated financial statements. They are recognised in accordance with the provision of goods or services, provided that collectibility of the consideration is probable when the customers obtain control of that goods.

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.

a) Revenue from sales of goods

The Group manufactures and sells in agricultural products including fresh and processed of fruits and vegetables in both domestic and export. The revenue is recognised when the customers obtain control of that goods in following cases:

1. In case that the specific packaging is used such as address and brands of buyers, the revenue is recognised when the products are completely packed.
2. In general cases the revenue is recognised when the buyers possess the products.

Payments to customers

Payments to customers or on behalf of customers to other parties, including credited or subsequent discounts, are recognised as a reduction in revenue unless the payment constitutes consideration of distinct goods or service from the customer.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer paid consideration or a receivable from the customer that is due before the Group fulfilled a contractual performance obligation.

b) *Other income and interest income*

Other income and interest income are recognised on an accrual basis unless collectibility is in doubt.

6.19 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributed to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, and when the annual dividends are approved by the shareholders.

6.20 Derivatives

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting is initially recognised at fair value. Change in the fair value are include in gains(losses).

Fair value of derivatives is classified as a current or non-current following its remaining maturity.

7 Financial risk management**7.1 Financial risk**

The Group exposes to a variety of financial risks; market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and fair value 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.

7.1.1 Market riska) *Foreign exchange risk*

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk arises mainly in US Dollar from sales transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Group seeks to reduce this risk by entering into forward exchange contracts when it considers appropriate. The Group uses forward contracts, transacted with the financial institutions, to hedge their exposure to foreign currency risk at least 70% of anticipated export sales in each major currency based on customer orders.

Exposure

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

	Consolidated financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2020			As at 31 December 2020		
	US Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	Japanese Yen Baht	US Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	Japanese Yen Baht
Cash and cash equivalents	4,150,828	-	-	217,282,067	3,168,192	-
Trade and other receivables - net	77,191,927	-	2,509,634	78,981,941	-	4,210,871
Foreign currency forwards (Notional amount)	54,380,148	-	-	303,507,929	-	-
Trade and other payables	2,943,960	529,214	22,157	2,793,330	318,640	42,075

	Separate financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2020			As at 31 December 2020		
	US Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	Japanese Yen Baht	US Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	Japanese Yen Baht
Cash and cash equivalents	4,149,107	-	-	217,280,346	3,168,192	-
Trade and other receivables, net	76,495,201	-	2,509,634	78,981,941	-	4,210,871
Foreign currency forwards (Notional amount)	53,379,918	-	-	303,507,929	-	-
Trade and other payables	2,943,960	529,214	22,157	2,793,330	318,640	42,075

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in Baht and US Dollar exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US Dollar.

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	Year 2020 Baht	Year 2019 Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 0.40% (2019: 3.83%)*	516,287	11,406,663
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 0.37% (2019: 0.16%)*	(462,371)	(442,233)
* Holding all other variables constant		
	Separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	Year 2020 Baht	Year 2019 Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 0.40% (2019: 3.83%)*	513,488	11,404,597
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 0.37% (2019: 0.16%)*	(459,861)	(442,231)
* Holding all other variables constant		

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk relates primarily to its deposits at financial institutions, short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings. Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate. The Group assesses that the interest rate risk is insignificant as the interests from financial assets and financial liabilities are not significantly different. However, the Group will use interest rate swap to management the risk when necessary.

Under the interest rate swaps, the Group agrees with the other parties to exchange, at specified interval, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts. Any differential to be paid or received on an interest rate swap agreement is recognised as a component of interest revenue or expense over the period of the agreement.

The Group and the Company does not apply hedge accounting.

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

As at 31 December 2020	Consolidated financial statements						
	Fixed interest rates		Fixed interest rates		Non Interest bearing Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht			
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	279,259,003	-	-	-	14,303,250	293,562,253	0.125 - 1.50
Restricted bank deposits	-	5,783,700	-	-	-	5,783,700	0.125 - 0.375
Financial liabilities							
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	300,000	3,600,000	-	3,900,000	MLR-1.75
Lease liabilities, net	6,271,219	11,125,865	-	-	-	17,397,084	4.00 - 6.87
As at 31 December 2019	Consolidated financial statements						
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rates		Non- Interest bearing Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht			
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	243,028,225	-	-	-	323,024	243,351,249	0.05 - 1.75
Restricted bank deposits	-	5,783,700	-	-	-	5,783,700	0.125 - 0.375
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans from financial institutions	213,570,223	-	-	-	-	213,570,223	MMR and MMR+0.25
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	3,600,000	3,900,000	-	7,500,000	MLR-1.75
Lease liabilities, net	3,906,136	10,690,017	-	-	-	14,596,153	4.00 - 6.87
As at 31 December 2020	Separate financial statements						
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rates		Non- Interest bearing Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht			
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	276,914,674	-	-	-	14,219,841	291,134,515	0.125 - 1.50
Restricted bank deposits	-	783,700	-	-	-	783,700	0.375
Financial liabilities							
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	300,000	3,600,000	-	3,900,000	MLR-1.75
Lease liabilities, net	6,271,219	11,125,865	-	-	-	17,397,084	4.00 - 6.87
As at 31 December 2019	Separate financial statements						
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rates		Non- Interest bearing Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht			
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	241,322,952	-	-	-	238,321	241,561,273	0.05 - 1.75
Restricted bank deposits	-	783,700	-	-	-	783,700	0.125
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans from financial institutions	213,570,223	-	-	-	-	213,570,223	MMR and MMR+0.25
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	3,600,000	3,900,000	-	7,500,000	MLR-1.75
Lease liabilities, net	3,906,136	10,690,017	-	-	-	14,596,153	4.00 - 6.87

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher or lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents, and interest expenses from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	Year 2020 Baht	Year 2019 Baht
Interest rate - increase 0.50% (2019: 0.25%) *	(11,338)	(36,670)
Interest rate - decrease 0.53% (2019: 0.78%)*	11,905	3,850
* Holding all other variables constant		

7.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and 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 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 tips assessments 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.

b) Security

For some trade receivables the Group may obtain security in the form of guarantees or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company's financial asset that are subject to the expected credit loss model is trade and other receivables.

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

Trade and other receivables

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

To measure the expected credit losses, trade and other receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The Group and the Company write-off trade and other receivables when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments or cannot be contacted for a period greater than 180 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade and other receivables are presented as impairment losses within administrative expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Details of expected credit losses of trade and other receivables are presented in Note 5.1 (a).

Previous accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables for comparative period

In the year 2019, the Group recognised impairment of trade and other receivables based on the incurred loss model such as not yet due or past due for a period less than 180 days, which was not taken into account future losses. Therefore, loss allowance and allowance for doubtful accounts are not comparable.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents, restricted deposits at banks and other current assets.

The Group has no loss allowances for other financial assets measured at amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

7.1.3 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 deposits at call of Baht 293 million (2019: Baht 243 million) 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.

Management monitors i) rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below); and ii) cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios and maintaining financing plans.

a) *Financing arrangement*

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Floating rate				
Expiring within one year				
- Bank overdraft	64,000,000	64,000,000	62,000,000	62,000,000
- Short-term loans from financial institutions				
- promissory notes	200,000,000	41,000,000	200,000,000	41,000,000
- Short-term loans from financial institutions				
- packing credit and trust receipt	1,000,948,314	897,710,777	991,950,500	887,710,777
Expiring beyond one year				
- Long-term loans from financial institutions	159,825,000	159,825,000	159,825,000	159,825,000
	<u>1,424,773,314</u>	<u>1,162,535,777</u>	<u>1,413,775,500</u>	<u>1,150,535,777</u>

b) Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Total net book amount of liabilities Baht
As at 31 December 2020				
Trade and other payables	182,343,065	5,669,392	188,012,457	188,012,457
Long-term loans from financial institutions	3,600,000	300,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
Lease liabilities, net	5,768,501	14,430,868	20,199,369	17,397,084
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	191,711,566	20,400,260	212,111,826	209,309,541
Derivative				
Foreign currency forward contracts	9,115	-	9,115	9,115
Total derivatives liabilities	9,115	-	9,115	9,115
Total	191,720,681	20,400,260	212,120,941	209,318,656
Separate financial statements				
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Total net book amount of liabilities Baht
As at 31 December 2020				
Trade and other payables	181,110,673	5,658,683	186,769,356	186,769,356
Long-term loans from financial institutions	3,600,000	300,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
Lease liabilities, net	5,768,501	14,430,868	20,199,369	17,397,084
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	190,479,174	20,389,551	210,868,725	208,066,440

7.2 Capital management

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.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital based on gearing ratio which is determined by dividing total debt with equity.

During the year 2020, the Group's strategy, which remains unchanged, was to maintain a gearing ratio does not exceed 2 times. The gearing ratios at 31 December are as follows:

	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Total debt	270,990,380	492,483,650
Equity (including non-controlling interests)	1,022,030,712	850,822,507
Debt to equity ratio	0.27 time	0.58 time

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Group is not required to comply with the financial covenants for the year 2020 and 2019.

8 Fair value

Fair values are categorised into hierarchy based on inputs used as follows:

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments is based on the current bid price / closing price by reference to the Stock Exchange of Thailand / the Thai Bond Dealing Centre.
 Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments is determined using significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates.
 Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments is not based on observable market data.

The fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities are in accordance with accounting policies which disclosed in Note 6.7 and Note 6.12.

Since the majority of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are short-term in nature or carrying interest at rates close to the market interest rates, their fair value are not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

The following table shows fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category, excluding those with the carrying amount approximates fair value.

Consolidated financial statements			
Level	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
31 December 2020			
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value (FV)</i>			
Derivative assets- Foreign currency forward contracts	2	2,218,452	2,218,452
		2,218,452	2,218,452
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</i>			
Derivative liabilities - Foreign currency forward contracts	2	9,115	9,115
		9,115	9,115
1 January 2020			
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value (FV)</i>			
Derivative assets- Foreign currency forward contracts	2	626,067	626,067
		626,067	626,067
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</i>			
Derivative liabilities - Foreign currency forward contracts	2	758,120	758,120
		758,120	758,120

		Separate financial statements		
	Level	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
31 December 2020				
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value (FV)</i>				
Derivative assets- Foreign currency forward contracts	2	2,218,452	2,218,452	2,218,452
		2,218,452	2,218,452	2,218,452
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</i>				
Derivative liabilities - Foreign currency forward contracts	2	-	-	-
		-	-	-
1 January 2020				
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value (FV)</i>				
Derivative assets- Foreign currency forward contracts	2	626,067	626,067	626,067
		626,067	626,067	626,067
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</i>				
Derivative liabilities - Foreign currency forward contracts	2	758,120	758,120	758,120
		758,120	758,120	758,120

Details of key assumptions used

The fair value of derivative assets and liabilities are determined using the foreign exchange rate from the financial institution which categorized into hierarchy level 2.

Transfer between fair value hierarchy

During the year, the Group has no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels.

The Group's valuation processes

Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Audit Committee (AC) and a valuation team discuss valuation processes and results at least every quarter.

9 Critical accounting 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.

a) Fair value of certain financial assets and derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Details of key assumptions used are included in Note 8.

b) 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.

c) Reduction of inventory cost to net realisable value

In determining a reduction of inventory cost to net realisable value, the management makes judgement and estimates the net realisable value of inventory based on the amount of the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of selling price or cost directly relating to events occurring at the year ended.

d) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

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

e) Deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probably that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. The Group has determined the future taxable profits by referencing to the latest available financial forecasts. The recognition, therefore, involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the Group in which the deferred tax assets have been recognised.

f) Defined retirement benefit obligations

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 25.

g) 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). The Group also considers the underlying asset condition and/or 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.

h) 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.

10 Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance. The highest operational decision-making authority is the Board of Directors which measure its performance from segment profit.

For the purpose of operational management the Group separated the business into 2 operating segments as follows:

- Sales of goods in domestic segment.
- Export of goods to overseas segment.

Significant information relating to revenue and profit of the reportable segments are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Domestic sales segment		Export sales segment		Total	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Revenue from sales	440,933,410	319,878,410	2,169,656,112	1,599,859,337	2,610,589,522	1,919,737,747
Cost of sales	(308,370,822)	(184,664,427)	(1,880,082,168)	(1,590,143,264)	(2,188,452,990)	(1,774,807,691)
Segment profit	132,562,588	135,213,983	289,573,944	9,716,073	422,136,532	144,930,056
Other income					7,178,469	5,738,718
Gains on exchange rate, net					9,971,709	14,219,476
Gains on derivatives, net					2,341,390	-
Unallocated costs						
- Selling and administrative expenses and finance costs					(229,776,879)	(216,452,093)
Profit (loss) before income tax					211,851,221	(51,563,843)
Income tax					(18,939,028)	9,684,432
Net profit (loss) for the year					192,912,193	(41,879,411)
Timing of revenue recognition						
At a point in time	440,933,410	319,878,410	2,169,656,112	1,599,859,337	2,610,589,522	1,919,737,747

Major customers

The Group has no revenue transactions with a single external customer that amounts to 10% or more of the Group revenue. Therefore, the Group does not present the information about major customers.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Cash on hand	34,875	36,169	33,169	33,169
Cash at banks - current accounts	14,268,375	286,855	14,186,672	205,152
- savings accounts	279,125,634	128,213,596	276,781,305	126,508,323
- fixed accounts	133,369	114,814,629	133,369	114,814,629
	293,562,253	243,351,249	291,134,515	241,561,273

As at 31 December 2020, cash at banks - savings accounts carry interest at the rates of 0.01% to 0.125% per annum (2019 : at the rates of 0.01% to 0.375% per annum) and cash at banks - fixed accounts carry interest at the rate of 0.20% to 1.50% per annum (2019 : 1.50% to 1.75% per annum).

12 Trade and other receivables, net

12.1 Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Trade receivables - third parties	188,345,810	149,704,047	187,649,084	149,703,547
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(2,800,804)	(1,553,309)	(2,800,804)	(1,553,309)
Total trade receivables, net	185,545,006	148,150,738	184,848,280	148,150,238
Others receivables - third parties	2,303,276	3,598,814	2,303,276	3,598,814
- subsidiary (Note 34.3)	-	-	-	15,700
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(15,841)	(86,240)	(15,841)	(86,240)
Total other receivables, net	2,287,435	3,512,574	2,287,435	3,528,274
Prepaid expenses	5,143,121	3,930,906	5,106,537	3,884,702
Advance payment	223,897	293,245	218,397	293,245
Others	1,249,825	331,064	1,184,464	331,064
	194,449,284	156,218,527	193,645,113	156,187,523

12.2 Impairments of trade and other receivables

Information about the impairment of trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 5.1 (a).

13 Financial assets and financial liabilities

As at 31 December 2020, classification of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		
	FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	293,562,253	293,562,253
Trade and other receivable, net	-	137,595,692	137,595,692
Derivative assets	2,218,452	-	2,218,452
Restricted deposits at banks	-	5,783,700	5,783,700
	2,218,452	436,941,645	439,160,097
	Consolidated financial statements		
	FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	188,012,457	188,012,457
Derivative liabilities	9,115	-	9,115
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	3,900,000	3,900,000
Lease liabilities, net	-	17,397,084	17,397,084
	9,115	209,309,541	209,318,656

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents
Trade and other receivable, net
Derivative assets
Restricted deposits at banks

Separate financial statements		
FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
-	291,134,515	291,134,515
-	136,834,028	136,834,028
2,218,452	-	2,218,452
-	783,700	783,700
2,218,452	428,752,243	430,970,695

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables
Long-term loans from financial institutions
Lease liabilities, net

Separate financial statements		
FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
-	186,769,356	186,769,356
-	3,900,000	3,900,000
-	17,397,084	17,397,084
-	208,066,440	208,066,440

a) Details of financial assets classified under TFRS 9 (2019: classified under TAS 105)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2020			As at 31 December 2019		
	FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht	FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	293,562,253	293,562,253	-	243,351,249	243,351,249
Trade and other receivables	-	137,595,692	137,595,692	-	130,839,492	130,839,492
<u>Less:</u> Loss allowances						
(2019: loss allowance under TAS 101)	-	(2,816,645)	(2,816,645)	-	(1,639,549)	(1,639,549)
Derivatives assets	2,218,452	-	2,218,452	-	-	-
Non-current assets						
Restricted deposits at banks	-	5,783,700	5,783,700	-	5,783,700	5,783,700

	Separate financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2020			As at 31 December 2019		
	FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht	FVPL Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	291,134,515	291,134,515	-	241,561,273	241,561,273
Trade and other receivables	-	136,834,028	136,834,028	-	136,838,992	136,838,992
<u>Less:</u> Loss allowances						
(2019: loss allowance under TAS 101)	-	(2,816,645)	(2,816,645)	-	(1,639,549)	(1,639,549)
Derivatives assets	2,218,452	-	2,218,452	-	-	-
Non-current assets						
Restricted deposits at banks	-	783,700	783,700	-	783,700	783,700

b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Consolidated financial statements	
	For the year ended 31 December 2020	For the year ended 31 December 2019
	Profit or loss Baht	Profit or loss Baht
Fair value gains on derivative assets		
- Foreign currency forward contracts at FVPL (2019: nil.)	1,592,385	-
Fair value gains on derivative liabilities		
- Foreign currency forward contracts at FVPL (2019: nil.)	749,005	-
	Separated financial statements	
	For the year ended 31 December 2020	For the year ended 31 December 2019
	Profit or loss Baht	Profit or loss Baht
Fair value gains on derivative assets		
- Foreign currency forward contracts at FVPL (2019: nil.)	1,592,385	-
Fair value gains on derivative liabilities		
- Foreign currency forward contracts at FVPL (2019: nil.)	758,120	-

c) Expected credit losses for the year

Information about impairment of financial assets at amortised cost and the Group's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in Note 5.1(a).

14 Inventories, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Raw materials	2,698,982	1,761,149	2,698,982	1,761,149
Finished goods	57,583,537	161,405,566	57,583,537	161,397,801
Containers and packing materials	34,461,029	29,521,110	34,461,029	29,506,110
Supplies	9,199,649	8,020,933	9,199,649	8,020,933
	103,943,197	200,708,758	103,943,197	200,685,993
<u>Less</u> Allowance for decrease in value of inventories	(267,515)	(3,198,409)	(267,515)	(3,198,409)
	103,675,682	197,510,349	103,675,682	197,487,584

During the year 2020 and 2019, amounts recognised as cost of sales in profit or losses are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Cost of sales	2,188,185,475	1,771,609,282	2,177,902,610	1,759,121,643
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	267,515	3,198,409	267,515	3,198,409
	2,188,452,990	1,774,807,691	2,178,170,125	1,762,320,052

15 Other current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Value added tax refundable	3,013,325	5,974,709	2,949,330	5,801,293
Undue input value added tax	1,728,175	1,304,286	1,727,814	1,304,227
Withholding tax deducted at source	52,773	79,077	52,773	48,011
Others	170,452	80,326	170,452	80,326
	4,964,725	7,438,398	4,900,369	7,233,857

16 Restricted deposits at banks

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Cash at banks - savings accounts	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
- fixed accounts	783,700	783,700	783,700	783,700
	5,783,700	5,783,700	787,700	783,700

As at 31 December 2020, restricted deposits at a banks comprise of cash at banks - savings accounts which bear interest rate at 0.125% per annum (2019 : at the rate of 0.375% per annum) and cash at banks - fixed deposits accounts bear interest rate at 0.375% per annum (2019 : at the rate of 1.05% per annum). The Group has been used as collateral against bank guarantee for electricity usage (Note 35.2) and bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions of subsidiary.

17 Investments in subsidiary

As at 31 December 2020, the subsidiary included in consolidated financial statements is as follows. The subsidiary have only ordinary shares in which the Group directly holds those shares. The proportion of ownership interests held by the Group is equal to voting rights in subsidiary held by the Group.

Entity name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Separate financial statements					
			Paid-up share capital		Ownership interest held by company		Investment in cost method	
			2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 %	2019 %	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
SunSweet International Co., Ltd.	Trading in Agricultural products	Thailand	5,000,000	5,000,000	100	100	7,369,971	7,369,971

Sunsweet Public Company Limited
Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Adjustments from change in accounting policy (Note 5)

Cost	-	-	(15,950,105)	(500,000)	(4,632,126)	-	(21,082,231)
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	-	792,312	250,271	2,235,865	-	3,278,448
Net book amount	-	-	(15,157,793)	(249,729)	(2,396,261)	-	(17,803,783)

As at 1 January 2020

Cost	98,706,503	15,984,599	161,861,910	778,866,049	13,755,555	17,339,163	51,479,456	1,137,993,235
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(8,022,490)	(60,087,568)	(345,024,826)	(8,976,012)	(17,129,415)	-	(439,240,311)
Less Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(4,305,655)	(24,329)	-	-	(4,329,984)
Net book amount	98,706,503	7,962,109	101,774,342	429,535,568	4,755,214	209,748	51,479,456	694,422,940

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Opening net book amount	98,706,503	7,962,109	101,774,342	429,535,568	4,755,214	209,748	51,479,456	694,422,940
Additions	-	-	293,800	6,262,072	1,642,114	-	24,276,580	32,474,566
Transfer in (out)	-	37,757	31,000	25,358,239	-	-	(25,426,996)	-
Disposals, net	-	-	-	(1,305,774)	(6,706)	(2)	-	(1,312,482)
Transfer assets to expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,935)	(100,935)
Transfer from right-of-use assets, net	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Depreciation charge	-	(1,222,203)	(7,917,873)	(54,657,408)	(1,513,667)	(209,742)	-	(65,520,893)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	(2,871,373)	-	-	-	(2,871,373)
Closing net book amount	98,706,503	6,777,663	94,181,269	402,321,325	4,876,955	4	50,228,105	657,091,824

As at 31 December 2020

Cost	98,706,503	16,022,356	162,186,710	802,713,420	14,973,844	12,859,164	50,228,105	1,157,690,102
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(9,244,693)	(68,005,441)	(393,215,066)	(10,072,561)	(12,859,160)	-	(493,396,921)
Less Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(7,177,029)	(24,328)	-	-	(7,201,357)
Net book amount	98,706,503	6,777,663	94,181,269	402,321,325	4,876,955	4	50,228,105	657,091,824

	Separate financial statements						
		Land improvement	Buildings and buildings improvement	Machinery and equipment	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Construction in progress
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
As at 1 January 2019							
Cost	98,706,503	11,599,138	144,310,267	660,995,103	12,536,121	17,168,603	132,592,252
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(7,224,372)	(52,937,747)	(293,396,308)	(7,886,250)	(14,937,816)	-
Less Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(4,227,356)	(24,328)	-	-
Net book amount	98,706,503	4,374,766	91,372,520	363,371,439	4,625,543	2,230,787	132,592,252
For the year ended 31 December 2019							
Opening net book amount	98,706,503	4,374,766	91,372,520	363,371,439	4,625,543	2,230,787	132,592,252
Additions	-	8,000	2,591,539	5,125,640	1,072,027	1,283,178	67,737,856
Transfer in (out)	-	4,556,636	14,960,104	128,671,607	662,305	-	(148,850,652)
Disposals, net	-	-	-	(1)	(3)	-	-
Write-off, net	-	(60,701)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	(916,592)	(7,149,821)	(52,397,025)	(1,354,929)	(913,843)	-
Reversal of (impairment) charge	-	-	-	(78,300)	-	-	-
Closing net book amount	98,706,503	7,962,109	101,774,342	444,693,360	5,004,943	2,600,122	51,479,456
As at 31 December 2019							
Cost	98,706,503	15,984,599	161,861,910	794,785,450	14,255,555	18,451,781	51,479,456
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(8,022,490)	(60,087,568)	(345,786,434)	(9,226,284)	(15,851,659)	-
Less Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(4,305,656)	(24,328)	-	-
Net book amount	98,706,503	7,962,109	101,774,342	444,693,360	5,004,943	2,600,122	51,479,456

Sunsweet Public Company Limited
Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Separate financial statements												
	Land improvement		Buildings and buildings improvement		Machinery and equipment		Furniture, fixtures and office equipment		Vehicles		Construction in progress		Total Baht
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht		
Adjustments from change in accounting policy (Note 5)													
Cost	-	-	-	-	(15,950,105)	(500,000)	(4,632,126)	-	(21,082,231)				
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	792,312	250,271	2,235,865	-	3,278,448				
Net book amount	-	-	-	-	(15,157,793)	(249,729)	(2,396,261)	-	(17,803,783)				
As at 1 January 2020													
Cost	98,706,503	15,984,599	161,861,910	778,835,345	13,755,555	13,819,654	51,479,456	1,134,443,022					
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(8,022,490)	(60,087,568)	(344,994,123)	(8,976,012)	(13,615,793)	-	(435,695,986)					
Less Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(4,305,656)	(24,328)	-	-	(4,329,984)					
Net book amount	98,706,503	7,962,109	101,774,342	429,535,566	4,755,215	203,861	51,479,456	694,417,052					
For the year ended 31 December 2020													
Opening net book amount	98,706,503	7,962,109	101,774,342	429,535,566	4,755,215	203,861	51,479,456	694,417,052					
Additions	-	-	293,800	6,262,072	1,642,114	-	24,276,580	32,474,566					
Transfer in (out)	-	37,757	31,000	25,358,239	-	-	(25,426,996)	-					
Disposals, net	-	-	-	(1,305,774)	(6,706)	(2)	-	(1,312,482)					
Transfer assets to expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,935)	(100,935)					
Transfer from right-of-use assets, net	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1					
Depreciation charge	-	(1,222,203)	(7,917,873)	(54,657,408)	(1,513,667)	(203,857)	-	(65,515,008)					
Impairment charge	-	-	-	(2,871,373)	-	-	-	(2,871,373)					
Closing net book amount	98,706,503	6,777,663	94,181,269	402,321,323	4,876,956	2	50,228,105	657,091,821					
As at 31 December 2020													
Cost	98,706,503	16,022,356	162,186,710	802,682,715	14,973,845	9,339,655	50,228,105	1,154,139,889					
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(9,244,693)	(68,005,441)	(393,184,363)	(10,072,561)	(9,339,653)	-	(489,846,711)					
Less Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(7,177,029)	(24,328)	-	-	(7,201,357)					
Net book amount	98,706,503	6,777,663	94,181,269	402,321,323	4,876,956	2	50,228,105	657,091,821					

During the year 2020, the management decide to recognised the impairment of certain part of machinery and equipment and office equipment, which obsolete and no longer usable of Baht 3.18 million. The recoverable amount was determined at the individual assets and the net selling price was determined with reference to market prices for equivalent assets.

As at 31 December 2020, a certain part of machinery and equipment Baht 353.56 million (2019 : a certain part of machinery and equipment at the cost of Baht 356.73 million) has been pledged as collateral against borrowings from financial institutions (Note 20).

From 2020, the Group are presented right-of-use assets as a separate line item in the financial position as a results of changes in accounting policy in Note 19.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, additions include Baht 16.20 million of assets leased under finance leases (where the Group is the lessee) and there was no assets sold under finance leases.

The Group is a lessee under a finance lease comprise of machinery, equipment and vehicles as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Cost of assets under a finance lease	-	21,082,231
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,278,449)
Net book amount	-	17,803,782

19 Right-of-use assets, net

The movements of right-of-use assets for the year 2020 is as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	Machinery and equipment Baht	Office equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2020 (Note 5)	20,470,224	249,729	2,396,261	23,116,214
Additions	474,191	440,320	4,495,046	5,409,557
Depreciation	(3,839,577)	(199,742)	(966,248)	(5,005,567)
Transfer to fixed assets	(1)	-	-	(1)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	17,104,837	490,307	5,925,059	23,520,203

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

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,242,000	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	90,000	-

20 Intangible assets, net

	Consolidated and separate financial statements		
	Computer software Baht	Computer software under installation Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2019			
Cost	8,108,163	-	8,108,163
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(2,853,986)	-	(2,853,986)
Net book amount	5,254,177	-	5,254,177
For the year ended 31 December 2019			
Opening net book amount	5,254,177	-	5,254,177
Additions	137,785	1,857,487	1,995,272
Transfer in (out)	1,834,987	(1,834,987)	-
Amortisation charge	(1,759,928)	-	(1,759,928)
Closing net book amount	5,467,021	22,500	5,489,521
As at 31 December 2019			
Cost	10,080,935	22,500	10,103,435
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(4,613,914)	-	(4,613,914)
Net book amount	5,467,021	22,500	5,489,521
For the year ended 31 December 2020			
Opening net book amount	5,467,021	22,500	5,489,521
Additions	4,800	12,000	16,800
Transfer assets to expense	-	(22,500)	(22,500)
Write-off, net	(3)	-	(3)
Amortisation charge	(1,899,939)	-	(1,899,939)
Closing net book amount	3,571,879	12,000	3,583,879
As at 31 December 2020			
Cost	10,028,745	12,000	10,040,745
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(6,456,866)	-	(6,456,866)
Net book amount	3,571,879	12,000	3,583,879

21 Deferred income taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	720,972	8,960,544	719,149	8,960,544
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered more than 12 months	4,598,745	6,765,038	4,598,745	6,765,038
Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(1,148,627)	(437,892)	(1,148,627)	(437,892)
Deferred tax assets, net	4,171,090	15,287,690	4,169,267	15,287,690

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

	Consolidated financial statements										
	Impairment on expected credit losses	Employee benefit obligations	Amortisation expenses of trademark	Allowance for impairment of assets		Allowance in value of inventories		Derivative liabilities	Tax losses carry forward	Others	Total
				Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht				
Deferred tax assets											
At 1 January 2019	31,754	4,986,013	243,945	850,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,112,049
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	296,156	1,811,500	(243,945)	(357,252)	639,682	-	-	7,992,950	-	-	10,139,091
Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	-	(525,558)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(525,558)
At 31 December 2019	327,910	6,271,955	-	493,085	639,682	-	-	7,992,950	-	-	15,725,582
Adjustments from adoption of new financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policies	24,586	-	-	-	-	-	151,624	-	-	-	176,210
At 1 January 2020	352,496	6,271,955	-	493,085	639,682	151,624	-	7,992,950	-	-	15,901,792
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	210,833	(2,554,322)	-	388,028	(586,179)	(149,801)	-	(7,992,950)	102,316	-	(10,582,075)
At 31 December 2020	563,329	3,717,633	-	881,113	53,503	1,823	-	-	-	-	5,319,717

Sunsweet Public Company Limited
Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Separate financial statements									
	Impairment on expected credit losses	Employee benefit obligations	Amortisation expenses of trademark	Allowance for impairment of assets	Allowance for decrease in value of inventories	Derivative liabilities	Tax losses carry forward	Others	Total	
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets										
At 1 January 2019	31,754	4,984,615	243,945	850,337	-	-	-	-	-	6,110,651
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	296,156	1,812,898	(243,945)	(357,252)	639,682	-	7,992,950	-	-	10,140,489
Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	-	(525,558)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(525,558)
At 31 December 2019	327,910	6,271,955	-	493,085	639,682	-	7,992,950	-	-	15,725,582
Adjustments from adoption of new financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policies	24,586	-	-	-	-	151,624	-	-	-	176,210
At 1 January 2020	352,496	6,271,955	-	493,085	639,682	151,624	7,992,950	-	-	15,901,792
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	210,833	(2,554,322)	-	388,028	(586,179)	(151,624)	(7,992,950)	102,316	(10,583,898)	
At 31 December 2020	563,329	3,717,633	-	881,113	53,503	-	-	102,316	5,317,894	

	Consolidated and separate financial statements		
	Right-of-use assets Baht	Derivative assets Baht	Total Baht
Deferred tax liabilities			
At 1 January 2019	(935,262)	-	(935,262)
Credited to profit or loss	497,370	-	497,370
At 31 December 2019	(437,892)	-	(437,892)
Adjustments from adoption of new financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policies	-	(125,213)	(125,213)
At 1 January 2020	(437,892)	(125,213)	(563,105)
Charged to profit or loss	(267,045)	(318,477)	(585,522)
At 31 December 2020	(704,937)	(443,690)	(1,148,627)

22 Borrowings

22.1 Short-term loans from financial institutions

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Short-term loans - promissory notes	-	159,000,000
- trust receipt	-	44,930,223
- packing credit	-	9,640,000
	-	213,570,223

Short-term loans from financial institutions are secured by restricted deposit at a bank (Note 16) and certain part of machinery and equipment (Note 18).

Movement of short-term loans from financial institution is as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	213,570,223	93,907,000
Additions during the year	268,310,415	722,191,398
Repayments during the year	(481,880,638)	(602,528,175)
Closing balance	-	213,570,223

Details of short-term loans from financial institutions as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

No.	Credit limit Baht	Significant condition of loans agreement		Consolidated and separate financial statement	
		Interest rate (% per annum)	Secured by	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
1	200,000,000	MMR+0.25	Certain part of machinery and equipment	-	159,000,000
2	105,000,000	MMR	None	-	46,676,551
3	50,000,000	MMR	None	-	7,893,672
				-	213,570,223

The fair value of and short-term loan are equal to their carrying amounts because the maturity is within one year. The impact of discounting is not material.

22.2 Long-term loans from financial institutions

Outstanding balances of long-term loans from financial institutions as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current portion of long-term loans from financial institutions	3,600,000	3,600,000
Non-current portion of long-term loans from financial institutions	300,000	3,900,000
	3,900,000	7,500,000

The movement of long-term loans from financial institutions are as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	7,500,000	-
Additions during the year	-	9,000,000
Repayments during the year	(3,600,000)	(1,500,000)
Closing balance	3,900,000	7,500,000

Details of long-term loans as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

No.	Credit limit Baht	Objective	Interest rate (%)	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Secured by	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
							2020 Baht	2019 Baht
1	150,000,000	Investing in machinery	First 12 months MLR-2 Afterwards MLR-1.75	108 periods (monthly) minimum repayment at Baht 0.30 million	Monthly	Certain part of machinery and equipment	3,900,000	7,500,000

Fair value

The carrying amounts and fair values of long-term loans are as follows. The fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate based upon the borrowing rate of MLR minus fixed rate (2019 : MLR minus fixed rate) and are within the level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Long-term loans from financial institutions	3,900,000	7,500,000	3,900,596	7,498,969

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

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 per annum	2019 per annum
Effective interest rate		
- Long-term loans from financial institutions	4.00%	4.16%

22.3 Lease liabilities

Details of maturity of finance lease liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Minimum finance lease liabilities payments		
Not later than 1 year	-	4,658,305
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	11,623,973
<u>Less</u> Future finance charges on finance lease	-	(1,686,125)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	-	14,596,153
Present value of finance lease liabilities:		
Not later than 1 year	-	3,906,136
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	10,690,017
	-	14,596,153

23 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Trade payables - third parties	182,439,880	185,615,334	181,804,551	185,583,330
Other payables - third parties	590,619	748,156	590,619	748,156
Accrued planting promotion expense	6,207,643	7,965,135	6,207,643	7,965,135
Accrued wages	4,432,381	4,564,887	4,432,381	4,564,887
Accrued expenses	10,699,652	8,004,057	10,481,386	7,798,322
Others	1,812,122	1,204,350	1,204,350	1,204,350
	206,182,297	208,101,919	204,720,930	207,864,180

24 Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities are advance received from customers which the Group has recognised the following liabilities related to contracts with customers:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Contract liabilities		
- Current	14,839,760	16,290,296

Revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the period		
- Advance received from customers	16,290,296	8,732,085

25 Employee benefit obligations

The movement of employee benefit obligations during the year is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
As at 1 January	31,359,773	24,930,065	31,359,773	24,923,073
Current service cost	3,595,981	2,568,146	3,595,981	2,562,358
Interest cost	448,444	405,900	448,444	405,690
Past service cost	-	6,083,451	-	6,080,721
Remeasurement				
- Gain from change in actuarial assumptions (Note 28)	-	(2,627,789)	-	(2,627,789)
Increase in obligation of transferred staffs from subsidiary	-	-	-	15,720
Benefit payment	(16,816,033)	-	(16,186,033)	-
As at 31 December	18,588,165	31,359,773	18,588,165	31,359,773

The significant actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Consolidate and separate financial statements	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Discount rate	1.43%	1.43%
Expected future salary increase	3.5%	3.5%
Staff turnover rate		
- Age less than 31	23%	23%
- Age between 31 to 40	12%	12%
- Age between 41 to 50	7%	7%
- Age above 50	0%	0%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

Sensitivity analysis for each significant assumptions used were as follows:

	Change in assumption	Consolidated and separate financial statements Impact on defined benefit obligation			
		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount rate	1%	Decreased by 5.77%	Decreased by 5.34%	Increased by 6.84%	Increased by 6.32%
Salary growth rate	1%	Increased by 7.65%	Increased by 6.12%	Decreased by 6.62%	Decreased by 5.29%
Staff turnover rate	1%	Decreased by 6.08%	Decreased by 5.62%	Increased by 2.53%	Increased by 2.32%
Life expectancy	1 year	Increased by 0.34%	Increased by 0.31%	Decreased by 0.33%	Decreased by 0.31%

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 has been applied as when calculating the retirement benefits recognised within the statement of financial position.

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, the Group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

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 plan's bond holdings.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for the Group is 8.67 years.

The Group use the cash flows from operating activities to pay the retirement benefits.

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement is as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Retirement benefits		
- Less than 1 year	1,856,790	2,295,685
- Between 1 to 5 years	18,387,950	20,244,740
- More than 5 years	141,976,088	141,976,088
	162,220,828	164,516,513

26 Dividends per share

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2019 held on 22 April 2019, the Shareholders approved the dividend payment for the year 2018 for 430 million ordinary shares at Baht 0.10 per share, totaling to Baht 43 million. However, the Company has paid the interim dividend at Baht 0.05 totaling to Baht 21.50 million on 6 December 2018 and the remaining amount of Baht 21.50 million was paid on 17 May 2019.

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No. 4/2563 on 7 August 2020, the Board approved a payment of interim dividend from the six-month period ended 30 June 2020 operational results at Baht 0.05 per share totaling Baht 21.50 million. The dividend was paid to shareholders on 3 September 2020.

27 Legal reserve

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
As at 1 January	11,400,000	11,400,000
Appropriation during the year	10,000,000	-
As at 31 December	21,400,000	11,400,000

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. The legal reserve is non-distributable.

28 Component of other comprehensive income (expense)

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Other comprehensive income (expense):		
Remeasurements of employee benefit obligations (Note 25)	-	2,627,789
Total other comprehensive income (expense)	-	2,627,789
<u>Less</u> Income tax relating to comprehensive income	-	(525,558)
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of tax	-	2,102,231

29 Other income

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Interest income	459,974	945,762	445,380	949,032
Revenue from selling scrap	897,761	1,049,886	897,761	1,049,886
Rental income	691,680	628,800	691,680	628,800
Income from sales of staff uniforms	447,012	388,100	447,012	388,100
Compensation from damaged goods	350,724	352,982	350,724	352,982
Others	4,376,318	2,373,188	5,091,380	2,422,280
	7,178,469	5,738,718	7,878,937	5,791,080

30 Finance costs

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Interest expense				
- loans from financial institutions	800,894	4,721,065	800,894	4,719,489
- finance lease liabilities	971,663	1,023,993	971,663	1,023,993
	1,772,557	5,745,058	1,772,557	5,743,482

31 Expense by nature

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Raw materials and consumables used	1,539,832,792	1,116,858,795	1,539,832,792	1,116,858,795
Change in work in process and finished goods	94,679,380	175,204,951	94,679,380	175,199,384
Staff costs and other benefits	311,527,006	269,650,218	311,368,557	269,139,998
Transportation expenses	152,766,509	121,111,530	151,716,130	120,139,488
Depreciation and amortisation charges	72,426,399	64,902,275	72,420,514	64,492,138
Utilities expenses	47,939,525	40,730,195	47,939,375	40,729,950
Planting promotion expense	41,965,334	32,936,798	41,965,334	32,936,798
Rental expenses	12,493,690	26,440,146	12,793,690	26,740,146
Labour costs	12,165,865	15,740,604	12,133,365	15,740,604
Repair and maintenance expenses	19,121,450	14,593,158	19,105,687	14,593,158
Advertising and promotion expenses	4,534,255	8,804,229	4,522,000	8,804,229
Plant and office expense	10,345,368	8,436,347	10,345,368	8,436,347
Commission and incentive	11,813,218	8,222,398	11,813,218	8,211,689
Services and consultation expenses	6,615,296	7,115,967	6,399,696	6,896,167
Traveling and entertainment expenses	4,197,144	7,354,275	4,079,616	7,163,085
Loss from impairment of assets	2,871,373	78,300	2,871,373	78,300

32 Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the year	(7,822,428)	(135,295)	(7,787,007)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior year	-	(816,734)	-	(816,734)
Total current tax	(7,822,428)	(952,029)	(7,787,007)	(816,734)
Deferred tax:				
Increase (Decrease) in deferred tax assets (Note 21)	(10,582,075)	10,139,091	(10,583,898)	10,140,489
(Increase) Decrease in deferred tax liabilities (Note 21)	(585,522)	497,370	(585,522)	497,370
Adjustments from adoption of new financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policies (Note 21)	50,977	-	50,997	-
Total deferred tax	(11,116,600)	10,636,461	(11,118,423)	10,637,859
Income tax	(18,939,028)	9,684,432	(18,905,430)	9,821,125

Income taxes disclosed in statement of income were calculated from taxable income at tax rate of 9% for the Group (2019 : At tax rate of 19%). The decrease in current year's tax rate came from and exemption from BOI promotion privilege.

The tax charge (credit) relating to component of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements					
	2020			2019		
	Before tax Baht	Tax charge (credit) Baht	After tax Baht	Before tax Baht	Tax charge (credit) Baht	After tax Baht
Remeasurement on retirement benefit obligation	-	-	-	2,627,789	(525,558)	2,102,231
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,627,789	(525,558)	2,102,231

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Profit (loss) before income tax	211,851,221	(51,563,843)	211,683,929	(51,985,458)
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20% (2019 : 20%)	42,370,244	(10,312,769)	42,336,786	(10,397,092)
Tax effect of:				
Exemption from BOI promotion privilege	(24,731,478)	-	(24,731,478)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	117,883	427,928	117,743	375,315
Expenses additionally deductible for tax purpose	(655,155)	(1,269,679)	(655,155)	(1,269,436)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(225,472)	(225,350)	(225,472)	(225,350)
Temporary differences which deferred tax assets had not been recognised	2,063,006	878,704	2,063,006	878,704
Adjustment in respect of prior year	-	816,734	-	816,734
Income tax	18,939,028	(9,684,432)	18,905,430	(9,821,125)

33 Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit (loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings (loss) per share (Baht)	192,912,193	(41,879,411)	192,778,499	(42,164,333)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings (loss) per share (Shares)	430,000,000	430,000,000	430,000,000	430,000,000
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Baht per share)	0.45	(0.10)	0.45	(0.10)

The Company has no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue during the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019. Therefore, dilutive ordinary share is not presented.

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

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

Relationships between the Company and related parties are as follows:

Company	Nature of business	Relationship
<u>Subsidiary</u>		
SunSweet International Co., Ltd.	Trading in agricultural products	Direct shareholding, common shareholders and directorship
<u>Related parties</u>		
SunSweet Bio-Energy Co., Ltd.	Produce and sell electricity power and processed scraps from agricultural products	Common shareholders and directorship
So Sweet Co., Ltd.	Retail sweet corn products in franchise business	Common shareholders and directorship
SunSweet Agrotech Co., Ltd.	Manufactured canned fruits and agricultural products	Common shareholders and directorship
Sunshine Travel Co., Ltd.	Travel agency and other related services	Common shareholders and directorship
Coffee Link Co., Ltd.	Sell foods and beverages	Common shareholders and directorship
Wiangjedlin Co., Ltd.	Sell and distributor of ice-cream	Common shareholders and directorship
Chiangmai Social Enterprises Company Limited	Social enterprises	Common shareholders and directorship

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

34.1 Sales of goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Service rendered to				
- subsidiary	-	-	720,000	120,000
- related persons	25,276	25,107	25,276	25,107
	25,276	25,107	745,276	145,107
Rental income from				
- subsidiary	-	-	60,000	60,000
- related persons	691,680	628,800	691,680	628,800
	691,680	628,800	751,680	688,800
Interest income from subsidiary	-	-	-	26,370

34.2 Purchases of goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Rental expense to				
- subsidiary	-	-	300,000	300,000
- related persons	209,760	209,760	209,760	209,760
	209,760	209,760	509,760	509,760
Other expense to related persons	50,000	-	-	-

34.3 Outstanding balances arising from sales and purchases goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Other receivables - subsidiary	-	-	-	15,700

34.4 Short-term loans to subsidiary

	Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
As at 1 January	-	-
Additions during the year	-	5,500,000
Interest increased during the year	-	26,370
Repayments during the year	-	(5,526,370)
As at 31 December	-	-

During the year 2019, the short-term loans to subsidiary were made on commercial terms and conditions which unsecured and bearing interest at the rate of 3.50% per annum and received all principle and interest in full.

34.5 Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and executive management (regardless of whether they are in the managerial level or not), top management, corporate secretary and internal audit department head. Compensation paid or payable to key management as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Salaries and other short-term benefits	22,123,726	22,159,439
Post-employment benefits	342,120	4,974,686
	22,465,846	27,134,125

35 Commitments

35.1 Sale foreign currency forward contracts

As at 31 December 2020, the settlement date on open sales forward contracts are 6 months (2019 : 6 months). The local currency amounts and contractual exchange rates of the outstanding contracts were:

Foreign currency	Consolidated financial statements					
	Foreign currency contract amount		Contract rate		2020 Baht	2019 Baht
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
USD	1,736,438	10,082,295	30.31 - 31.50	30.00 - 30.21	54,380,148	303,507,929

Foreign currency	Separate financial statements					
	Foreign currency contract amount		Contract rate		2020 Baht	2019 Baht
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
USD	1,703,438	10,082,295	31.20 - 31.50	30.00 - 30.21	53,379,918	303,507,929

Fair value

The net fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts as at 31 December 2020 is disclose in Note 8 (2019: Unrecognised).

35.2 Bank guarantees

The Group had letter of guarantee as at the statement of financial position date issued by banks for normal business operations are as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Guarantee for electricity usage	3,833,200	3,554,000

35.3 Sales of goods in advance agreement

The Group has sales of goods in advance agreement with customers within the period of 1 month to 1 year but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020	2019
Agreement for sales of goods in advance denominated in		
- Baht	70,311,160	47,907,940
- USD	23,181,641	17,650,074
- Yen	7,714,000	89,423,890
- Euro	-	968,967

The amounts shown in table above are presented in currency shown in the contracts which may differences from the actual amount.

35.4 Non-cancellable operating leases - where a Group is the lessee

At 31 December 2019, the Group leases office equipment and vehicles under non-cancellable operating lease agreement, expiring within 1 year to 3 years and the majority of the leases are renewable at the end of the lease period at market rate.

Commitments for minimum lease payment in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Within 1 year	-	4,014,000
Later than 1 year but not later than 3 years	-	2,934,500
	-	6,948,500

35.5 Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure contracted as at the statement of financial position date but were not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Property, plant and equipment	19,178,181	1,552,603

36 Promotional privileges

The Company received five promotional privileges from the Board of Investment as follows:

On 7 May 2009, the Company received promotional privileges for the produce electricity power from biogas. The main privileges comprise a reduction in the import duty on imported machinery and exemption from corporate income tax for the promoted activities for a period of eight years from the date of first income earned. In case of the Company has loss during an exemption from payment of corporate income tax period, loss for the year can reduction from the net profit which occur after the exemption period for a period of five years from the date on which its overdue. Exemption to include dividend derived from a promoted entity to taxable income computation during the exemption period. The Company also receives a 50% reduction in the corporate income tax rate for another five years.

On 9 November 2010, the Company received promotional privileges for the manufacture of frozen fruits. The main privileges comprise a reduction in the import duty on imported machinery and exemption from corporate income tax for the promoted activities capped at 100% of the investment amount (excluding the cost of land and working capital) for a period of eight years from the date of first income. On 7 September 2018, the Company received additional rights and benefits for exemption from corporate income tax for the promoted activities capped at 200% of the investment amount (excluding the cost of land and working capital) for a period of eight years from the date of first income earned on 29 March 2018. In case of the Company has loss during an exemption from payment of corporate income tax period, loss for the year can reduction from the net profit which occur after the exemption period for a period of five years from the date on which its overdue. Exemption to include dividend derived from a promoted entity to taxable income computation during the exemption period.

On 25 October 2016, the Company received promotional privileges for the manufacture of canned vegetables and fruits. The main privileges comprise a reduction in the import duty on imported machinery and exemption from corporate income tax for the promoted activities capped at 100% of the investment amount (excluding the cost of land and working capital) for a period of eight years from the date of first income earned and maximum exemption of corporate income tax is Baht 28,630,000. On 7 September 2018, the Company received additional rights and benefits for exemption from corporate income tax for the promoted activities capped at 200% of the investment amount (excluding the cost of land and working capital) for a period of five years from the date of first income earned on 29 March 2018. In case of the Company has loss during an exemption from payment of corporate income tax period, loss for the year can reduction from the net profit which occur after the exemption period for a period of five years from the date on which its overdue. Exemption to include dividend derived from a promoted entity to taxable income computation during the exemption period.

On 3 September 2018, the Company received promotional privileges for the manufacture of canned vegetables and fruits due to the modification of machinery to increase production efficiency. The main privileges comprise a reduction in the import duty on imported machinery and exemption from corporate income tax for the promoted activities capped not exceed 50% of the investment amount (excluding the cost of land and working capital) for a period of three years from the date of first income earned and maximum exemption of corporate income tax is Baht 53,055,000. In case of the Company has loss during an exemption from payment of corporate income tax period, loss for the year can reduction from the net profit which occur after the exemption period for a period of five years from the date on which its overdue. Exemption to include dividend derived from a promoted entity to taxable income computation during the exemption period.

On 9 February 2019, the Company received promotional privileges for the manufacture of frozen vegetables and fruits. The main privileges comprise a reduction in the import duty on imported machinery and exemption from corporate income tax for the promoted activities capped not exceed 100% of the investment amount (excluding the cost of land and working capital) for a period of five years from the date of first income earned and maximum exemption of corporate income tax is Baht 146,500,000. In case of the Company has loss during an exemption from payment of corporate income tax period, loss for the year can reduction from the net profit which occur after the exemption period for a period of five years from the date on which its overdue. Exemption to include dividend derived from a promoted entity to taxable income computation during the exemption period.

To be entitled to the rights and privileges, the Company must comply with conditions and restrictions specified in the promotional certificates.

Revenues from sales are classified into the promoted business and the non-promoted business and presented in the financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 as follows:

	Separate financial statements		
	BOI Baht	Non-BOI Baht	Total Baht
2020			
Revenue from sales	1,529,537,372	1,069,023,579	2,598,560,951
2019			
Revenue from sales	1,313,230,345	591,669,434	1,904,899,779

37 Event occurring after the reporting period

Land purchase

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No. 1/2564 on 1 January 2021, the Board approved the purchase of 224 plots of land, totaling 1,007 rai, for a total of Baht 125 million. The purchase is to support the cultivation of sweet corn and other agricultural products, strengthen the stability of the Company's raw materials and support the development of agricultural technology.

Legal reserves

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No.2/2564 on 22 February 2021, the Board approved a proposal to Annual Shareholders' meeting for the year 2021 held on 20 April 2021, to consider approve the legal reserve for the year 2020 amount of Baht 10 million.

Capital increase

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No.2/2564 on 22 February 2021, the Board approved a proposal to Annual Shareholders' meeting for the year 2021 held on 20 April 2021, to consider approve the increase of registered capital of the Company from the former registered capital of 430 million ordinary shares, totaling to Baht 215 million to a total registered capital of 645 million ordinary shares, totaling to Baht 322.50 million by issuing 215 million new ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 per share, totaling to Baht 107.50 million.

Allocation of newly issued shares

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No.2/2564 on 22 February 2021, the Board approved a proposal to Annual Shareholders' meeting for the year 2021 held on 20 April 2021, to consider approve the allocation of 215 million newly issued shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 per share and to consider approve the dividend payment for the year 2020 at Baht 0.35 per share, totaling to Baht 150.50 million. However, the Company has paid the interim dividend at Baht 0.05 per share, totaling to Baht 21.50 million on 3 September 2020.

The remaining annual dividend at Baht 0.30 per share, totaling to Baht 129 million will be made in cash and stock dividend as follows;

- Stock dividend payment from registered capital increase of the Company not exceeding 215.50 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 per share, totaling to Baht 107.50 million at the ratio of 2 existing ordinary shares to 1 stock dividend. In case of a fractional existing shares from the calculation of stock dividend payment, the dividend payment payment for such fractional share shall be made in cash at the rate of Baht 0.25 per share.
- Cash payment at Baht 0.50 per share, totaling Baht 21.50 million.

Transfer of registered security

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No. 2/2564 on 22 February 2021, the Board approved the transfer of registered security, SUN, from the Market Alternative Investment (MAI) to the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) by assigning the management to submit a listing application to the Stock Exchange of Thailand within the second quarter of 2021.



Attachment 1:

Details of directors, executives, controlling persons, persons assigned with highest responsibility in Accounting and Finance, persons assigned to be directly responsible for supervision of bookkeeping and company secretary.





Name	: Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat
Age	: 76 years
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.2 Rama 9 Soi 41, Suan Luang, Bangkok 10250
Position	: Chairman of the Board of Directors / Independent Director (Non-executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 7/7
Starting date of directorship	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. – Since 18 January 2017 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 7 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited – Since 4 September 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2021 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	: Bachelor of Science, Chulalongkorn University Master of Science in Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA)
Working Experiences	: 2017 – Present – Chairman of the Board of Directors / Independent Director of Sunsweet PCL. 1989 – Present – Director of Pan Rajdhevee Group PCL. 1987– Present – Director of Mittraphap Pockaphan PCL.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) # 0/2000 : by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 170,900 Ordinary shares*, equal to 0.0397% of total votes (Detail as of 31 December 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: 2 (Pan Rajdhevee Group PLC., Mittraphap Pockaphan PLC.)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mr. Pichai Kojamitr
Age	: 71 years
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No. 99/44 Soi Ramintra 65, Tha Raeng, Bangkhen, Bangkok 10230
Position	: Vice Chairman / Chairman of the Audit Committee/ Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Risk Management Committee/ Independent Director (Non-executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 7/7 Audit Committees' Meeting 4/4 Risk Management Committee' Meeting 4/4 Nomination and Remuneration Committees' Meeting 2/2
Starting date of directorship	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. – Since 18 January 2017 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 7 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited – Since 4 September 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2021 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	: Bachelor of Economics,Thammasat University Master of Business Administration, Kasetsart University
Working Experiences	: 2017 – Present –Director/ Chairman of the Audit Committee/ Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Member of the Risk Management Committee of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 2012 – Present – Investment Advisor, Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) # 2/2000 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: None (Detail as of 31 December 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: 1 (Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited)
Position in non-listed companies	: None
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mr. Warapong Nandabhiwat
Age	: 64 years
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No. 245/2 Sukhumvit 21 Road, Khlong Toei Nuea, Wattana, Bangkok 10110
Position	: Director/ Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee/ Audit Committee/Independent Director (Non-executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 7/7 Nomination and Remuneration Committees' Meeting 2/2 Audit Committees' Meeting 4/4
Starting date of directorship	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. – Since 18 January 2017 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 7 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited – Since 4 September 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2021 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	: Bachelor's degree of Industrial Engineering Lehigh University, USA
Working Experiences	: 2017 – Present - Director/ Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Member of the Audit Committee / Independent Director of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 2015 – Present – Director, Sanitnan Pattana Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present – Director, Immunothai Co.,Ltd. 1987 – Present – Director, Sanitnan Brothers Co., Ltd. 1982 – Present – Director, Sanitnan Co., Ltd.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 16/2002 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 1,594,000 Ordinary shares*, equal to 0.3707% of total votes Spouse 300,000 Ordinary shares, equal to 0.0698 % of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: 4 (Sanitnan Pattana Co.,Ltd., Immunothai Co.,Ltd., Sanitnan Brothers Co., Ltd.,Sanitnan Co., Ltd.)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	Mr.Anucha Dumrongmanee
Age	: 64 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No. 98 Siri Mangkalajarn Road, Suthep, Muang, Chiang Mai 50200
Position	: Director/ Audit Committee /Independent Director (Non-executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 7/7, Audit Committees' Meeting 4/4
Starting date of directorship	Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. – Since January 18, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 7 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited – Since September 4, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2020 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	: Bachelor of Business Administration (Accounting), Chiang Mai University
Working Experiences	: 2018 – Present – Acting for Director Pinkanakorn Development Agency (Public Organization) 2017 – Present - Director (Independent) / Member of Audit Committee Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2015 – Present – Qualified Committee, Chiang Mai Rajabhat University 2013 – Present – Director The Cumpun 2012 Co.,Ltd. 2009 – Present - University Affairs Committee, Maejo University 2005 – Present – Lecturer Faculty of Business Administration Chiang Mai University
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 136/2017 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 170,900 Ordinary shares,equal to 0.0397% of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: 1 (The Cumpun 2012 Co.,Ltd.)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	Mr.Chaiyot Suntivong
Age	: 68 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No. 230/9 Moo 1 Chang Phueak, Muang, Chiang Mai 50300
Position	: Director/ Chairman of Risk Management Committee (Non-executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 7/7, Risk Management Committees' Meeting 4/4
Starting date of directorship	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. – Since January 18, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 7 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited – Since September 4, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2020 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	: Master's degree, Graduated School of Development Economics National Institute of Development Administration The Honorary Award Ceremony, Maejo University
Working Experiences	: 2017 – Present - Director/ Chairman of Risk Management Committee Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2018 – Present - Board of committee Information Technology Service Center Chiang Mai University 1996 – 2013 - Lecturer Faculty of Business Administration Chiang Mai University
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 141/2017 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 105,400 Ordinary shares,equal to 0.0245% of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: None
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai
Age	65 years old
Nationality	Thai
Address	: No.9 Moo1Toongsatok, Sanpatong, Chiangmai 50120
Position	: Director/ Chairman of Executive Committee/Nomination and Remuneration Committee/Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 7/7 Executive Committees' Meeting 5/5, Nomination and Remuneration Committees' Meeting 2/2
Starting date of directorship	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. - December 25, 1997 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 19 years and 8 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited September 4, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2020 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	: The Honorary Award Ceremony, Maejo University
Working Experiences	: 1997 – Present - Director/ Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee/CEO Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2016 – Present - Director Chiang Mai Socail Enterprise Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present - Director Sosweet Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present – Director Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet Bio Energy Co.,Ltd. 1992 – Present - Director Sunsweet Agrotech Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 31/2016 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) Capital Market Academy Programs - Executive Education (CMA26) by Capital Market Academy Chief Transformation Officer (CTO Course) 26 June – 28 August 2019 by The Stock Exchange of Thailand
Family's relationship to other directors	: Mrs.Jiraporn Kittikhunchai's spouse, Ms.Morakot Kittikhunchai's brother Mrs.Suraporn Prasatngamloet's brother
Number of shares held	: 10,200,000 Ordinary shares, equal to 2.3721% of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: 6 (Chiang Mai Socail Enterprise Co.,Ltd., Sosweet Co.,Ltd., Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd., Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd., Sunsweet Bio Energy Co.,Ltd., Sunsweet Agrotech Co.,Ltd.
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mrs.Jiraporn Kittikhunchai
Age	: 63 years old
Nationality	Thai
Address	: No.9 Moo1Toongsatok, Sanpatong, Chiangmai 50120
Position	: Director /Risk Management Committee/ Vice Chairman of Executive Committee (Executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 6/7, Executive Committees' Meeting 5/5, Risk Management Committees' Meeting 4/4
Starting date of directorship	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. - December 25, 1997 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 19 years and 8 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited September 4, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2020 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	: Vocational Certificate Program in Accountancy from The Institute of Technology and Vocational Education
Working Experiences	: 1997 – Present - Director/ Member of Executive Committee Member of Risk Management Committee Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present – Director Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 31/2016 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai's spouse
Number of shares held	: 300,055,000 Ordinary shares, equal to 69.7802% of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: 2 (Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd., Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai
Age	: 70 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.9 Moo1Toongsatok, Sanpatong, Chiangmai 50120
Position	: Vice Chairman / Vice Chairman of Executive Committee (Executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 7/7, Executive Committees' Meeting 5/5,
Starting date of directorship	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. - December 25, 1997 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 19 years and 8 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited September 4, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2020 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	Mini MBA Chiangmai University Class of 10
Working Experiences	: 1997 – Present - Director/ Member of Executive Committee Member of Risk Management Committee Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present – Director Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 31/2016 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai's sister, Mrs.Suraporn Prasatngamloet's sister
Number of shares held	: 2,055,000 Ordinary shares,equal to 0.4779% of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: 2 (Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd., Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet
Age	: 61 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.9 Moo1Toongsatok, Sanpatong, Chiangmai 50120
Position	: Director (Executive Director)
No. of Terms of Office	: 3 Terms
Attendance at the Board's Meeting during the past year	: Board of Directors' Meeting 7/7,
Starting date of directorship	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. - December 25, 1997 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 19 years and 8 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited September 4, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2020 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Educational Background	: Mini MBA Chiangmai University
Working Experiences	: 1997 – Present - Director/ Member of Executive Committee Member of Risk Management Committee Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present – Director Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd. 2014 - Present – Director Sosweet Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 31/2016 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: Ms.Morakot Kittikhunchai's sister, Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai's sister
Number of shares held	: 111,900 Ordinary shares, equal to 0.0260% of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: 3 (Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd., Sosweet Co.,Ltd., Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mr.Vira Nopwattanakorn
Age	: 58 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.223/71 Moo 3, Sanphakwan, Hangdong, Chiang Mai 50230
Position	: Member of Executive Committee / Chief Financial Officer
Educational Background	: Bachelor of Business Administration (Accountant) Ramkhamhaeng University
Working Experiences	: 2017 – Present – Member of Executive Committee/ Chief Financial Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 2005 – 2017 – Chief Financial Officer of Sunsweet Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: Strategic CFO in Capital Markets Class7(17 August – 22 September 2018) by Thailand Securities Institute: TSI Risk Management Program for Corporate Leaders Class 12/2018' by Thai Institute of Directors Deferred tax and Employee benefit course10 by CPD Tutor
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 111,800 Ordinary shares,equal to 0.0260% of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: None
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mr.Kovit Sitthiyos
Age	: 59 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.129/122 Moo 5, Ban Petchburin, Maehia, Hangdong, Chiang Mai 50100
Position	: Director of Sales and Marketing
Educational Background	: High School Srisawat wittayakran school
Working Experiences	: 2017 – Present – Director of Sales and Marketing of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 2016-2017 - Assistant Vice President Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. 2013– 2016 – Sales and Marketing Manager of Sunsweet Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: None
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 80,000 Ordinary shares, equal to 0.0186% of total votes (Detail as of December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: None
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mrs.Amphun Suriyoung
Age	: 52 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.173 Moo 5, Banmae, Sanpatong, Chiang Mai 50120
Position	: Director of Production
Educational Background	: Bachelor of Education Program in General Science, Chiang Mai University Masters of Agricultural Production in Rural Development Management, Maejo University
Working Experiences	2019 – Present – Director of Production of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 2017-2019 - Production manager of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 1993–2017 – Raw Material Promotion Manager of Sunsweet Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: None
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 92,700 Ordinary shares, equal to 0.0215% of total votes Spouse 4,800 Ordinary shares, equal to 0.0011 % of total votes (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: None
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mrs.Varaporn Kammanid
Age	: 50 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No. 333/212 Ban Pimook4, 700th Anniversary Chiang Mai Road, San Phra Net, San Sai, Chiang Mai, 50210
Position	: Accounting Division Manager
Educational Background	: Bachelor of Accounting Thammasat University Master of Business Administration, Thammasat University
Working Experiences	: 2018 – Present – Accounting Division Manager of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 2013-2017 - Assistant Vice President Finance & Accounting Department of Berli Jucker Public Compny Limited
Director Training	: None
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 40,000 Ordinary shares, equal to 0.0215% of total votes (Detail as of December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: None
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Ms.Soontaree Mulmao
Age	: 54 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.282/1 Moo 3, Banklang, Sanpatong, Chiang Mai 50120
Position	: Company Secretary/ Internal Audit Manager
Educational Background	: Bachelor of Finance and Banking, Payap University
Working Experiences	: 2017 – Present – Company Secretary/ Internal Audit Manager of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 2014-2017 - Accounting Manager of Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. 2011-2014 – Chief Financial Officer of AFM Flower Seeds (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
Director Training	: Directors Certification Program (DCP 77/2017) by Thai Institute of Directors Association
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 59,900 Ordinary shares, equal to 0.0139% of paid up capital (Detail as of December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: None
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None

Attachment 2:
Detail of Subsidiaries Directors





Name	Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai
Age	65 years old
Nationality	Thai
Address	: No.9 Moo1Toongsatok, Sanpatong, Chiangmai 50120
Position	: Director
Educational Background	: The Honorary Award Ceremony, Maejo University
Working Experiences	: 1997 – Present - Director/ Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee/CEO Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2016 – Present - Director Chiang Mai Socail Enterprise Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present - Director Sosweet Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present – Director Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet Bio Energy Co.,Ltd. 1992 – Present - Director Sunsweet Agrotech Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 31/2016 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) Capital Market Academy Programs - Executive Education (CMA26) by Capital Market Academy Chief Transformation Officer (CTO Course) 26 June – 28 August 2019 by The Stock Exchange of Thailand
Family's relationship to other directors	: Mrs.Jiraporn Kittikhunchai's spouse, Ms.Morakot Kittikhunchai's brother Mrs.Suraporn Prasatngamloet's brother
Number of shares held	: 1 Ordinary shares (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: Sunsweet Public Company Limited
Position in non-listed companies	: 5 (Chiang Mai Socail Enterprise Co.,Ltd., Sosweet Co.,Ltd., : Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd., Sunsweet Bio Energy Co.,Ltd., Sunsweet Agrotech Co.,Ltd.
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mrs.Jiraporn Kittikhunchai
Age	: 63 years old
Nationality	Thai
Address	: No.9 Moo1Toongsatok, Sanpatong, Chiangmai 50120
Position	: Director
Educational Background	: Vocational Certificate Program in Accountancy from The Institute of Technology and Vocational Education
Working Experiences	: Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. - December 25, 1997 (Directorship tenure as of September 2017 is 19 years and 8 months.) Sunsweet Public Company Limited September 4, 2017 (Directorship tenure as of April 2020 is 3 years and 7 months.)
Director Training	: 1997 – Present - Director/ Member of Executive Committee Member of Risk Management Committee Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present – Director Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.
Family's relationship to other directors	: Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai's spouse
Number of shares held	: 1 Ordinary shares (at December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: Sunsweet Public Company Limited
Position in non-listed companies	: 1 (Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd.,)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Ms. Morakot Kittikhunchai
Age	: 70 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.9 Moo1Toongsatok, Sanpatong, Chiangmai 50120
Position	: Director
Educational Background	: Mini MBA Chiangmai University Class of 10
Working Experiences	: 1997 – Present - Director/ Member of Executive Committee Member of Risk Management Committee Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present – Director Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 31/2016 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai's sister, Mrs.Suraporn Prasatngamloet's sister
Number of shares held	: None
Position in other listed companies	: Sunsweet Public Company Limited
Position in non-listed companies	: 1 (Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd.,)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None



Name	: Mrs. Suraporn Prasatngamloet
Age	: 61 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.9 Moo1Toongsatok, Sanpatong, Chiangmai 50120
Position	: Director/ Member of Executive Committee
Educational Background	: Mini MBA Chiangmai University
Working Experiences	: 1997 – Present - Director/ Member of Executive Committee Member of Risk Management Committee Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd. 2014 – Present – Director Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd. 2014 - Present – Director Sosweet Co.,Ltd. 2005 – Present - Director Sunsweet International Co.,Ltd.
Director Training	: Director Certification Program (DCP) 31/2016 by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
Family's relationship to other directors	: Ms.Morakot Kittikhunchai's sister, Mr.Ongart Kittikhunchai's sister
Number of shares held	: None
Position in other listed companies	: Sunsweet Public Company Limited
Position in non-listed companies	: 2 (Sunshie Travel Co.,Ltd., Sosweet Co.,Ltd.,)
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None

:

Attachment 3

Details of the Internal Audit Chief

Sunsweet Public Company Limited has appointed Ms. Soontaree Mulmao to be the Internal Audit Chief serving as the main responsible person for performing the duties of the Company's internal auditors to audit and assess the sufficiency of the internal control system and report the audit results to the Audit Committee regularly every quarter. The Audit Committee has considered and concluded Ms. Soontaree Mulmao that she is appropriate to perform such duties due to her independency and experience in performing internal auditing.

In addition, the Company has established a system for supervision of the Company's business operations in accordance with the laws, rules, regulations, policies and requirements of relevant government agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange of Thailand, etc. and formulate corporate governance policy to require the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, senior management, departments or sections and employees to comply with the law, including communicating with employees to realize that every employee has a duty and accountability to study and understand the laws and regulations involved in the job of their responsibility and correctly, completely and strictly adhere to the rules.





Name	: Ms.Soontaree Mulmao
Age	: 54 years old
Nationality	: Thai
Address	: No.282/1 Moo 3, Banklang, Sanpatong, Chiang Mai 50120
Position	: Company Secretary/ Internal Audit Manager
Educational Background	: Bachelor of Finance and Banking, Payap University
Working Experiences	: 2017 – Present – Company Secretary/ Internal Audit Manager of Sunsweet Public Company Limited 2014-2017 - Accounting Manager of Sunsweet Co.,Ltd. 2011-2014 – Chief Financial Officer of AFM Flower Seeds (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
Director Training	: Directors Certification Program (DCP 77/2017) by Thai Institute of Directors Association
Family's relationship to other directors	: None
Number of shares held	: 59,900 Ordinary shares, equal to 0.0139% of paid up capital (Detail as of December 31, 2020)
Position in other listed companies	: None
Position in non-listed companies	: None
Position in other organization that may cause any conflict of interest to the Company	: None

Details of Assets Used in Business Operations And Property Appraisal List



Table showing assets of the Company and subsidiaries used in business as of 31 December 2020

Type of Asset	Nature of Asset	Nature of Ownership	Obligation	Net Value as of 31 December 2020	Use of the Asset
1. Land and land improvement	13 plots of land, title deeds No. 5753, 5924, 5926, 5927, 5846, 8587, 5906, 5880, 5881, 52845, 52846, 27820 and 75820, total area of 62 rai 2 ngan 90 square wa, which are the location of the Company's office, factory and warehouse, located in Thung Satok Subdistrict. San Pa Tong District Chiang Mai Province	Company	Some of them are used as part of collateral for credit lines with a financial institution in the credit limit and bank guarantees amount, a total of approximately 1,097.28 million baht, and the forward contract of 50 million US dollars. The assets owned by the Company have a mortgage amount as collateral of approximately 528.46 million baht.	106.67	A location of office, factory and warehouse.
2. Building and Building improvement	Office, factory and warehouse located at No. 9, Village No. 1, Thung Satok Subdistrict San Pa Tong District Chiang Mai Province	Company		101.78	For use as an office, factory and warehouse
3. Machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment used in the production	The Company and its subsidiaries and some of them are subject to financial lease.	Some of them are used as part of collateral for credit lines with a financial institution in the credit limit and bank guarantees amount in a total of approximately 1,219.66 million Baht and the forward contract limit of 50 million US dollars. The Company's proprietary assets used as collateral were approximately Baht 429.85 million Baht.	444.69	For use in the Company's office

Type of Asset	Nature of Asset	Nature of Ownership	Obligation	Net Value as of 31 December 2020	Use of the Asset
4. Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Furnishings and office equipment used in the Company's office	The Company and its subsidiaries	-None-	5.00	For use in the Company's office
5.vehicles	Vehicles used in business operation.	The Company and its subsidiaries and some of them are subject to financial lease -None- 2.61For use in the business operations	-None-	2.61	For use in the business operations
6. Construction in process	Assets during installation and construction	Comoany	-None-	51.48	
รวม				712.23	

- The Company and its subsidiaries have balances of assets acquired under financial lease with net book value of 17.69 million Baht, classified as machinery and equipment of 14.84 million baht, vehicles of 2.60 million baht and fixtures, fixtures and office equipment of 0.25 million baht.

- Machinery and equipment totaling 429.85 million baht has been pledged as collateral against financial institutions to secure credit line.

1.2. Intangible assets used in business operation

As of 31 December 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had net intangible assets equal to 5.49 million Baht consisting of computer software.

(The cost is 10.10 million baht and accumulated amortization is 4.61 million baht).

1.3. Important agreements involved in business operation

1.3.1. Asset lease agreement

Important details of the lease agreement- Warehouse

Contracting Party	Mrs. Wasana Udomphan (Lessor) who is not a company/ person related to shareholders, directors and management of the Company
Date of contract	1 January 2020
Details of contract	The lessee agrees to rent warehouse space for storing the Company's products at 199 Moo 2, Yu Wa Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District Chiang Mai Province
Term of contract	1 year starting from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020
Terms of payment	Pay on a monthly basis

Important details of the lease agreement- Warehouse

Contracting Party	Mr. Sirasak Puapornsawan (Lessor) who is not a company / person related to shareholders, directors and executives of the Company
Date of contract	8 September 2019
Details of contract	The lessee agrees to lease a warehouse space for storing products of the Company at No. 419, Village No.3, Ban Klang Sub-district, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province
Term of contract	1 year starting from 8 September 2019 to 8 September 2020.
Terms of payment	Pay on a monthly basis

Important details of the lease agreement- Warehouse

Contracting Party	Siam Northern Fruit Company Limited (Lessor) who is not a company/ person related to the shareholders, directors and executives of the Company.
Date of contract	27 October 2020
Details of contract	The lessee agrees to lease a warehouse space for storage of the Company's products at No. 5/1 Moo 3, Ban Kad Sub-district, Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province.
Term of contract	1 year starting from 27 October 2020 to 27 October 2021.
Terms of payment	Pay on a monthly basis

Important details of the lease agreement- Warehouse

Contracting Party	Chiang Mai Food Industry Company Limited (Lessor) who is not a company/ person related to shareholders, directors and executives of the Company.
Date of contract	1 January 2020
Details of contract	The lessee agrees to lease a warehouse space for storing products of the Company at 419 Moo 3, Ban Klang Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District Chiang Mai Province 1 year starting from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.
Term of contract	Pay on a monthly basis
Terms of payment	

1.3.2. Operation Contract

Important details of the lease agreement- Warehouse

Contracting Party	Kasemsan Company Limited (Service Provider) which is not a company/ person related to the shareholders, directors and management of the Company.
Date of contract	1 August 2019
Details of contract	Contract for storage of frozen fruits and vegetables
Term of contract	1 year starting from 1 August 2020 to 31 July 2021.

Important details of operation contract - frozen fruit and vegetable storage

Contracting Party	Chiang Mai Burapha Cold Storage Group Limited (service provider) which is not a company/ individual related to the shareholders, directors and management of the Company
Date of contract	1 July 2020
Details of contract	Contract for storage of frozen fruits and vegetables
Term of contract	1 year starting from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1.3.3. Labor Contract

Important details of the labor contract

Contracting Party	P.C.N Service Limited Partnership (Service Provider), which is not a company/ individual related to the shareholders, directors and management of the Company
Date of contract	19 January 2019
Details of contract	Contract for storage of frozen fruits and vegetables
Term of contract	1 year starting from 19 January 2019 to 19 January 2020 (according to Clause 12.2, if the contract expires as specified in Clause 12.1, but the “Employer” does not notify the termination of the contract in advance for a period of not less than 30 days, this contract shall be deemed to automatically continue to be effective further according to the existing contract conditions)

Important details of the labor contract

Contracting Party	118 Kaset Rungrueang Business Company Limited (Service Provider), which is not a company/ individual related to the shareholders, directors and management of the Company
Date of contract	1 January 2020
Details of contract	Contract for storage of frozen fruits and vegetables
Term of contract	1 year starting from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Important details of the labor contract

Contracting Party	Pholmanee Business Company Limited (Service Provider), which is not a company/individual related to the shareholders, directors and management of the Company
Date of contract	1 November 2020
Details of contract	Contract for storage of frozen fruits and vegetables
Term of contract	1 year starting from 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021.

1.3.4. Insurance policy contract

The Company has insured the Company's property in the office and factory of the Company with important contract details as follows:

Important details of the l contract –Accidental Damage (property) Insurance Policy Schedule

Contracting Party	Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited
Policy number	14016-005-200000650
Insurance type	Accidental Damage (property) Insurance
Insurance period	Starting from 10 August 2020 to 10 August 2021.
Sum insured	60,067,000 Baht
Property location	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Ban Kad - Mae Wang Road (Highway 1013), Thung
(Insured location)	Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province 50120
Insured property	Systems and equipment for production of biogas from wastewater of the plant
Coverage conditions	Cover physical loss or damage that occurs directly to the insured property arising from fire, lightning, explosion, windstorm, smoke, hail, aircraft, vehicle, earthquake, water damage, flood, strike, riot or other malicious act (except for actions for political, religious or ideological purpose) and other disasters which are not listed in this policy as an exception.
Beneficiary	Banks that provide the loan based on obligations

Important details of the contract - Legal liability insurance policy arising from operation of controlled business type 3

Contracting Party	Viriyah Insurance Public Company Limited
Policy number	03970-20501/POL/000083-207
Insurance type	Legal liability insurance arising from the operation of controlled business type 3 (oil)
Insurance period	From 30 May 2020 to 30 May 2021
Sum insured	1,500,000 baht (according to conditions)
Place of operation	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Ban Kad - Mae Wang Road (Highway 1013), Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province 50120
Area of coverage	Only in the boundary area that applies for a license to operate controlled business, type 3, the part related to operation of oil controlled business within the territory of Thailand
Beneficiary	According to the obligation

Important details of the contract - Legal liability insurance policy arising from operation of controlled business type 3

Contracting Party	Viriyah Insurance Public Company Limited
Policy number	03970-20501/POL/000084-207
Insurance type	Legal liability insurance arising from the operation of controlled businesses of type 3 (liquefied petroleum gas)
Insurance period	From 23 May 2020 to 23 May 2021
Sum insured	1,500,000 baht (according to conditions)
Place of operation	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Ban Kad - Mae Wang Road (Highway 1013), Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province 50120
Area of coverage	Only in the boundary area that applies for a license to operate controlled business, type 3, in relation to operation of liquefied petroleum gas control business within the territory of Thailand
Beneficiary	According to the obligation

Important details of the contract - Accidental Damage (property) Insurance Policy Schedule

Contracting Party	Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited
Policy number	14016-005-200000845
Insurance type	Accidental Damage (property) Insurance
Insurance period	From 7 September 2020 to 7 September 2021
Sum insured	272,563,879.26 Baht
Property location	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Ban Kad - Mae Wang Road (Highway 1013), Thung
(Insured location)	Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province 50120
Insured property	1. Structures, building (excluding foundation), valued 34,200,000 baht 2. Building of steam generator and fuel storage building, valued 7,500,000 baht. 3. Machinery and equipment, valued 227,617,637.71 baht Furniture and office supplies with accessories inside the office building and executive housing, valued 3,446,241.55 baht
Coverage conditions	Covers loss or damage that occurs directly to the insured property arising from fire, lightning, explosion, earthquake, windstorm, flood, vehicle danger, perils of protest, danger of strikes, riot or other malicious act, danger of hail, water damage, aircraft, smoke hazard, forest fire, smoulder, and other factors that are not listed as exceptions in the Accidental Damage (property) Insurance Scheme (OIC Form).
Beneficiary	Bank that provides credit according to the obligation

Important details of the contract - Accidental Damage (property) Insurance Policy Schedule

Contracting Party	Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited
Policy number	14016-005-200000462
Insurance type	Accidental Damage (property) Insurance
Insurance period	1 year commencing 17 May 2020 to 17 May 2021
Sum insured	115,000,000 Baht
Property location	1. <u>Insured Location 1</u> : Sunsweet Warehouse Building 1
(Insured location)	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Mae Wang Road (Km.5), Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province (Block Code: N-13-14A-002-I)
	2. <u>Insured location 2</u> : Sunsweet warehouse, building 2
	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Mae Wang Road (Km.5), Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province (Block Code: N-13-14A-002-I)
	3. <u>Insured location 3</u> : Sunsweet warehouse, building 3
	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Mae Wang Road (Km.5), Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province (Block Code: N-13-14A-002-I)
	4. <u>Insurance location 4</u> : San Pa Tong warehouse (Shell gas station warehouse)
	No.199, Moo 2, Yu Wa Sub-district, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province (Block Code: N-13-14A-003-I)
	5. <u>Insured location 5</u> : Thung Siew Warehouse
	Number 419, Village No. 3, Ban Klang Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province (Block Code: N-13-14A-004-I)
	6. <u>Insured location 6</u> : Seed storage room at the Company canteen
	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Mae Wang Road (Km.5), Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province (Block Code: N-13-14A-002-I)
	7. <u>Insured Location 7</u> : Bunprasong Warehouse
	19 Moo 3, Don Pao Sub-district, Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province (Block Code: N-13-22 * -000-I)
	8. <u>Insured Location 8</u> : Warehouse of Siam Northern Fruits Co., Ltd.
	No. 5/1 Village No. 3, Ban Kad Subdistrict, Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province (Block Code: N-13-22 * -000-I)

Important details of the contract - Accidental Damage (property) Insurance Policy Schedule

Insured property	1. <u>Insured Location 1</u>: Sunsweet Warehouse Building 1 Stock of canned food, packaging materials, containers of ingredients, sugar, salt, amount of - baht 2. <u>Insured location 2</u>: Sunsweet Warehouse Building 2 Stock of canned food, packaging materials, ingredients containers, sugar, salt in amount of 30,000,000 baht 3. <u>Insured location 3</u>: Sunsweet Warehouse Building 2 Stock of canned food, packaging materials, ingredients containers, sugar, salt in amount of 45,000,000 baht 4. <u>Insured location 4</u>: San Pa Tong Warehouse (Shell gas station warehouse) Stock of canned food, packaging materials, ingredients containers, sugar, salt in amount of 30,000,000 baht 5. <u>Insured location 6</u>: Seed storage room at the Company canteen Sweet corn kernels, amount of 5,000,000 baht. 6. <u>Insured location 8</u>: Warehouse of Siam Northern Fruits Co., Ltd. Stock of canned food, packaging materials, containers, ingredients, sugar, salt, agricultural products, including pouched corn, amount 5,000,000 baht Total sum insured is 115,000,000 baht
Coverage conditions	Covers loss or damage that occurs directly to the insured property arising from fire, lightning, explosion, earthquake, windstorm, flood, vehicle danger, perils of protest, danger of strikes, riot or other malicious act, danger of hail, aircraft, smoke hazard, forest fire, smoulder, and other factors that are not listed as exceptions in the Accidental Damage (property) Insurance Scheme (OIC Form).
Beneficiary	Bank that provides credit according to the obligation

Important details of the contract - Accidental Damage (property) Insurance Policy Schedule

Contracting Party	Allianz Ayudhya Insurance Public Company Limited
Policy number	006-MS-2020-0004330 (IAR)
Insurance type	Accidental Damage (property) Insurance
Insurance period	1 year starting from 10 August 2020 to 10 August 2021.
Sum insured	236,329,500 Baht
Property location	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Mae Wang Road Thung Satok Subdistrict San Pa Tong
(Insured location)	District Chiang Mai Province 50120
Insured property	1. Buildings (excluding foundations) including improvements and additions to a cold storage, valued at 57,279,500 baht. 2. All kinds of machinery and accessories, valued 69,200,000 baht 3. Additional frozen machines with all kinds of accessories, valued 109,850,000 baht.
Coverage conditions	Loss or damage to the insured property caused by fire, lightning, explosion, flood, earthquake or volcanic eruption or undercurrent or tsunami, storm, water damage, aircraft, vehicle, smoke, hail, fire, protest, strikes, riots and other malicious acts (except for actions for political, religious or ideological purposes), burglary that shows signs of breaking in to enter or leave the building, including incidents caused by all kinds of external factors which are not listed as an exception in the standard accidental damage (property) insurance policy schedule.
Beneficiary	Bank that provides credit according to the obligation

Important details of the contract –Public Liability Insurance Policy Schedule

Contracting Party	Allianz Ayudhya Insurance Public Company Limited
Policy number	006-MS-2020-0004331 (IAR)
Insurance type	Public Liability Insurance
Insurance period	1 year starting from 10 August 2020 to 10 August 2021.
Sum insured	1,000,000 Baht
Property location	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Mae Wang Road, Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong
(Insured location)	District, Chiang Mai Province 50120
Coverage conditions	Legal liability arising from business operation and occurring within or caused by the use of the insured establishment
Beneficiary	Bank that provides credit according to the obligation

Important details of the contract - Accidental Damage (property) Insurance Policy Schedule

Contracting Party	Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited
Policy number	620-01525-4
Insurance type	Legal liability for damages arising from unsafe products
Insurance period	1 year starting from 1 January 2020 to 1 January 2021
Sum insured	40,000,000 baht per event and throughout the insured period
Property location	No. 9 Moo 1, San Pa Tong - Mae Wang Road, Thung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong
(Insured location)	District, Chiang Mai Province 50120
Type of goods	Corn
Coverage conditions	Legal liability for damages arising from unsafe products for the loss of life, health, damage to the property of the victim, including the cost of lawsuit with the consent of the insurance company. The insurance policy will compensate for the offenses as stipulated by the law but not more than the limit of liability under the policy provided.
Beneficiary	Partners of CP All Public Company Limited and CP All Public Company Limited

1.4. Trademark

At present, the Company has trademarks for the sale of its products (Brand Logo) registered with the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce as follows:

Trademark	Trademark Image	Owner	Country	Type of Goods	Date of Registration	Registration Number	Coverage Period	Date of Lastest Renewal	Expiration Date
KC		Company	Thailand	Canned longan, canned lychees, canned pineapple, canned rambutan and dried longan	30 March 1999	Khor10850 7	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	28 March 2019	29 March 2029
KC		Company	Thailand	Canned sweet corn / canned baby corn / ketchup	30 March 1999	Khor10850 9	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	28 March 2019	29 March 2029
KC		Company	Thailand	Fresh onion	30 March 1999	Khor10860 3	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	28 March 2019	29 March 2029
KC		Company	Myanmar	Type 29: Canned sweet corn, canned corn cream, frozen sweet corn kernels Type 31: Pouched sweet corn, pouch sweet corn kernels	30 January 2014	4/8015/20 14	There is no provision clearly specified by law but in practice, the Burmese agents recommend the applicants to register and file a trademark ownership statement and publicize in local newspapers every 2 years.		
KC		Company	Japan	Type 29: Processed vegetables, canned fruits, canned sweet corn, pouch sweet corn, mixed soup, canned corn soup, corn chowder, frozen vegetables, frozen corn	23 May 2014	5672805	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	-	22 May 2567

Trademark	Trademark Image	Owner	Country	Type of Goods	Date of Registration	Registration Number	Coverage Period	Date of Lastest Renewal	Expiration Date
KC		Company	Taiwan	<u>Type 29</u> : Corn oil, canned corn sauce, canned corn, corn with crispy flour	1 January 2014	1618553	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	-	31 December 2024
KC		Company	Hong Kong	<u>Type 29</u> : Canned sweet corn kernels, canned creamy sweet corn, pouch sweet corn on cob, pouch sweet corn kernels, frozen sweet corn kernels	18 September 2014	30314014 4	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	-	17 September 2024
KC		Company	Singapore	<u>Type 29</u> : Canned sweet corn kernels, canned creamy sweet corn, pouch sweet corn on cob, pouch cooked sweet corn kernels, frozen sweet corn kernels	20 May 2015	40201508 401V	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	-	20 May 2025
KC		Company	Turkey	<u>Type 29</u> : Canned sweet corn kernels; canned creamy sweet corn; frozen sweet corn kernels; canned, frozen, cooked, smoked and dried corn; canned corn; fruit and vegetables; canned vegetables; frozen vegetables <u>Type 30</u> : Corn silk tea <u>Type 31</u> : Pouch sweet corn on the cob, pouch sweet corn kernels	1 September 2015	2013/1030 96	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	-	17 December 2023

Trademark	Trademark Image	Owner	Country	Type of Goods	Date of Registration	Registration Number	Coverage Period	Date of Lastest Renewal	Expiration Date
KC		Company	Iran	Type 29: Vegetable oil, corn oil, preserved vegetable oil	20 September 2014	218202	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	-	2 July 2024
KC		Company	Korea	Category 35: Wholesale frozen, dried and cooked vegetables and fruits; wholesale fresh fruits and vegetables	2 February 2015	41-0311585	-	-	2 February 2025
Dragon king		Company	Thailand	Canned sweet corn	6 August 2010	Khor 340538	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	-	5 August 2020
Goodboy		Company	Thailand	Canned sweet corn	6 August 2010	Khor 341566	10 years from the date of registration (Renewable every 10 years)	-	5 August 2020

Details of property appraisal

- None -

Attachment 5: privileges by the Board of Investment

The Company has been granted promotional privileges by the Board of Investment (BOI) under 5 certificates with the details as follows;

(1) No.1354(1)/2552 from the Board of Investment in the production of electricity from biogas, type 7.1: service and public utility dated 23 February 2009; details are as follows;

● Privilege

- Exemption of import duties on machinery according to the BOI's approval.
- Section 31, paragraph 2: exemption of corporate income tax on the net profit from the promoted activity for 8 years since the first earnings of such activity. The company started using this benefit in 2012, and the privilege remains 1 year.
- Reduction of corporate income tax on net profits received from investments at the rate of 50 percent of the normal rate for 5 years from the expiration date of the period under Section 31, paragraph 2.
- Allowed to deduct twice the cost of transportation, electricity, and water for a period of 10 years from the date of the business commencement.
- Allowed to deduct 25% of investment in installation and construction of facilities in addition to normal depreciation.

● Conditions

- Registered and Paid-up capital is not less than 100.00 Million Baht.
- Production capacity in producing electricity 1 megawatt (24 working hour/day: 360 working days/year) and the by-product is waste from production
- Investment value (excluding land and working capital) is at least 1.00 Million Baht.
- The Company shall gain ISO 9000 or ISO 14000 certificate or equivalent within 2 years since the first operating day.
- The plant is located in Chiang Mai and shall not be relocated within 15 years since the first operating day

(2) No. 2209(2)/2553 from the Board of Investment in manufacturing frozen vegetable and fruits, type 1.11: manufacture or preservation of food or food ingredients, using modern technology on 13 September 2010; details are as follows;

● Privilege

- Exemption of import duties on machinery according to the BOI's approval.
- Exemption from corporate income tax on net profits received from the promoted operations, not exceeding 200 percent of the investment, excluding land costs and working capital for a period of 8 years from the date of income from that business since 29 March 2018. The revenue derived from the calculation includes revenue from the sales of by-products from the production process such as scrap or waste from the production process. The company started to use the benefits in 2012.

● Conditions

- Registered and Paid-up capital is not less than 100.00 Million Baht.
- The product type is frozen vegetable and fruits i.e. corn kernels.
- Production capacity 7,200 ton per year (24 working hour/day: 360 working days/year) and the by-product is waste from production.
- Investment value (excluding land and working capital) is at least 1.00 Million Baht.
- The exempt corporate income tax shall not exceed 233.80 million which is adjusted according to the actual investment value (excluding land and working capital).
- The Company shall gain ISO 9000 or ISO 14000 certificate or equivalent within 2 years since the first operating day.
- The plant is located in Chiang Mai and shall not be relocated within 15 years since the first operating day.

(3) (3) No. 60-0694-1-00-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container, type 1.17: manufacture or preservation of drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 25 October 2016 as follows;

-
- **Privilege**
 - Exemption of import duties on machinery according to the BOI's approval.
 - Exemption from corporate income tax on net profits received from the promoted operations, not exceeding 200 percent of the investment, excluding land costs and working capital for a period of 5 years from the date of income from that business since 29 March 2018. The revenue derived from the calculation includes revenue from the sales of by-products from the production process such as scrap or waste from the production process. The company started to use the benefits in 2017 and remains 2 years of privilege.
-
- **Conditions**
 - Registered and Paid-up capital is not less than 108.00 Million Baht.
 - The product type is vegetable and fruits in sealed container i.e. sweet corn.
 - Production capacity 7,000 ton per year (24 working hour/day: 360 working days/year) and the by-product is waste from production.
 - Investment value (excluding land and working capital) is at least 1.00 Million Baht.
 - The exempt corporate income tax shall not exceed 57.26 million which is adjusted according to the actual investment value (excluding land and working capital).
 - The Company shall gain ISO 9000 or ISO 14000 certificate or equivalent within 2 years since the first operating day.
 - The plant is located in Chiang Mai and shall not be relocated within 15 years since the first operating day.

(4) No. 61-1062-1-05-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container, type 1.17: manufacture or preservation of drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 23 April 2018 as follows;

● Privilege

- Exemption of import duties on machinery according to the BOI's approval.
- Exemption of corporate income tax for net profit derived from promoted operations totals not more than 50% of investment in order to improve production efficiency, excluding land and working capital, with a period of 3 years from the date of commencement of income after receiving the promotional certificate. The income to be calculated shall include income from the sale of by-products such as fraction or waste from the production process. The company started to use the benefits in the year 2018 and remains 2 years of privilege.

● Conditions

- Registered and Paid-up capital is not less than 215.00 Million Baht.
- The product type is vegetable and fruits in sealed container i.e. sweet corn.
- Capacity

- Vegetable and fruit in sealed container

35,000 tons per year (21 working hours/day: 300 working days/year) with by-products such as scraps or waste from the production process.

- Concentrated fruit juice

87,000 tons per year (8 working hours/day: 250 working days/year) with byproducts such as scrap or waste from the production process.

- Investment value (excluding land and working capital) is at least 1.00 Million Baht.
- The exempt corporate income tax shall not exceed 53.06 million which is adjusted according to the actual investment value, excluding land and working capital.
- Permission to take or send money out of the Kingdom into foreign currencies.

(5) No. 62-0181-1-00-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container, type 1.17: manufacture or preservation of drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 14 January 2019 as follows;

-
- Privilege**
- Exemption of import duties on machinery according to the BOI's approval.
 - Exemption from corporate income tax on net profits received from the promoted operations, not exceeding 100 percent of the investment, excluding land costs and working capital for a period of 5 years from the date of income from that business since 29 March 2018. The revenue derived from the calculation includes revenue from the sales of by-products from the production process such as scrap or waste from the production process. The company started to use the benefits in 2019 and remains 4 years of privilege.
-

- Conditions**
- Registered and Paid-up capital is not less than 215.00 Million Baht.
 - Product types are frozen vegetables and fruits.
 - Capacity:
 - **Sealed vegetable and fruit**

21,600 tons per year (20 working hours/day: 360 days/year) with by-products such as scrap or waste from the production process.
 - An investment size (excluding the cost of land and working capital) is not less than 1.00 Million Baht.
 - The exempt corporate income tax shall not exceed 143.50 million which is adjusted according to the actual investment value, excluding land and working capital.
 - The Company shall gain ISO 9000 or ISO 14000 certificate or equivalent with in 2 years since the first operating day.
 - The plant is located in Chiang Mai and shall not be relocated within 15 years since the first operating day.

- **Summary of Part 1: Nature of Business Operation, Page 5, Clause 1.2.2 (1) -**

The Company has been granted 5 certificates of promotional privileges by the Board of Investment (BOI) as follows;

1. No.1354(1)/2552 from the Board of Investment in the production of electricity from biogas, type 7.1: service and public utility dated 23 February 2009.

The Company started to use the benefits in 2012 and remains 1 year of privilege.

2. No. 2209(2)/2553 from the Board of Investment in manufacturing frozen vegetable and fruits type 1.11 manufacture or preservation of food or food ingredients, using modern technology on 13 September 2010.

The Company started to use the benefits in 2012 and remains 1 year of privilege.

3. No. 60-0694-1-00-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container, type 1.17: manufacture or preservation of drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 25 October 2016.

The Company started to use the benefits in 2017 and remains 2 years of privilege.

4. No. 61-1062-1-05-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container and concentrated fruit juice, type 1.17: manufacture or preservation of drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 23 April 2018.

The Company started to use the benefits in 2018 and remains 2 years of privilege.

5. No. 62-0181-1-00-1-0 from the Board of Investment in the production of vegetable and fruits in sealed container and concentrated fruit juice, type 1.17: manufacture or preservation of drinks, food additives or food ingredients, using modern technology on 14 January 2019

The Company started to use the benefits in 2019 and remains 4 years of privilege.

The major benefits include:

- o Exemption of import duties on machinery according to the BOI's approval.
- o Exemption from corporate income tax on net profits from the promoted operations.
- o Shareholders are exempt from inclusion of dividends from the promoted businesses for income tax computation throughout the period that the Company is exempt from corporate income tax

The revenue computed shall include the income sale of by-products from the production process, i.e. scrap or waste from the manufacturing process for a period of 5-8 years.

Attachment 6:

Corporate Governance Policy Business Ethics Anti-Corruption Policy

Policy on Respect for Rights and intellectual property Business Partner Code of Conduct





Corporate Governance Policy

Sunsweet Public Company Limited and Its Subsidiaries

Table of Contents

	Page
Chapter 1: Shareholder Rights	2
Chapter 2: Equitable Treatment of Shareholders	3
Chapter 3: Stakeholders' Roles	5
Chapter 4: Disclosure of Information and Transparency	6
Chapter 5: Responsibilities of the Board	6
○ Committee Structure and Qualifications	7
○ Sub-committees	10
○ Roles, duties and responsibilities of the Board	10
○ Board meeting	14
○ Remuneration of Directors and Executives	15
○ Development of Directors and Executives	15
Prevention of Conflicts of Interest, Supervision of the Use of Inside Information	15
Risk management and internal control	15
Ethics and Business Conduct	16
Whistleblowing and complaints	18

Introduction

The Company realizes the importance of good corporate governance, therefore it has approved the policy on corporate governance in accordance with the guidelines of the Stock Exchange of Thailand to ensure transparency in the operation of the Company at all levels, both working staff and executive level, the executive board as well as the board and for the benefit in the long run of the shareholders, customers, investors and the general public. This includes formulating related to Code of Business Ethics and the Code of Conduct, serve as a guideline for performance of directors and executives to be in line with Code of Best Practice in keeping with Good Corporate Governance principles set by the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The essence of corporate governance is divided into 5 categories; Right of Shareholders, Equitable Treatment of Shareholders, Roles of Stakeholders, Disclosure and Transparency, and Responsibilities of the Board.

In 2018, the Company also adopted the good corporate governance principles for listed companies in 2017 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to suit the business context of the Company, which the Board of Directors has considered that directors, executives, staff and employees have a duty to comply with good corporate governance principle fully, but taking into account the suitability in practice, therefore the content remains the same. This has been recorded in the resolution of the Board of Directors Meeting.

However, the Board of Directors considered that this should be reviewed at least once a year for proper implementation. In addition, the Company has reviewed and prepared the Business Ethics Handbook and practices in the work by revising the content of the handbook. The aforementioned manual contains the principles of practice on ethics for the directors, executives and employees of the Company to act with honesty and integrity, adhering to the rule of law, with transparency, commitment to fairness, credibility and no conflicts of interest and not infringing the intellectual property or copyright of others by proposing it to the Board for approval.

Chapter 1: Rights of Shareholders

The Board of Directors recognizes the importance of the fundamental rights of shareholders. The principle is to treat the shareholders fairly and in accordance with the law, such as the right to buy, sell and transfer shares, right to receive dividends, right to receive information of the Company, right to attend the shareholders' meeting, right to vote on various agendas, right to give a proxy a right to vote in the meetings, right to appoint directors and auditors, right to express opinions and ask questions at the shareholders' meeting, right to propose agenda and nominate director in advance and do not do any acts that violate or destroy the rights of shareholders.

1. Meeting of Shareholders

The Company has held the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, following the guidelines of the shareholders meeting of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

- 1.1 The Company discloses the policy to support or encourage all groups of shareholders to attend the shareholders' meeting.
- 1.2 The Company ensures the provision of information, date, time, venue and meeting agenda with explanation and reasons for each agenda or the requested resolution as indicated in the invitation to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders or in the attachment of the agenda.
- 1.3 The Company provides facilitation to shareholders to completely exercise their right to attend the meeting and vote and refrain from any action which limit the meeting opportunity of the shareholders, for example, the process of the meeting attendance to vote should not be difficult or over-expensed, the venue should be convenient to access, etc.;
- 1.4 The Company allows shareholders to submit their questions prior to the meeting date with specific information of submitting questions in advance which is informed with the meeting invitation letter. In addition, the information is posted on the Company's website;
- 1.5 The Company encourages shareholders to use proxy forms in which the shareholders can set the voting direction and the shareholders shall propose at least one independent director as an alternative to the shareholder's proxy.

2. Operations of the Shareholders' Meeting

- 2.1 The Company has promoted the use of technology for the shareholders' meeting in term of registration and voting counting and displaying result which help the meeting operation to be rapid, correct, and accurate;
- 2.2 All directors should attend the shareholders' meeting so that the shareholders can ask questions to Chairman of each sub-committee on related matters.
- 2.3 At the shareholders' meeting, the vote shall be given for each agenda;
- 2.4 The Board of Directors should promote or prepare an independent person with the responsibility of counting or monitoring votes at the general meetings and extraordinary meetings of the shareholders of which are disclosed to the meeting for acknowledgement and recorded in the minutes;
- 2.5 The Board of Directors should encourage the use of ballots in important agenda such as connected transactions, acquisition or disposal of assets, etc., for transparency and accountability, in case there are future arguments;
- 2.6 Chairman of the meeting should allocate appropriate time and encourage the shareholders to express their opinions and questions relating to the company at the meeting;

3. Preparation of the minutes and disclosure of resolution of the shareholders' meeting

- 3.1 Minutes of the shareholders' meeting will record explanation of the voting procedure and the method of score displaying to the meeting for acknowledgement prior to the meeting with the opportunity for the shareholders to ask questions. In addition, the record shall include questions, answers, and voting results of each agenda whether there are approvals, objections, and abstentions, as well as list of directors attending the meeting or absent.
- 3.2 The Company will disclose the voting results of each agenda of the shareholders' general meeting and the shareholders' extraordinary meeting to the public through the Company's website.

Chapter 2: Equitable Treatment of Shareholders

The establishment of confidence among shareholders, with the assurance that the Board of Directors and the management shall monitor the appropriate use of shareholders' fund, is an important matter toward the investment confidence with the Company. Therefore, the Board of Directors shall monitor the shareholders' equitable treatment and basic rights to ensure their protection as follows:

1. The right to appoint a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting and cast their votes.

When a shareholder cannot attend the meeting in person, he/she can exercise the right to appoint a proxy or another person or independent director of the company to act on one's behalf. When the independent director is a proxy, the shareholder shall submit the proxy form indicating complete information and one's copied identification card or passport or any other identification document as specified to the Company prior to the meeting date. The Company discloses a policy to support or encourage all shareholders to attend the meeting.

2. The right to propose additional agendas

The Company allows shareholders to propose additional agendas in addition to the agenda of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Shareholders. The additional agenda can be proposed according to the following processes:

- (1) To submit the proposed agenda to be included in additional agendas with reasons, details of facts, and necessary information in the meeting agendas of the shareholders' general meeting;
- (2) The Company will examine the shareholdership and the shareholder of the shareholder who propose the additional agenda and the shareholder's registration as of the book closing date. The consideration criteria for the proposition of the additional agenda is the agenda must be significantly related to or affects the Company's business operation. Upon the resolution to approve the additional agenda by the Board of Directors, the agenda shall be included in the shareholders' meeting agenda indicating that it is proposed by the shareholder.

3. The right to nominate a person to be a director

A shareholder has the right to nominate a person to be director. The Company's right reserve to consider only eligible persons with following criteria:

- (1) A person must be qualified and shall not possess prohibited characteristics by law as stipulated by Limited Public Company Act, Securities and Exchange, and the Good Corporate Governance principle;
- (2) A person shall possess educations, work experiences, or other qualifications as specified by the Company or as the Nominating Committee deems appropriate;
- (3) Must devote sufficient time and be fully dedicated to the maximum benefit of the company as a duty and always ready to attend the meeting regularly.
- (4) A person shall not be in the position of Director of more than 5 listed companies

The Independent Directors will consider the qualified candidates to propose to the shareholders' meeting for approval. If the meeting of the independent directors chooses not to propose to the shareholders' meeting, the candidate will be proposed to the shareholders' meeting for the consideration with on opinion of the Board of Directors and the resolution of the shareholders' meeting is finalized. The documents required from the shareholders in order to nominated the candidate for the position, namely, (1) Director of Nomination Form; and (2) Information of the candidate attached with shareholdership certificate, issued by securities companies/agents, signed by the owner of the information for consent and representation. The documents must be mailed with registration to the Company within the specified period.

4. Prevention of use of inside information

The Company has a policy to restricts the use of inside information to only the middle to high level executives within the related department or company. The previous audited financial statements will be retained with the Director of Accounting and Finance Department. While other confidential information will be used for consulting with individuals at the managerial level only. The Company has penalties for relevant persons when there is a misuse of inside information to cause the damage to the Company. In addition, the Company requires directors and executives to report shares of the Company held by them, their spouses and minor children to the SEC and the Company.

5. Supervision of Insider Trading

The Company has no policy for employees, executives, and insider information on the Company's operating results to trade the company's securities, starting from the date of the acknowledged information till the disclosure of the information to the public. It is forbidden to disclose internal information that shall not be disclosed to the public in order to increase the price of the securities, especially within the period of one month prior to the disclosure of the financial statements to the public.

In addition, the Directors and the Executives of the Company must report the change in the Company's securities holding to the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission in pursuant to Section 59 of the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 and acknowledge the penalty under the Securities and Exchange Act. B.E. 2535, including the report of the shareholding changes of spouses and minor children. The Directors and Executives shall submit a copy of the report to the Company on the same day as the report being submitted to the SEC which is within 3 official days.

Chapter 3: Roles of Stakeholders

The Company gives precedence to supervision of all stakeholders such as customers, employees, business partners, shareholders, investors, creditors and the communities where the Company is located. All stakeholders will be taken care of by the Company with the rights following related laws. The Company shall not do anything that violates the rights of the stakeholders as stipulated by laws or as agreed. The Company has considered stakeholders' participation encouragement process following roles and duties to strengthen the Company's growing operation as well as to build sustainable security to the business and to provide fair benefit to all parties. In addition, the Company also prepares channels for stakeholders to communicate, suggest, or provide information to the independent directors or Audit committee of the Company.

The Company has considered the participation encouragement process between the Company and its stakeholders in order to establish wealth, financial stability, and corporate sustainability as follows:

- To place the emphasis upon all levels of the Company's employees with equitable and fair treatment and appropriate remuneration with capability of each employee, together with the focusing on consistent proficiency development, including placing the importance upon taking care of the workplace environment with the work safety awareness and quality of life of employees.
- The purchase of products and services suppliers shall follow trade agreement with the strict compliance to mutual contracts in order to build beneficial long-term relationship between the two parties.
- To follow terms of loan according to the existing agreement.

- To be attentive and responsible to customers in terms of product quality and good standardized service, keeping customer's confidentiality, and the emphasis upon on fair and equitable pricing under the pricing policy.
- To comply with the rules and good competition by avoiding dishonesty in order not to destroy a competitor.
- To place an importance and provide responsibility toward nearby communities and society, concerning environment, as well as to support public benefit activities of the society and to develop environment of communities and society for a better living as considered appropriate.

Section 4: Disclosure and Transparency

The Company places an importance to the disclosure of information which is under the supervision of The Board of Directors to ensure the correctness, accuracy, on-time, and transparency of the Company's important information either financial information or non-financial information. The information is disclosed through easily accessible channels as stipulated by law with equality and reliability. The important information of the Company which will be disclosed are financial information and non-financial information which may affect the Company's securities price. This is in accordance with the requirements of the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

The Company will ensure that the quality of its financial reports is accurate and in compliance with generally accepted accounting standards and audited by independent auditors certified by the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, the Company will disclose the following information in order to illustrate the transparency of business operations, namely, the disclosure of information on the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee such as numbers of meetings and meeting attendance of each Directors in the previous year, the disclosure of remuneration policy for Directors and senior executives, including types and characteristics of compensation, and the report of the corporate governance policy and policy compliance results. The above information, apart from disclosing to the public through the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Stock Exchange of Thailand, it will be disclosed through the Company's website.

Chapter 5: Responsibilities of the Board

The Board of Directors consists of qualified, knowledgeable, and various experiences such as marketing, finance, accounting, management Which can bring experiences that have been developed and formulated policies that will benefit the business of the company by the Board of Directors is independent in making decisions for the best interests of the Company's business operation. The Board of Directors must be independent in decision making for the utmost benefit of the Company and the shareholders as a whole with important duties of policy establishment as well as monitoring and examining the operation of the management, including assessment of the performance in comparison with the plan. The 9 members of the Board of Directors consists of 4 Executive Directors, 5 Non-Executive Directors, and there are 4 Independent Directors of which accounting for more than one-thirds of the total members of the Directors as an appropriate check and balance between the Directors. In addition, the Company appoints the Audit Committee which consists of 3 Independent Directors with a 3-year term of office. The scope and the operating authority of the committee is clearly stated in the Charter of the Audit Committee.

The Company has clear and transparent remuneration process which is proposed to the shareholders' meeting for the approval. The shareholders' meeting will consider the appropriateness of directors' remunerations within the scope of duties

and responsibilities of each Director to ensure that the remunerations are at the motivating level which helps retention of the proficient Directors in that positions and providing their duties with the Company. The remuneration can be comparable to the remuneration of directors in the same or similar industry.

Every director of the Company understands one's duties and responsibilities as a Director of the Company with readiness to freely express one's opinions and keep oneself up to date at all time, including perform one's duties with complete and sufficient integrity, caution, and carefulness with the realization of the utmost benefit of the Company and fairness to all shareholders. In addition, every director is devoted to fulfil one's duties with complete and sufficient responsibility, including the meeting attendance unless necessary reason.

In addition, the Board of Directors also emphasizes adequate information disclosure to shareholders, investors and all related parties involved. The disclosures information must be accurate, complete, transparent thorough, and on-time, this includes financial reports, other operating results, and other related Information, as well as information which may affect the Company's securities price as stipulated in the Good Corporate Governance Principles. All information and news shall be distributed to the shareholders, investors, and related persons for their investment decision through several channels either mailing service or the channels of the SET and the SEC, including the Company's website after the Company's shares being listed on the SET.

5.1 Structure and Qualification of the Committee

5.1.1 Composition and Nomination of the Board of Directors

- (1) The Company's Board of Directors has a responsibility to operate the Company, consisting of at least five (5) members, and no less than half of the members must have residents within the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Directors of the Company must possess qualification as stated by law, and the Directors can either be the Company's shareholders or not.
- (2) The meeting of the shareholders shall have a resolution to appoint the directors in accordance with the following rules and procedures:
 - 2.1 A shareholder's one (1) share is one (1) vote;
 - 2.2 Each shareholder shall exercise all available votes stated in 2.1 to elect one person or several persons as directors. In case of multiple persons, the number of votes for each director cannot be divided.
 - 2.3 The persons with the highest number of votes in descending order shall be elected as directors, with the numbers equivalent to the required numbers of directors, or elected at such time. In the case when a person who is elected in the next order has the same number of votes, exceeding the required numbers of directors or elected numbers at that time, the Chairman of the meeting shall cast the final vote.
- (3) At every Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, one-thirds (1/3) of the number of directors at that time shall leave the position. If the number of directors cannot be divided into three parts, the nearest numbers to one-third (1/3) shall leave the position, and may be re-elected to the position. The directors who must leave the position in the first year, and in the second year after the registration of the company, the drawing lots shall be made. For the following years, the directors who serve the longest term in the position, shall retire.
- (4) Any director who would like to resign from the position shall submit a resignation letter to the Company. The resignation will take effect from the date the letter reaches the company.

- (5) The shareholders' meeting may have a resolution to dismiss a director before the expiration of his term with the votes of no less than three-fourths (3/4) of the total number of shareholders attending the meeting and having the right to vote and the total numbers of shares shall be no less than half of the shares held by the shareholders attending the meeting and having the right to vote.
- (6) When there is a vacancy of the position of the director due to reasons other than the expiration of the term, the Board shall select qualified persons, who have no prohibited characteristics stipulated by Public Limited Company Act or the Securities and Exchange Act, to be in the vacant position and attend the next Board's meeting. However, when the term of such Directors is less than two (2) months, the appointed persons to be the Directors shall remain in the position for only within the remaining term of the replaced Directors. The resolution of the Board of Directors in pursuant to the first paragraph shall consist of votes of no less than three-fourths (3/4) of the remaining directors.
- (7) The Board of Directors shall elect one director to be Chairman. Upon consideration of the Directors deem appropriate, a Director or Directors may be elected as Vice Chairman with the responsibility to comply with the corporate regulations assigned by Chairman

5.1.2 Composition and Nomination of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company must be appointed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders of the Company. They are qualified under the Securities and Exchange Act, as well as the SET's notifications and regulations. The total numbers of the members of the Committee shall not be less than 3 members and at least one of the Audit Committee's members must have knowledge in accounting and finance. The term of office of the Audit Committee shall be three years from the date of the resolution. Upon the completion of the term, if the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting have no resolution to appoint a new set of the Audit Committee, the existing Audit Committee shall continue to perform the duties till the Board of Directors or the Shareholders' Meeting appoint a new set of the Audit Committee to replace the existing Audit Committee of which the term of office is completed, and/ or the term of office of the position of the Director is completed. The nominated Audit Committee must be Independent Directors with the qualification of the Audit Committee in accordance with the rules and notifications prescribed by the SEC, and the Stock Exchange of Thailand as follows:

Qualifications of Independent Board

- (1) Hold shares of no more than 1% of the total shares with voting rights of the Company, parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, major shareholders, or the controlling persons of the Company, including the shareholding of related persons of the independent directors.
- (2) Not being or having been a member of the management, employee, advisor, with regular salary or controlling authorized person of the Company, parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, the same-level subsidiary, major shareholders or controlling authorized person of the company, unless having been out of the aforementioned positions for no less than 2 years prior to the filing of the application date with the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The aforementioned prohibited characteristics, excluding the case where an independent director having been a government official or consultants of the government agency which is a major shareholder or the controlling person of the company.
- (3) Not having blood relations, or by legal registration in the manner of a parent, spouse, sibling and child, including the spouse of a child of an executive, a major shareholder, controlling person or the person to be proposed to be the executive or controlling person of the company or its subsidiaries.

- (4) Not having or having been in business relationship with the Company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, major shareholder, or the controlling person of the company in a manner that may obstruct one's independent judgment, including not being or having been a significant shareholder or the controlling person of a person who has business relationship with the Company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, major shareholder, or the controlling person of the company unless having left the above-mentioned characteristics for no less than 2 years before the date of filing the application with the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (5) Not being or having been the auditor of the Company, its parent company, subsidiary company, affiliated company, major shareholder, or the controlling person of the Company, and not being a significant shareholder, controlling person, or partner of the audit office which the auditors of the Company, its parent company, subsidiaries, associates, major shareholders, or the controlling person of the Company are from, unless it having left such characteristics for no less than 2 years prior to the date of submission of the application to the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (6) Not being or having been any professional service provider which includes legal advisors or financial advisors, receiving the service fee of more than 2 million baht per annum from the Company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliated company, major shareholders, or the controlling person of the company, and not being a significant shareholder, the controlling person, or a partner of a professional service provider, unless having left the above-mentioned characteristics for no less than 2 years before the date of filing the application with the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (7) Not being a director appointed to be a representative of the Company, major shareholders, or shareholders who are related to major shareholders.
- (8) Not engage in any business of the same nature and being significant competitor to the business of the Company, its subsidiaries, or not being a partner within the partnership or being a director who is involved in the management, employee, staff, consultants with regular salary, or holding more than 1% of the total shares with voting rights of other companies with the same nature and being a significant competitor with the Company or its subsidiaries.
- (9) Not having any characteristics which refrain a Director from expressing an independent opinion about the Company's operations.

The Independent Director with aforementioned qualifications may be assigned by the Board of Directors to make decision on the operation of the Company, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliated companies, same-level subsidiaries, major shareholders, or the controlling person by having the collective decision.

Qualification of the Audit Committee

- (1) Not being a director assigned by the Board of Directors to make decision on the operation of the Company, its parent company, subsidiaries, affiliated companies, same level subsidiaries, major shareholders, or the authorized control person of the company.
- (2) Not being a director of the parent company, subsidiary, or subsidiary of the same level, especially the listed company.
- (3) Having sufficient knowledge and experience to be able to serve as a member of the Audit Committee. There shall be at least one member of the Audit Committee must have sufficient knowledge and experience to be able to review the credibility of the financial statements.
- (4) Perform duties in the same manner as specified in the Notification of the Stock Exchange of Thailand regarding qualifications and scope of work of the Audit Committee.

5.1.3 Composition and Nomination of Executive Directors

Members of the Executive Committee must be directors and/ or executives of the Company, and/ or employees of the Company, and/ or persons with appropriate qualifications appointed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors

will appoint the amounts of directors with appropriate numbers and one of the members will be appointed as Chairman of the Executive Committee by the Board of Directors.

5.1.4 Composition and Nomination of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of no less than 3 directors who are independent directors and non-executive directors. One of the members shall be elected as Chairman of The Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

5.1.5 Composition and recruitment of the Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee must be a director, and / or management of the Company and/ or employees of the Company, and/ or is the appropriate person appointed by the Board of Directors with the numbers deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will appoint one member of Risk Management Committee to be Chairman of the Risk Management Committee.

5.1.6 Composition and recruitment of the Chief Executive Officer

Executive Officer shall be proposed from the nomination of the Executive Committee through the selection of a member of the Executive Committee during the selection process in order to propose to the Board of Directors for approval of the appointment of the nominated person as Chief Executive Officer.

5.2 Sub-Committees

On 5 September 2017, the Board of Directors' meeting No.1/2017 (First time after the transformation to public company limited) had a resolution to approve the scope of duties and responsibilities of the 4 Sub-Committees, namely, the Audit Committee, the Executive Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Nomination and Compensation Committee.

5.3 Authority and Responsibilities of the Committees

5.3.1 Authority and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

- (1) To review the financial statements to ensure their accuracy as well as their adequacy of disclosure with the coordinating of external auditors and executives who are responsible for quarterly and annual preparation of financial statements.
- (2) To review the Company's internal control system and internal audit system to ensure their appropriateness and effectiveness, as well as to consider the independency of the internal audit unit, and to provide opinion on consideration of appointment, transfer and dismissal of the head of the internal audit unit or other units which are responsible for matters relating to internal audits. It may provide suggestion of reviewing or examining any transaction which may be deemed necessary and important of which will be proposed with important and necessary improvement of the internal control system to the Board of Directors by reviewing with the external auditors and the internal audit manager;
- (3) To review the compliance with the Securities and Exchange, the Stock Exchange of Thailand's regulations, rules, regulations and other laws relating to the Company's business;

- (4) To consider the selection and nomination of an independent person to be the Company's auditor and to propose such person's remuneration to the Board of Directors, as well as to attend a non-management meeting with the auditor at least once a year;
- (5) To review the internal audit plan of the Company by generally accepted standards;
- (6) To consider connected transactions or transactions with possible conflicts of interest to ensure their compliance with laws and the SET's regulations as well as the accuracy and the completeness of the disclosure of the Company's information in such matter. The transactions must be reasonable and provide the utmost benefit to the Company;
- (7) To review the appropriateness and efficiency of the Company's risk management system;
- (8) To report the performance of the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors at least 4 times a year;
- (9) To prepare and to disclose the report of the Audit Committee in the Company's Annual Report, which must be signed by the Audit Committee's Chairman and the report shall consist of at least the following information:
 - 1. An opinion on the accuracy, completeness and reliability of the Company's financial report.
 - 2. An opinion on the adequacy of the Company's internal control system;
 - 3. An opinion on the compliance with the securities and exchange law, the SET's regulations, and agencies or laws relating to the Company's business;
 - 4. An opinion on the suitability of the auditor;
 - 5. An opinion on connected transactions or transactions that may have conflict of interest;
 - 6. The number of the Audit Committee meetings and the attendance of such meetings by each member of the Audit Committee;
 - 7. An opinion or overall comment received by the Audit Committee from the performance of duties under the Charter;
 - 8. Other transactions, according to the Audit Committee's opinion, should be known to the shareholders and general investors, subject to the scope of duties and responsibilities assigned by the Company's Board of Directors;
- (10) To jointly giving opinions on the consideration of appointment, removal, evaluation of the performance of the internal audit unit's officers;
- (11) According to the scope of duties, the Audit Committee has a power to invite the relevant Company's management/ executives/ or officers to provide comments, attend a meeting, or submit relevant or necessary documents;
- (12) The Audit Committee has an authority to hire consultants or outsiders in accordance with the Company's regulations or as authorized by related laws or organizations to provide comments or advice if necessary;
- (13) The Audit Committee must evaluate the performance by self-assessment and report the results of the evaluation, together with problems and obstacles that may cause the operation to fail to achieve the purpose of setting up the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors of the Company for acknowledgement every year;
- 14. To review and improve the Charter of the Audit Committee.
- 15. To perform other tasks as assigned by the Board of Directors within the scope of duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee.

Term of Office of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has the term of office is 3 years, where 1 year means the period between shareholders' general meeting and shareholders' general meeting in next year. A retired member of the Audit Committee may be nominated and reappointed to the position.

5.3.2 Scope of Authority and Responsibilities of the Executive Committee

- (1) To control the management of the Company to ensure its compliance with the policy stipulated by the Board of Directors and to report the operating results to the Board of Directors. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, there must be the Directors attending the meeting no less than half of the members of the Executive Committee. The resolution of the Executive Committee must receive a majority of votes from the meeting and at least half of the votes from all members of the Executive Committee.
- (2) To determine the stipulation of authority and level of approval of each person with appropriation and to provide separation of duties which may lead to fraud, including procedures of transaction with major shareholders, directors, executives or related persons with appropriateness in order to prevent any transfer of benefits. These shall be proposed to the Board of Directors for approval of the principles. The committee also controls the implementation of the approved principles and regulations.
- (3) To consider the annual budget and budget expenditure process to be proposed to the Board of Directors and supervise the budget expenditure approved by the Board of Directors.
- (4) To consider and improve the business plan of the Company to ensure its appropriateness for the benefit of the Company.
- (5) To consider the approval of the investment and determine investment budget as stipulated in the Operation Authority Handbook.
- (6) To consider execution of binding contracts with the Company by as stipulated in the Operation Authority Handbook.
- (7) To be responsible for the sufficiency of important information of the company used for the making decision of the Board of Directors and shareholders, as well as to provide credible financial report in pursuant to good standards with transparency
- (8) To consider the profit and loss of the Company and propose the annual dividend payment to the Board of Directors.
- (9) To consider the establishment of a new business or termination of the business and propose to the Board of Directors
- (10) To supervise the operation process for the operator to immediately report any unusual or abnormal activity or illegal action to the Executive Committee. Upon the occurrence of the event that has significant impact, the report to the Board of Directors' acknowledgement for further consideration of correction within a reasonable period of time.
- (11) To perform any action to support the above operations or the opinions of the Board of Directors or as delegated by the Board of Directors.
- (12) To propose any matter resolved and/ or approved by the meeting of the Executive Committee and such matter shall be reported to the Board of Directors for acknowledgement at the next Board meeting.

The aforementioned delegation of authority and responsibility of the Executive Committee does not include authority and/ or delegation of authority period to approve any transaction of one or other with possible conflict of interest (as defined in the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board), any conflict of interest or benefit against the Company. The approval of such transaction must be proposed to the meeting of the Board of Directors and/ or the shareholders' meeting (as the case may be) to consider the approval of the transaction in pursuant to the company's regulations or the related laws and organizations.

5.3.3 Scope of Authority and Responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee

- (1) To define policies and structures for risk management in order to propose to the Executive Committee in pursuant to the risk management guidelines of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Association of Internal Auditors of Thailand.

- (2) To provide strategy following the risk management policy to ensure the monitoring and controlling of each type of risks to be at acceptable level with the participation of risk management and control of other units.
- (3) To evaluate corporate risk and determine risk management approach to be at acceptable level as well as to ensure that the risk management is in accordance with the established procedures.
- (4) To review the risk management policy and improve its efficiency and effectiveness of the risk controlling.
- (5) To have the authority to call upon related persons to clarify or to appoint and assign roles to risk management officers at all levels with appropriateness who will report to the Risk Management Committee to ensure the achievement of the risk management's objectives.
- (6) To report the results of the risk management to the Executive Committee and the Audit Committee for further quarterly proposing to the Board of Directors.
- (7) To prepare the risk management manual.
- (8) To identify all aspects of risks and analyze and evaluate possible risks which may occur, including trends which affect the Company.
- (9) To prepare a plan for risk protection or reduction.
- (10) To evaluate and prepare the risk management report.
- (11) To organize the integrated risk management system by linking to the information technology system.
- (12) To perform other duties as assigned by the Board of Directors.

5.3.4 Scope of Authority and Responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee

Recruitment

- (1) To determine the appropriate nomination methods for the position of directors to suit the nature and business of the organization by stipulating qualification, knowledge, and expertise of each needed aspect;
- (2) To nominate a director to the board of directors upon the proposing agenda for consideration. The nomination may consider the term renewal of the existing director or the nomination from the shareholders or use the recruitment company's service, or consider candidates from the professional lists, or be nominated by each Director, etc.
- (3) To consider the list of nominees and select qualified candidates whose qualification meet the stipulated criteria.
- (4) To check if the nominated person's qualification meets the legal requirements or regulations of the related organizations.
- (5) To approach qualified individuals who meet the eligibility criteria to ensure that the persons are willing to accept the position of the directors of the Company, if appointed by the shareholders.
- (6) To nominate a list of candidates to the Committee for consideration and enlisting the lists in the notice of the shareholders' meeting, for the shareholders' meeting to consider.
- (7) To consider the approval of the appointment of senior executives from the Executive Vice President level, as assigned by the Board of Directors.

Compensation

- (1) To consider the criteria of the remuneration of directors and senior executives to ensure its appropriateness by reviewing appropriateness of the present principles in comparison with the remuneration information of other

companies within the same industry of the Company. The criteria shall be appropriate in order to achieve the expected results of fairness and to reward the persons who help in success of the company.

- (2) To review all forms of compensation such as regular compensation, compensation based on performance, and meeting allowance by taking into account of the same industry practices, the Company's business performance and size, responsibility, knowledge, ability, and experience of the directors and senior executives required by the Company.
- (3) To consider the performance evaluation criteria of Managing Director, Executive Directors, and senior executives as assigned by the Board of Directors.
- (4) To stipulate the annual remuneration of directors, Chief Executive Officer, Executive Directors, and senior executives following the compensation criteria which is proposed to the Board of Directors for approval of compensation of Chief Executive Officer, Executive Directors, and senior executive. While the Directors' compensation will be proposed to the meeting of shareholders by the Board of Directors for approval.
- (5) To consider the suitability and provide approval upon the issuance of the new shares to the directors and employees of the Company by focusing on the principles of fairness to shareholders, and providing work motivation to the directors and employees which leads to the establishment of long-term value added to the shareholders as well as quality personnel retention.

5.4 Meeting of the Board of Directors

The Company organizes the Board of Directors' meetings at least 4 times a year and may arrange special meetings as necessary, with disclosure of information in attending the Board of Directors' meetings in the annual report. At least, a half of the total number of directors attending the meeting shall form a quorum. The important agenda of the meeting includes providing knowledge and reporting on performance of each department of the Company and its subsidiaries, considering the action plan, quarterly financial statements, annual budget of the Company, including significant policies. The Company provides an opportunity for each director to be free to propose matters that are beneficial to the Company on the agenda of the meeting.

The Company has arranged an invitation letter to the meeting together with the agenda of the meeting and supporting documents for the meeting that are clear, sufficient and appropriate to offer the directors time to study and consider the information at least 7 days prior to the meeting so that directors can arrange time and attend the meeting.

The Board of Directors has appointed a company secretary to provide advice on laws, regulations and rules that the directors must know and supervise the activities of the committee, including coordinating to have compliance of resolutions of the directors, and also provides support in organizing meetings and preparing the minutes of meeting that is accurate and clear and contains the meeting results and opinions of the directors. The minutes of the meeting will be kept by the company secretary.

5.5 Remuneration of directors

Directors' remuneration is comparable to the level practicable in the same industry, including scope of roles and responsibilities, experiences and duties of the directors.

5.6 Development of directors and executives

The Board promote training and educating those involved in the Company's corporate governance system to create awareness guidelines for good practice and can be applied to continuously improve the work. In the event of a new director appointment, the secretary will present useful information for performance of duties of the new director, such as the nature of the business, corporate governance policy, and business ethics, list of directors and executives etc.

Prevention of Conflicts of Interest, Supervision of the Use of Inside Information

The Company has requirements related to the regulations for the use of internal information of the Company that have not yet been disclosed for use for the benefit of oneself or others as follows:

- (1) Directors, executives, employees and employees of the company shall
 - Maintain the Company's confidentiality and/or inside information
 - Not disclose the Company's confidentiality and/or inside information or seek for personal gain or for the benefit of any other person, whether directly or indirectly and whether or not it will be rewarded.
 - Not trade, transfer or accept the transfer of the Company's securities by using confidentiality and/or inside information of the Company and/or entering into any other act by using the Company's confidentiality and/or inside information, which may cause damage to the Company, directly or indirectly.
- (2) The directors, executives, employees and employees of the Company who have received inside information of the Company shall avoid or refrain from trading the Company's securities during the period of one month before the public disclosure of financial statements and 24 hours after the public disclosure of financial statements or material information. The said requirements shall apply to the spouse and minor children of the directors, executives and employees of Company. Violation of this rule shall be deemed as a severe offense.
- (3) The Company's directors and executives, including the Company's auditors must report a change in their holding of securities in the Company, as well as their spouses and underage children to the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 59
- (4) The company has announced such regulations to directors, executives, employees and employees in general.

Risk management and Internal Control

Risk management

The Board has established a risk management policy to cover the entire organization and risk management subcommittee assigns the management team to be responsible for assessing risk factors both from inside and outside the organization regularly. The working group consists of management and senior management in the fields related to the risk factors. They will analyze the cause of the risk to define risk management measures into a guideline for operation to prevent the occurrence of that risk or reduce the impact of that risk, including follow-up to achieve compliance with the established measures and coordinate with the Audit Committee to propose to the meeting of the Board further.

Internal control system and internal audit

The Board has an audit unit to audit the internal control system of the Company and assess adequacy of the internal control. The internal auditors will present the internal audit report to the meeting. The Audit Committee will prepare an annual internal audit plan to present to the meeting of the Audit Committee to consider and approve the plan for use in monitoring and verifying the accuracy and completeness of the work to be consistent with the plan and policies set by the Company. The Company has improved and developed the internal control quality continuously.

Ethics and Business Conduct**Fair business**

The Company will operate the business by adhering to the correctness and complying with the relevant rules and regulations under moral principles and transparency, also avoid actions that may cause conflicts or arguments against correctness and righteousness by adhering to the responsibility to stakeholders and generate appropriate returns for investors, including creating progress and steady and sustainable growth.

Anti-Corruption Policy

The Company places great emphasis on anti-corruption with a guideline for directors, executives and employees not to demand money, benefits or items unreasonably or excessively from those involved in the business of the Company, including not paying as requested, offer to give money or benefits or items to a person or a juristic person with whom they are doing business or related government agencies, whether it is a direct or indirect action, in order to get a return and practice that is beneficial to each other or hope for benefits about the work of the Company unless it is a case of giving or receiving according to the custom or festival of each locality and as appropriate.

Human rights respect

The company recognizes the respect for human life and dignity of all people, which is the foundation of human resource management and development, including creation of human relations in society. The Company therefore promotes the observance of basic human rights and equality principles regardless of race, color, gender, language, religion, political belief or belief in any other way, ethnic or social background, property, origin or status.

Fair treatment to labor

The Company has set the appropriate compensation structure that in line with market rate, abilities, responsibility and behavior. In addition, the Company strives to improve and provide good welfare and other appropriate benefits, i.e. provident fund, accident insurance for employees and executives who work outside, annual health check, and providing drinks for staff service, etc.

Companies wishes to make its employees to understand in their goals, roles and responsibilities, provide opportunities for growth and creating recognition of the work they have done. Rewarding and punishing employees must be based on correctness and with integrity, including providing an appropriate environment and safe area for the employees.

Consumer Responsibility

In terms of customer responsibility, the Company has set a fair pricing policy by considering commercial terms, business negotiations without special item, adhering to the arm's length basis for all transactions. In addition, the Company has the policy to procure and improve the service according to commercial terms, and disclose relevant information that is useful, accurate, timely, and without distortion, taking into account the confidentiality of customer information as Company information and not using it for the Company's own and companions' benefit.

For responsibility for consumers of the Company, the Company has a policy to deliver quality products meeting the specified standards to the consumer and paying attention to every process, taking into account the customer's highest satisfaction and focus on providing customers with good quality products.

Environmental protection

The Company foresees the importance of the environment, and then it is aware of the social and community responsibilities. It is one of the Company's major missions. The management and staff are required to conserve natural resources and preserve the environment, including strictly complying with the environmental laws, not doing any activity affecting the environment in the vicinity or minimizing the impact, including organizing activities or supporting the activities of stakeholders, which are activities for public benefit and social services on a continuous basis.

Joint development with the community or society

The Company has a good sense of responsibility for society with a guideline to practice or enforce to comply with relevant laws and regulations. It also cooperates, helps, supports and volunteers for activities beneficial to community and society as it should be.

Innovation and dissemination of innovation gained from operation with responsibility to the society, environment and stakeholders

The Company has a clear policy on society, community and environment and plans for ISO14001 Project for society and environment and for benefit of common society to be taken place continually and appropriately.

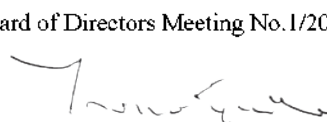
Whistleblowing and complaints

The Board of Directors has provided a channel for whistleblowing or complaints showing that the stakeholders are affected with damage from operation of the Company or any employee or employees committing any illegal act. This can be filed to the address below.

Sunsweet Public Company Limited
 No. 9 Moo 1, Tung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province 50120
 Call 081 998 9049
Audit Committee
 Email: audit_committee@sunsweetthai.com
Company Secretary Office
 E-mail: company_secretary@sunsweetthai.com

By whistleblowers or complainants, who are employees, customers, or contractors of the Company or other stakeholders, will be protected by law or according to the guidelines set by the Company.

This was approved by the Board of Directors Meeting No.1/2019 held on 22 February 2019.



(Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat)
 President of the Company



Business Ethics

Sunsweet Public Company Limited and Its Subsidiaries

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	2
Principle in business operation	2
Responsibility to shareholders	2
Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations	3
Responsibility to the Company	3
○ Responsibility for Company Assets	3
○ Intellectual property of the Company, Data and Information Technology	3
○ Giving, taking gifts, bribes and business entertainment	4
○ Giving information or giving interviews to the public	5
Conflict of interest and confidentiality and information inside the Company	5
○ Conflicts of interest	6
○ Confidentiality and information inside the Company	7
Treatment of stakeholders	
○ Responsibility to Employees	7
○ Responsibility to Customers	7
○ Responsibilities to Business Partners and Creditors	8
○ Responsibility for competition	8
○ Corporate Social Responsibility	9

Introduction

Sunsweet Public Company Limited (“the Company”) conducts business with consideration and focus on management under the principles of good corporate governance to serve as a guideline for the Board of Directors, executives and employees to perform their duties legally and ethically as mentioned, including having confidence in their duties and responsibilities that they should have. Therefore, the Company has prepared a Business Ethics Manual for the Board of Directors, executives and employees to be aware of the guidelines for their duties and responsibilities in performing work under morality and ethics by establishing a common practice guideline for the Company to move towards success duly and appropriately under the motto "We are the food leader, nourishing the people of the world thoroughly with virtue."

Principle in business operation

- 1) The Company will operate the business by adhering to the uprightness and complying with the relevant rules and regulations under moral principles and transparency also avoid actions that may cause conflicts or arguments against uprightness by adhering to the responsibility to stakeholders and generate appropriate returns for investors, including create progress and steady and sustainable growth.
- 2) The Company has social responsibility under the operation that takes into account the impact on society and environment and support sustainable development by participating in the development and making benefits in return to the society as it is and as appropriate

Responsibility to shareholders

- 1) Report on status and performance of the Company accurately, regularly and completely and truthfully.
- 2) Manage the company as a quality institution, hold on to the uprightness, strengthen and generate sustainable growth for shareholders in the long run.
- 3) Perform duties with competence and care as reasonable business operators should act under the same circumstances.
- 4) Perform duties with honesty and fairness to both major and minor shareholders and for overall benefit of stakeholders.
- 5) Manage and maintain the Company's assets not to be devalued or lost without benefit.
- 6) Report on status and performance of the Company accurately, regularly and completely and truthfully.
- 7) Do not disclose the Company's confidential information to others improperly.
- 8) Do not take any action that may cause a conflict of interest with the Company without notice to the Company.
- 9) Respect the rights and equality of all shareholders, management shareholders and non-management shareholders, including foreign shareholders to be treated equally.

Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

- 1) Comply with the rules and regulations in accordance with the legal framework at local and national levels.
- 2) Comply with the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- 3) Follow the rules of the Company.
- 4) Do not take any action or participate in, help, support, cooperation in order to avoid complying with laws and regulations.

Responsibility to the company

Responsibility for company assets

- 1) Company assets must be used economically with caution, awareness and responsibility for business purposes and to maximize benefit of the Company only.
- 2) Must help each other to maintain the Company's assets not to be depreciated, damaged or lost.
- 3) Must not use the Company assets when they are no longer associated with the Company.

Company's intellectual property, data and information technology

The Company gives precedence to operating under the code of business ethics. The Company respects the rights and intellectual property of others, as well as protecting the rights and intellectual property of the Company. The intellectual property may be in the form of copyrights, patents, trademarks, company name, logos or trade secrets. It also includes information such as information about invention, innovation, etc. Therefore, directors, executives, staff and employees must work under respect for the rights and intellectual property of the Company and others, not infringing on copyrights, trademarks or use the work of others for their own benefit or the Company's benefit as follows.

- 1) Must perform duties in accordance with the laws related to the Company's business and strictly comply with regulations in the work of the Company, and also avoid any action that may have a negative effect to reputation in the business of the Company.
- 2) Must maintain and protect the Company's intellectual property from damage, loss, and ensure that the intellectual property is used for the best interests of the Company.
- 3) Keep the Company's trade secrets and information in the best security.
- 4) Must use information technology provided by the Company for the Company's business only.
- 5) The password used to access the Company's information system must not be disclosed to anyone who is not involved.
- 6) Must not distribute, copy or use any illegal software in the Company, including respecting the rights of the owner of the intellectual property. For example, software, system or system for movie file, music files, games or others that are unauthorized shall not be loaded into the Company's computer equipment, etc.
- 7) Must use a communication system and computer systems in a responsible manner and must not cause discrimination, damage to others, destruction of morale or fostering hostility in the workplace.

- 8) Must comply with the Company's announcement concerning the misconduct on computer strictly.

Giving, taking gifts, bribes and business entertainment

The Company's directors, executives, officers, and employees and subsidiaries at all levels must act with caution in the following matters:

- 1) Do not accept or give gifts, souvenirs, cash, checks, bonds, stocks, gold, jewelry, real estate or similar items to stakeholders whom they have contacted and coordinated with both in government agencies and private entities.
- 2) Do not accept any properties, items, gifts or other benefits, which will lead to a refrain from performing their duties. Before accepting a gift, you should ensure that it is legal and correct to the Company's regulations. The articles or gifts given to each other in their duties should be inexpensive and appropriate for each occasion.
- 3) Do not give any assets, items, gifts or any other benefits to motivate others to make decisions or cause the recipient not to follow the commercial practices same as other trade partners. In this regard, the giving of things according to the occasion or various occasions must be in a value not excessive more than normal.
- 4) Do not be an intermediary in offering money, property, things or any other benefits to those related to the business, government agency or any organization in exchange for a privilege that shouldn't receive or causing government officials to refrain from obeying the rules, regulations and legal practice as provided.
- 5) In purchasing and procurement, you have to go through the steps in accordance with the regulations of the Company with transparency and accountability.
- 6) Spending for business entertainment and other spending relevant to the performance of a business contract can be done but with reasonability and accountability.
- 7) Giving or receiving donations or funds must be transparent and lawful by ensuring that the donations or the funds are not used as an excuse for bribery, complying as follow:
 - o Use of Company's funds or assets to donate to charity must be done on behalf of the Company only. The charitable donation must be a foundation, public charity, temple, hospital, nursing home or social benefit organization with certificate or reliable, accountable and proceeded through the procedures of the Company.
 - o Charity donation in personal name may be done but it must be irrelevant or not cause suspicion that it is a fraudulent act for any benefit and have accountable evidence and proceeded through the procedures of the Company.
- 8) Not to act in any way to demand or receive items, gifts, or other useful entertainment worth more than 3,000 baht (three thousand baht) per time.
- 9) Those involved in business negotiations worth more than 100,000 baht (one hundred thousand baht) must disclose the nature of their personal relationship/ spouse and close relatives according to the form of disclosure of personal information to The Audit Committee to propose opinions to the Chief Executive Officer and President.

Giving information or giving interviews to the public

- 1) Providing any information about the Company must be based on accuracy, truthfulness and care by the person who has been assigned to act on behalf of the company.
- 2) The Company assigns the Chief Executive Officer to have the authority to provide information or give interviews to the public including shareholders, investors, analysts, the media and third parties and have the power to delegate other senior management ne able to provide information as seen fit.
- 3) The Chief Executive Officer assigns the Company Secretary to communicate with shareholders, assigns the Investor Relations Department to communicate with shareholders, fund managers, investors, analysts, financial institutions, and assigns the executive secretary to provide information to the mass media. For quality information consistent with the IFS (International food standard), if there is a critical event that needs to be communicated to the outside, the Quality Department is assigned to provide information.

Conflict of interest and confidentiality and information inside the company**Conflict of interest**

The Company requires directors, management and employees not to seek personal interests that may conflict with the interests of the Company. If any conflicts arise, an approval process for transactions must be approved by Audit Committee or the Board of Directors as if entering into transactions with third parties. It must be reported and disclosed immediately as follows:

- 1) Do not operate a business that competes with the Company, either directly or indirectly.
- 2) In the event that the directors, executives and employees are directors, partners or advisors in any other company that operates other businesses, taking such positions must not contradict the interests of the Company and the direct performance of duties in the Company.
- 3) Do not act that may cause a conflict between personal interests and the interests of the company.
- 4) Avoid making any connected transactions with yourself that may cause a conflict of interest with the Company.
- 5) In the event that it is considered as a connected transaction pursuant to the announcement of the Capital Market Supervisory Board, regulations, announcements, orders or regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, then the directors, executives and employees must comply with the rules, procedures and requirements on disclosure of information on the connected transaction and the acquisition or disposition of assets of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as strictly adhering to the accounting standards stipulated by the Federation of Accounting Professions.
- 6) In the event that the directors, executives and employees are required to enter into a transaction or be involved in a transaction which they have a conflict of interest, they must not take part in consideration of such transaction by making such a transaction like doing transactions with outsiders and taking into account the best interests of the Company.
- 7) Top management should not take any action or get involved in performing or concealing any act that creates a conflict of interest or it may prevent them from performing their duties with justice or engage in concealment of any illegal activity.
- 8) Do not use positions, duties and / or information obtained from performance of their duties for personal benefit and others wrongfully.

- 9) In the event that the connected transaction is not in accordance with the general trading conditions in accordance with the principles approved by the Board of Directors or the nature and size of the transaction is not within the management's authority, the Audit Committee shall consider and give opinions before presenting to seek approval from the Board of Directors or shareholders, as the case may be.
- 10) The Company will disclose any transaction that has a conflict of interest and related transactions in the notes to the financial statements audited by the Company's Certified Public Accountant and in the annual report, including the registration statement (Form 56-1) annually.

Confidentiality and information inside the Company

The company has set measures to prevent the use of inside information to supervise and prevent directors, executives, employees and employees, including persons related to such persons from trading in securities and seeking illegal benefits for oneself or others as follows:

- 1) Keep secret and/or internal information of the company confidentially
- 2) Do not use inside information for their own benefit in trading, transferring or accepting the transfer of the Company's shares or provide inside information to other persons for the benefit of trading, transferring or accepting the transfer of the Company's shares, directly or indirectly
- 3) Refrain from exploitation for oneself or others by relying on the Company's confidential internal information, regardless of whether it makes the Company damaged or not.
- 4) Do not disclose any confidential business information of the Company to other persons, especially competitors of the Company
- 5) Do not disclose the customer's confidential information unless consent from the Company is given or it is a disclosure according to the authorized order under the law.
- 6) The Company has set measures to prevent the misuse of inside information (Insider Trading) of the connected persons. This includes directors, executives, employees, auditors, units that have been informed, including those who are related to such person as follows
 - o Do not trade the Company's securities within 1 month prior to the disclosure of the quarterly financial statements and annual financial statements and within 24 hours after the said financial statements are disclosed (Blackout Period).
 - o Do not distribute inside information that should not be disclosed in order to create movement in price of the securities, especially in securities trading within 1 month before the financial statements are released to the public.
 - o In the event that executives, auditors and related persons have a change in quantity of the Company's securities in their holding, they must report the change in securities holding to the Securities and Exchange Commission BE 2533 within 3 business days from the date of such purchase, sale, transfer or acceptance of transfer.
- 7) Follow the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and related laws are strictly. This includes the disclosure of shareholder information and/or to the public equally
- 8) Do not use the information received as management in a wrong way or cause damage to the Company.
- 9) Refrain from or avoid expressing opinions to third parties or the media on matters related to the Company without authority.

Treatment of stakeholders

Responsibility to employees

- 1) Determine the appropriate return structure in line with the market rate based on ability, responsibility for work duties and behavior by having supervisors assess subordinates, subordinates assess supervisors and self-assessment at all levels.
- 2) Provide good welfare and other appropriate benefits such as accident insurance for employees and executives who travel to work outside, annual health check and providing drink service to the staff.
- 3) Build an understanding of goals, roles and responsibilities, give an opportunity to progress in career reasonably, including building acceptance and recognition in the work performed
- 4) Rewards and penalties must be based on justice and integrity.
- 5) Maintain a work environment that is safe for life, health, property and beneficial to work.
- 6) Provide the employees with a channel to report complaints.

There are 2 channels for reporting complaints:

1. Drop a complaint letter in a red box next to the office.
2. Notify directly to the Manager of Human Resources Department or Labor Relations Officer.

Process for handling employee complaints

1. Employees send a complaint message.
2. Executives opens the red box to bring the complaints to investigate.
3. Human Resources Manager receives a complaint letter from the executives for further action or forwarding to related department to do so.
4. Labor Relations Officer summaries complaints on a monthly basis.
5. The chairman of the welfare committee in the establishment organizes a meeting to summarize the outcome of the complaint resolution, 3 months/time.
6. Labor Relations Officer prepares an invitation letter for meeting to the welfare committee in the workplace.
7. Labor Relations Officer prepares meeting minutes.

Responsibility to customers

- 1) Be attentive and responsible for customers both in terms of product quality and good service meeting the standards.
- 2) Disclose information such as advertising and publicity related to the product and services completely, accurately and fairly to customers and does not misrepresent the facts.
- 3) Establish a policy of pricing that is fair and appropriate.
- 4) Consider commercial terms, business negotiation and business contracts with separate benefits on an Arm's Length Basis.

- 5) Maintain the customer's confidential information as if the information of the company and not to use it for the benefit of ourselves and others.
- 6) Not to demand, accept, or give any dishonest benefits from/to customers.

Responsibility to Business Partners and Creditors

- 1) Give an opportunity for fair trade competition by defining appropriate methods of procurement, commissioning and services with a focus on transparency and efficiency.
- 2) Not specify a particular product or deliberately try to select features that are inclined towards a particular product except with sufficient reasons to support the necessity. In the event that there is a change in product or specifics of the product, it must be communicated to the partners. And if it is necessary to offer a new price, the existing bidders must be offered an equal bid opportunity.
- 3) Choose a good bidder and pay attention to bidding truly. Do not invite bidders just to complete the amount according to the regulations. And all bidders must receive the same detailed information and conditions in writing. In the event of a verbal notice, one more written confirmation is required.
- 4) Directors, executives, staff and employees who are involved in procurement, outsourcing and services must disclose information and/or the nature of their personal relationships, spouse, close relatives or personal relationship with any of bidders that directly results in a lack of transparency in performance of their duties, and express their responsibility by not participating in the decision process.
- 5) Do not demand, accept gifts, presents, and entertainment, except on customary occasions. And refrain from giving them a preference that causes others to think that it may be injustice, especially misleading other traders so that they don't want to join the bid and it may lead to damage to the Company's image.
- 6) Disclose relevant information honestly, helpfully, accurately, completely, timely and without misrepresentation.
- 7) If any business negotiations are worth more than 100,000 baht (one hundred thousand baht), the use of mobile phones should be avoided and there should be at least one more employee to participate in negotiations.
- 8) Negotiations related to the bidding must be held at the office of the Company only, unless necessary case. The Audit Committee must be informed in advance and there must be at least 1 representative from the bidding committee.
- 9) Do not use or give any information or advise on the details of the operations that affect the bidder or any of bidders or many of them to have an advantage and disadvantage in their bidding.

Responsibility for competition

- 1) Trade competition shall be within the framework of fair competition.
- 2) Not seek the competitor's confidential information through dishonest, inappropriate or illegal means.
- 3) Do not destroy competitors' reputation by slandering or perform any action without truth and in an unfair manner.

Corporate social responsibility

- 1) Support activities that benefit the community and society as a whole
- 2) Promote efficient use of resources
- 3) Do not take any action helping and supporting or to be a tool to avoid obeying laws or regulations, or to endanger the society and national security.
- 4) Continuously and seriously instill a consciousness of social responsibility among employees at all levels.
- 5) Promote the principles of fundamental human rights and equality without regard to differences in race, color, gender, language, religion, political preference or other beliefs, ethnicity or social background, property, origin or status.
- 6) Strictly abide by environmental laws, not to affect the environment in the surrounding communities or cause minimal impact.
- 7) Arrange activities or support organization of activities of stakeholders which are activities for public benefit and social service on a continuous basis.
- 8) Comply with all relevant laws and regulations, including to cooperate, help, support and volunteer in activities that benefit the community and society as appropriate in each case.

Following up and receiving complaints about business ethics

The Board of Directors defines it as a responsibility of directors, executives, employees and all employees to acknowledge and perform their duties and responsibilities seriously, and assigns the Audit Committee to be in charge for considering and accepting whistleblowing and complaints made to the Company with the company secretary to coordinate and follow up for the management to comply with the good corporate governance principles, including supervising collection and dissemination of information to shareholders through internal and external communication channels, including being a complaint handling unit on corporate governance and business ethics. The stakeholders can contact directly at

Sunsweet Public Company Limited

No. 9 Moo 1, Tung Satok Subdistrict, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province 50120

Call 081 998 9049

Audit Committee

Email: audit_committee@sunsweetthai.com

Company Secretary Office

E-mail: company_secretary@sunsweetthai.com

This was approved by the Board of Directors Meeting No.1/2019 held on 22 February 2019.



(Mr. Krairit Boonyakiatt)

President of the Company



Sunsweet Public Company Limited

Anti-Corruption Policy

Table of Contents

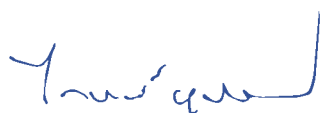
Topic	Page
Message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors	1
Definition	2
Anti-corruption policy	2
Anti-corruption guidelines	3
Duties and responsibilities	4
Cases for whistleblowing or complaints on corruption	5
Channels for whistleblowing or complaints on corruption	5
Protection measures and confidentiality	6
Dissemination of the Anti-Corruption Policy	7

Message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors

Anti-Corruption Policy

Sunsweet Public Company Limited ("the Company") has campaigned against corruption for personnel in the organization since the Board of Directors gives precedence of anti-corruption. Originally, some of content of the anti-corruption policy was included in the Company's business ethics from the beginning that the Company has prepared a business ethics.

To ensure that Sunsweet Public Company Limited has a policy of defining responsibility, guidelines and regulations for the proper operation to prevent corruption in all business activities of the Company and to ensure that business decisions and actions that may contain corruption risks are properly addressed with careful consideration and practice, Sunsweet Co., Ltd. has established a written anti-corruption policy as a clear guideline for business operations and developing into a sustainable organization.



(Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat)

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Definition

Corruption refers to the use of a position of authority acquired or use of existing property in a wrong way for the benefit of oneself, family, friends, acquaintances or any other undue benefit, causing damage to the interests of others, such as bribing government officials by soliciting, offering, giving or receiving a bribe, promising in a form of money, goods, and other benefits, conflicts of interest, concealment of fact or any other benefit which is against morality and good ethics with a government agency, private agency or persons who is directly or indirectly involved so that such agency or person refrains from performing its duties according to the practice established.

Political contributions refer to giving of money, assets, any other benefits or places to facilitate (accommodation, reception, meeting place or place of assembly) to political parties, politicians or persons involved in politics to support the policy, undue action or any action that is contrary to constitutional law, which adversely affects the community, society and country, as well as to support social disharmony, whether directly or indirectly.

Anti-Corruption Policy

The directors, executives and employees of the Company must not do anything that is related to corruption of all forms for direct or indirect benefit to themselves, their family, friends and acquaintances, whether they are the recipient, giver or offering of bribes in cash or in kind to government agencies or private agencies that the Company has transactions with or contact with by following the anti-corruption policy strictly.

Anti-Corruption Guidelines

The Company's directors, executives and employees must strictly follow the anti-corruption policy and business ethics, either directly or indirectly involved in corruption, in order to be clear in activities with high risk of corruption. The directors, executives and employees of Sunsweet Company Limited and all levels of subsidiary companies must act with caution in regard to this matter by

1. Do not accept or give gifts, souvenirs in cash, checks, bonds, stocks, gold, jewelry, real estate, or similar items to stakeholders that they has contacted and coordinated in government agencies and private entities.
2. Do not accept any property, belongings, gifts, presents or other benefits which lead to omission of duty. Before accepting a gift, they should ensure that it is correct to the law and regulations of the Company. The items or gifts to be given to each other in their work duties should be inexpensive and appropriate for each occasion.
3. Do not give any property, belongings, presents or gifts or other benefits to induce a decision or to cause the recipient not to follow the commercial practices same as other trade partners. In this regard, giving of items according to the occasion or various occasions must not be of too much value.
4. Do not be an intermediary in offering money, property, things or any other benefits to people related to business, government agencies or any organization in exchange for an undue privilege or to make the government officials refrain from obeying the rules, regulations and legal practice as provided.
5. Any purchase or procurement must follow the steps according to the Company's regulations with transparency and accountability.
6. Spending for business entertainment and other spending relevant to the performance of a business contract can be done but with reasonability and accountability.
7. Giving or receiving donations or funds must be transparent and lawful by ensuring that the donations or the funds are not used as an excuse for bribery, complying as follow:
 - Use of Company's funds or assets to donate to charity must be done on behalf of the Company only. The charitable donation must be a foundation, public charity, temple, hospital, nursing home or social benefit organization with certificate or reliable, accountable and proceeded through the procedures of the Company.

- Charity donation in personal name may be done but it must be irrelevant or not cause suspicion that it is a fraudulent act for any benefit and have accountable evidence and proceeded through the procedures of the Company.

8. Do not do anything related to politics within the Company and do not use any Company resources to do so. The Company is an organization that adheres to political neutrality, supports legal compliance and democracy, including having no policy to give support to any political party directly or indirectly.

9. If they see an act that is considered a corruption or implicit corruption which directly or indirectly relates to the Company, they must not ignore such behavior and should notify the directors or managing director immediately or through the whistleblowing channel as specified in this policy.

10. The directors and management must realize the importance of dissemination to, educating and giving advice to create understanding for the subordinates on anti-corruption in order for employees to practice according to this anti-corruption policy, including being a role model in regard to integrity, ethics and morals.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. The Board of Directors is responsible for formulating policies and supervising a system to be supportive to effective anti-corruption in order to ensure that the management has realized and given precedence to anti-corruption and cultivating it as a corporate culture.

2. The Audit Committee has duties and responsibilities to review the financial and accounting reporting system, internal control system, internal audit system and risk management system to be assured that they meet international standards, are circumspect, appropriate, modern and efficient.

3. Chief Executive Officer and Management have duties and responsibilities in setting up a system and to promote and support the anti-corruption policy to communicate to employees and all stakeholders, including reviewing the appropriateness of the systems and measures to be consistent with changes in business, regulations and legal requirements.

4. The Audit Department has the duties and responsibilities to audit and review the performance that it is correct in accordance with the policy, practice, operation power, regulations and laws and requirements of regulatory agency to ensure that there is an appropriate and adequate control system for the risk of corruption that may occur, and report to the Audit Committee.

5. The employees have duties to support and build cooperation in prevention and suppression of corruption, report any suspicious incidents or corrupt behavior of everyone involved in accordance with the process set by the Company, as well as valuing practice according to moral and ethical principles.

Cases for whistleblowing or complaints on corruption

1. Seeing corruptions that are directly or indirectly related to the organization, such as seeing bribery of personnel in the organization to government officials or private agencies.
2. Seeing actions in violation of the procedures in accordance with the Company's rules and regulations or affecting the internal control system of the Company to the extent that it is suspicious of a channel for corruption.
3. Seeing an action that would cause the company to lose the benefit. Affect the reputation of the company
4. Seeing illegal acts, unethical acts, and acts breaching business ethics.
5. Whistleblowing shall follow the regulations and procedures on whistleblowing.

Channels for whistleblowing or complaints on corruption

The Board of Directors has assigned the Audit Committee to consider accepting the whistleblowing and complaints on actions that may raise suspicion of corruption that occur to the Company directly or indirectly through the channels set out in this policy. The complainant must provide details of the case to be reported for whistleblowing or complaints, with name, address and telephone number to be contacted and sent to the channels as follows:

1. Report via email of the Audit Committee at audit_committee@sunsweetthai.com; or
2. Report via the Company's website (whistleblowing title); or
3. Report via E-mail of the company secretary at company_secretary@sunsweetthai.com or phone no. 053 106538 ext. 68 (Company Secretary) to propose to the Audit Committee and report to the board of directors further.

Protection measures and confidentiality

To protect rights of the complainants and informants who act in good faith, the Company will hide name, address or any information that can identify the complainant or informant and keep the information of the complainant and informant confidential. Only those responsible for conducting the investigation of complaints have access to such information. In the event of a complaint, the Chief Executive Officer and Audit Committee will protect the whistleblowers or complainants, witnesses and persons who provide information in the investigation of facts not to suffer any harm or unrighteousness arising from whistleblowing, complaint, witnessing or giving information. The complainant will be asked to submit the complaint directly to the Audit Committee. The Chief Executive Officer has a duty to exercise discretion and order as he sees fit to protect the whistleblower or complainants, witnesses and persons providing information in the investigation of facts not to suffer harm or unrighteousness arising from whistleblowing, complaint, witnessing or giving information. The Chief Executive Officer may assign any executive to act for him to use discretion to protect the safety of the whistleblower or complainants, witnesses and persons who provide information. The assigned management must not be involved in the case of whistleblowing or complaints, directly or indirectly (for example, the accused is their direct subordinate). Those who receive information from performance of duties related to complaints have a duty to keep confidential the information, complaints and evidences of the complaints and information providers, not to disclose information to anyone who has no relevant duties unless it is disclosed in accordance with the law.

Investigation procedures and penalties

1. Upon receipt of whistleblowing, the Chief Executive Officer and the Audit Committee will scrutinize and investigate for facts.
2. During the investigation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Audit Committee may assign an executive representative to periodically inform the whistleblower or complainant of progress.
3. If the investigation results show that based on the information or evidence available, there is reason to believe that the accused committed a corruption truly, the Company will give the right to the accused to be informed of accusation and give the right to the accused to prove himself by seeking additional information or evidence showing that he is not involved with such corruption as accused.
4. If the accused really committed a corruption, it shall be considered a violation of the Company's Anti-Corruption Policy and Business Ethics, then must be considered for disciplinary action in accordance with the regulations set by the Company. And if the corruption is illegal, the

offenders may face legal penalties. However, disciplinary penalties in accordance with the regulations of the Company, the Chief Executive Officer's decision is final. In the event of a complaint, the Senior Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Audit Committee is responsible for accepting the complaints, seeking information and investigating facts as informed to report to the Board of Directors to jointly consider and impose penalties as they deem appropriate. The Audit Committee is responsible for accepting the complaints, seeking information and investigating facts as informed to report to the Board of Directors to jointly consider and impose penalties as they deem appropriate.

Dissemination of the Anti-Corruption Policy

In order for everyone in the organization to be aware of the anti-corruption policy, the Company will do as follows.

1. The Company will post an anti-corruption policy in a prominent place where everyone in the organization can read it.
2. The Company will publish the anti-corruption policy through the Company's communication channels, such as e-mail, the Company's website, annual registration statement and annual report.

This has been approved by the Board of Directors Meeting No.1/2017 held on 5 September 2017.



(Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat)

**Regulations and Procedures for Whistleblowing
Of
Sunsweet Public Company Limited**

Title	Page
1. Spirit	1
2. Definition	1
3. Scope of complaints	2
4. Person who can file a complaint	3
5. Related persons and duties	5
6. Protection of whistleblower and related persons	5
7. Channels for complaints	5
8. Actions of Sunsweet Public Company Limited	5
9. Actions of Subsidiaries	8
10. Enforcement of the Regulation	9
11. Penalties	9
12. Maintaining the regulations	9
13. Effective date	9

1. Spirit

1.1 To process complaints of the Group with suitable pattern, efficiency, flexibility and with international standards on par with other leading companies. This will lead the Group to grow prosperously, stably, sustainably and dignifiedly.

1.2 To enable directors, employees and any person acting on behalf of the Group to operate business with accuracy, transparency, fairness and accountability in accordance with the law, good corporate governance and business ethics, including regulations of the Group

1.3 In order for everyone to report in good faith of the wrongful conducts or those suspected to contradict such matter to the Company through various report channels provided by the Group.

1.4 To enable the whistleblower and any person who cooperates with the Company in good faith to be protected from harassment as a result of complaints appropriately and fairly.

2. Definition

In this regulation,

“Company” means Sunsweet Public Company Limited

“Subsidiary” means a company in which Sunsweet Public Company Limited holds shares directly and/or indirectly in excess of fifty percent.

“Group” means Sunsweet Public Company Limited and subsidiaries of Sunsweet Public Company Limited.

“Board” means the Board of Directors of Sunsweet Public Company Limited.

“Director” means a director of Sunsweet Public Company Limited

“Employee” means an executive, staff, contract employee, consultant, associate worker and employees of the Group

“Superior” means an executive-level employee or manager-level employee whom the employee can trust to report a complaint in accordance with this regulation.

“Regulation” means rules, regulations, requirements or basis called otherwise and compulsory to the Group.

“Misconduct” means an act of violation or failure to comply with the laws or regulations of the Group, including good corporate governance and business ethics, which consists of 2 main parts:

2.1 "Corruption" means any act in pursuit of undue benefits against the law for oneself or others, which includes the following actions:

2.1.1 Embezzlement means possession of property belonging to another person or jointly owned by others and misappropriation of such property to belong to him/hers or third parties

2.1.2 Corruption means demanding, receiving or accepting to receive, asking, giving, offering or promising to give property or any other benefit to a government official, government agency, private agency staff, private agency so that those people or agencies use the existing authority to act or not to act, accelerate or delay any act which is unlawful for the benefit of the Group unless it is the case so permitted by the law, tradition and customs.

2.1.3 Fraud or manipulation of financial statements means deceiving others by showing false statements or concealing the truth which should be informed and such deceit causes acquisition of property from the victims or third parties or causing the victim or third parties to withdraw or destroy any title documents.

2.2 Action of violation or failure to comply with the law or regulations of the Group other than the misconduct under Clause 2.1. "Complaint" means a complaint related to the misconduct as stipulated in this regulation.

3. Scope of complaints

Directors, employees or any person acting on behalf of the Group may be subject to complaints according to this regulation if they misconduct in accordance with clause 2.1 and clause 2.2.

The Company encourages whistleblowers to disclose their identity and/ or provide clear and sufficient evidence in connection with the misconduct according to 2.1 or 2.2.

In the event that the whistleblower is anonymous, the case coordinator, upon receiving the complaint, will consider the information supporting the complaint if there is sufficient information that specifies the fact in details or evidences. No complaints will be accepted for the following cases.

3.1 The case that does not specify evidence or circumstance of corruption or misconduct clearly enough to conduct an investigation for the fact.

3.2 The case that the unit, assigned by the Group or having the power to consider, has accepted for for consideration or has an absolute ruling with fairness and there is no additional evidence which is an essence.

4. Person who can file a complaint

Any person, who knows a complaint or suspects in good faith, regardless of whether he is damaged or not, that the directors, employees or any person acting on behalf of the Group has a misconduct in accordance with Clause 2.1 or 2.2, can file a complaint. The Group encourage the whistleblower to disclose his/her identity and/or provide sufficient and clear evidence regarding the misconduct of the subject pursuant to 2.1 or 2.2, including the contact information should be provided as a means of communicating with the Group.

In the event that there is sufficient and clear evidence that the whistleblower has an explicit circumstance of whistleblowing against or accusing the subject in bad faith, the Company needs to take the following steps to protect reputation of the subject.

4.1 In the event that the whistleblower is an employee, conduct an investigation to consider punishment according to Company regulations on human resource management.

4.2 In the event that the whistleblower is a third party and the Group is damaged, the Company may also consider prosecution against the whistleblower.

5. Related persons and duties

5.1 Report Receiver is a director or superior or case coordinator. Such director or superior has a duty to submit complaints received to the case coordinator to proceed further.

5.2 Case Coordinator: Company Secretary or a person who is appointed by the authorized person in accordance with Clause 5.9, who has the duty to gather, consider the clarity, sufficiency of the evidence preliminarily, and submit the case of complaint to the Complaint Investigator, including collecting the information, recording progress and results, following up and adjusting status of the complaints and defining a right of access to information related to the case of complaint. It also has a duty to supervise processing of the complaints to be completed within the timeframe prescribed by this Regulation.

5.3 The subject of a report is a director, staff member or any person acting on behalf of the Group who is complained or accused by the whistleblower that it has a misconduct in accordance with the clauses 2.1 or 2.2.

In the event that the complaint investigator finds there are other persons who are involved in supporting, acting, hiring, or directing related to the complaint, it shall be deemed that such other person is also the subject of the report as well.

5.4 Investigation participant includes a director, employee or a third party whom is asked for cooperation from the case coordinator or the Group's case investigator to provide relevant information or the information which may be related to the case.

5.5 The case investigator of Sunsweet Public Company Limited under this regulation requires that investigation of complaints regarding misconduct according to Clause 2.1 and Clause 2.2 shall be carried out by the following units.

5.5.1 In the case of complaint about misconduct in the case of corruption under 2.1, the Audit Committee of Sunsweet Public Company Limited shall be the case investigator.

5.5.2 In the case of complaints about misconduct in the case of violation or non-compliance with the law or regulations of the Group according to Clause 2.2, the Head of Human Resources Division of Sunsweet Public Company Limited shall be the case investigator.

5.5.3 In the event that the complaint according to Clause 2.1 or 2.2 is a complicated case involving multiple agencies, the Chief Executive Officer shall appoint an investigation committee for conducting investigation of the complaint as set out in Clause 8.1.2.

The case investigator must not have a stake in the complaint.

5.6 In case the head of Audit Division of Sunsweet Public Company Limited is the subject of report, the Audit Committee of Sunsweet Public Company Limited shall appoint the Investigation Committee to perform duties as appropriate.

5.7 In the event that the management-level employee at the division manager level, department manager level, the Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited is the subject of the report, the Board of Directors shall appoint the Audit Committee as the investigation committee to perform duties as appropriate.

5.8 The person with the power to decide the results of complaints and penalties of Sunsweet Public Company Limited in accordance with the Handbook of Authority shall be authority of the Executive Committee.

In the case of making a decision, concluding the case and ordering punishment for the Head of the Audit Division, it shall be presented to the Audit Committee of Sunsweet Public Company Limited for approval.

In the case of making a decision, concluding the case and ordering punishment for executives at the supervisor level and group leader level, it shall be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

5.9 Appointment of the case coordinator and case investigator of the subsidiary, the top management to supervise and control management of the subsidiary, including the person authorized by the top

management or a person acting in such position shall consider for appointment. The case coordinator and the case investigator must not have an interest in the complaint.

5.10 The authorized person to decide a result, conclude the case and order punishment of the subsidiary shall be according to the Authority Handbook.

6. Protection of whistleblower and related persons

The whistleblower under Article 4 and the related persons under Article 5 shall receive appropriate protection from the Group. For example, there is no change in position, job description, place of work, suspension, intimidation, disruption to work, dismissal or any other nature of unfair treatment towards that person, including information about the case will be kept confidential, not disclosed to non-related parties unless disclosure is required by law.

Any person who is aware of the complaint or information related to the complaints in accordance with this regulation must protect information about the complaint or related to the complaint confidential and not disclose to others with regard to the safety and damage of the whistleblower, sources of information or persons involved unless it is necessary in the process of implementing this regulation or as required by law. If there is an intentional disclosure of information in violation, the Group will take disciplinary action and/or take legal action against the violator, as the case may be.

7. Channels for reporting complaints

The whistleblower can report complaints through the following channels.

1. Email of the Audit Committee at audit_committee@sunsweetthai.com; or
2. Company's website (Whistleblowing Title); or
3. E-mail of the company secretary at assistant@sunsweetthai.com, or phone number 053 106538 ext. 68 (Company Secretary);
4. Mail to

Audit Committee or Company Secretary

Sunsweet Public Company Limited

9 Moo 1, Tung Satok Sub-district, San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province 50120

8. Actions of Sunsweet Public Company Limited

8.1 Investigation of complaint

8.1.1 Uncomplicated cases, such as complaints with clear evidence and/or not involving multiple agencies. The case coordinator will send the case to the case investigator in accordance with Clause 5.5 to do as follows:

(1) Complaints of misconduct according to Clause 2.1 is sent to Sunsweet Public Company Limited's Audit Division to investigate the facts by discussing with the head of the Human Resources Group or the person acting in such position, including a person authorized by Head of the Human Resources Group on action on human resource management as well.

(2) The complaint of misconduct according to Clause 2.2 is sent to Sunsweet Public Company Limited's Human Resources Group to investigate the facts of the complaint.

8.1.2 Complicated cases, such as complaints with a number of or complex evidence, or involving multiple agencies. The case investigator of Sunsweet Public Company Limited or Human Resources Division of Sunsweet Public Company Limited, as the case may be, shall present to the Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited to consider appointing an investigation committee consisting of those who are assigned by relevant departments, 1 person per department, and are independent. In this regard, the Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited may appoint an employee or a third party to be a member of the investigation committee as well. And every member of the investigation committee must have no interest in the complaint.

8.1.3 Investigating the case that an executive-level employee at supervisor level or executive-level employee at department level or chief executive officer or Board of Directors is a subject of the case, the person who has the power to investigate the case in accordance with Clause 5.6 and Article 5.7 shall conduct the case investigation.

8.2 Period of action

8.2.1 The report receiver must submit the case to the case coordinator within 3 business days from the date of receiving the complaint from the whistleblower.

8.2.2 The case coordinator must submit the case to the case investigator within 7 business days from the date of receiving the complaint from the report receiver or from the whistleblower (depending on the case).

8.2.3 The case investigator under 5.5.1 or 5.5.2 shall consider and report a summary of the case which has been concluded and results of punishment order of the competent person under Clause 5.8 (if any) to the case coordinator within 30 business days from the date the complaint is received from the case coordinator. In the event that the Audit Department of Sunsweet Public Company Limited proposes a

punishment order, it must be approved by Human Resources Department on the standard of punishment as well.

8.2.4 The investigation committee according to Clause 5.5.3, 5.6 and 5.7 shall consider and report the conclusion of the concluded complaint and result of the punishment order of the competent person under Clause 5.8 (if any) to the case coordinator within 60 working days from the date the investigation committee is aware of the order of approval to appoint the investigation committee.

8.2.5 In necessary case that it is impossible to complete the process within the specified timeframe in Clause 8.2.2, the case coordinator shall present to the Chief Executive Officer of Sunswheet Public Company Limited to approve an extension of the investigation period for not more than 7 working days per time

8.2.6 In necessary case that it is impossible to complete the process within the time specified timeframe in Clause 8.2.3 or 8.24, the claim investigator shall present to the Chief Executive Officer of Sunswheet Company Limited. (Public) or the Audit Committee or the Board of Directors (as the case may be) to approve an extension of the investigation period for not more than 30 working days per time.

8.2.7 If not completed within the time limit or no request is made for an extension of the period set above, it shall be deemed that the case coordinator or case investigator fails to comply with this regulation and then a letter of clarification must be made to the authorized person to appoint a case investigator (depending on case) on the reasons for not being able to proceed.

8.3 Reporting

8.3.1 The case coordinator has the duty to report conclusion of the complaint to the whistleblower, report receiver, subject of the report, person who cooperates in investigating the complaint or other person as necessary and appropriate.

8.3.2 The case investigator of Sunswheet Public Company Limited or Human Resources Group of Sunswheet Public Company Limited or the investigation committee according to Section 5.5.3 (as the case may be) has a duty to report results, conclusion of the case and punishment order of the competent person according to Clause 5.8 (if any) to the Chief Executive Officer and to the Audit Committee of Sunswheet Public Company Limited (in case of misconduct complaint on corruption under Clause 2.1) of Sunswheet Public Company Limited, and Corporate Governance Committee (in case of misconduct complaint according to Clause 2.2) as well.

8.3.3 The investigation committee in accordance with Clause 5.6 and 5.7 (as the case may be) must report the conclusion of the case and the punishment order of the competent person under Clause 5.8 (if any) to the Board of Directors as well.

8.3.4 In the event that the case coordinator and/ or the case investigator examines preliminary evidence and found that the case may have a material impact on the reputation, business operations and/ or financial position of the Group, the case coordinator who found or is notified by the case investigator must report to the Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited for further consideration. The level of significant damage may vary depending on the area in which the Group does business.

9. Actions of Subsidiaries

9.1 Investigation of complaints

The person appointed as the case coordinator and the case investigator by the Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited pursuant to Clause 5.9 shall conduct a case investigation. But in the event that the case coordinator and/ or the case investigator is the subject of the complaint, the case coordinator of Sunsweet Public Company Limited shall discuss with the Chief Executive Officer for further consideration as appropriate.

9.2 Period of Action

The Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited under Clause 5.9 shall also enforce the period for action on the complaint of the subsidiary under Clause 8.2 of this Regulation.

9.3 Reporting

9.3.1 The Subsidiary's case coordinator has the duty to report a conclusion of the complaint to the whistleblower, report recipient, subject of the complaint, person who cooperates in investigation of the complaint, case coordinator of Sunsweet Public Company Limited or other persons as necessary and appropriate.

9.3.2 The Subsidiary's case coordinator has the duty to report a conclusion of the complaint and punishment order of the competent person according to Clause 5.10 (if any) to the case coordinator of Sunsweet Public Company Limited to acknowledge and give suggestions (if any), including the Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited according to Clause 5.9, who has the duty to report a conclusion of the complaint and punishment order made by the authorized person according to Clause 5.10 (if any) to the Board of Directors and to the Audit Committee.

9.3.3 In the event that the person appointed as the case coordinator and/ or the case investigator by the Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited according to Clause 5.9 has considers evidence preliminarily and found the case may have a material impact on the reputation, business operation and/or financial status of the Group, the case coordinator who found or is informed by the claim investigator must immediately report to the Chief Executive Officer of Sunsweet Public Company Limited in

accordance with Clause 5.9 or person acting in such position to consider taking action and report to the case coordinator of Sunswheet Public Company Limited as well.

10. Enforcement of the Regulation

This regulation shall apply to the Company and its subsidiaries and the Group (except in cases where the provisions of this regulation are in conflict with or inconsistent with the laws of the country in where the subsidiary operates, the provisions of the respective laws shall be applied instead).

11. Penalties

Whoever does any act with willfulness or negligence and failure to follow this regulation, as well as having behaviors of bullying, intimidating for disciplinary action or discriminating by undue means due to the complaint to the whistleblower or persons involved in complaints against this regulation shall be deemed as committing an offense and shall be responsible for indemnification to the Company or the person affected by such act as well as further civil and criminal or legal liability.

12. Maintaining the regulations

12.1 The Chief Executive Officer of Sunswheet Public Company Limited shall be the person in charge of this regulation and to have the authority to issue relevant procedures, regulations, requirements, announcements and orders, including delegation of powers under this regulation as necessary and appropriate.

12.2 Interpretation of this regulation in addition to what has been clearly stated in writing, in case of doubt and need of interpretation, shall be in line with the spirit of the regulation.

13. Effective date

This regulation shall be applied to the Group from 6 September 2017 onwards.

This has been approved by the Board of Directors Meeting No.1/2017 held on 5 September 2017.



(Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat)



**Policy on Respect for Rights and intellectual property
of
Sunsweet Public Company Limited**

Sunsweet Public Company Limited gives precedence to operating under business ethics. The Company therefore respects the rights and intellectual property of others as well as maintaining its own rights and intellectual property. Therefore, this policy on respect for rights and intellectual property is established in accordance with the corporate governance policy and business ethics principle of the Company.

Definition

Intellectual property may be in the form of copyrights, patents, trademarks, company names, logos, or trade secrets. It also includes information such as information about inventions, innovations, etc.

Policy

1. Operate business in accordance with laws, regulations and obligations under contracts relating to rights and intellectual property.
2. Encourage executives and employees to work under respect for rights and intellectual property of the Company and others, not pirate trademark or use the work of others for the benefit of themselves or the Company.
3. All parties have a duty to help or endeavor to acquire patents, copyrights, and protect and maintain the Company's rights to the intellectual property, trade secret which is necessary to maintain an advantage on business competition. They must use those rights responsibly, including respecting for the rights of the owner of the intellectual property as well.

Guidelines for executives and employees are as follows:

1. Must perform duties in accordance with the laws related to the Company's business and regulations in workplace of the Company strictly and also avoid any action that may have a negative effect to the reputation of business operation of the Company.

2. Must maintain and protect the Company's intellectual property from damage and loss, and ensure using intellectual property for the best interests of the Company.
3. Maintain trade secrets and other information of the Company in the best security.
4. Must use information technology provided by the Company for the Company's business only.
5. The password to access the Company's information system must not be disclosed to anyone who is involved with.
6. Do not distribute, copy or use any illegal software in the Company, and respect the rights of the intellectual property owners as well. For example, do not use or install the software, system or work system, movie files, music files, games or others that are unauthorized into the Company's computer, etc.
7. The communication system and computer systems must be used with responsibility and without causing any disharmony harming others, destruction of morale or fostering hostility in the workplace.
8. Must follow the Company's announcement regarding misconduct on computer strictly.

This has been approved by the Board of Directors' meeting No. 1/2019 held on 22 February 2019.



(Mr. Krairit Boonyakiat)



Sunsweet Public Company Limited

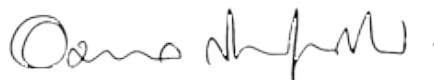
Business Partner Code of Conduct

Message from Chief Executive Officer

Sunsweet Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") has conducted the business ethically and transparently with responsibilities according to relevant laws and regulations, establishing a manual of code of conduct for all directors, senior management and employees of the Company to adhere to.

The Company is confident that conducting business based on ethics responsibly throughout the supply chain is a key factor in achieving sustainable success, and partners are also the key chains of this success.

Therefore, the Company has expanded the scope of operations through communicating expectations to customers by establishing a business partner code of conduct as a guideline for conducting business in the same way as the company operations. Thus, all the business partners of the Company are requested to do adhere to in consistence with the Company. The Company's intention is to work with sustainability resulting in growing together continuously and sustainably as well as creating a better society and environment.



(Mr. Ongart Kittikhunchai)
Chief Executive Officer

Standard for Partners

1. Compliance with the Law, Rules and Regulations

In addition to the Code of Conduct, the partners must comply with laws and regulations according to the frame of the local and national laws at where the Company's business is located. This includes the laws on governance, competition, product safety and responsibilities for product impacts, occupational health diseases of workers, environment and work environment, protection of intellectual property, protection of privacy and equality in operations. If there are not any relevant laws, the partners must comply with the international treaty, standard agreement and relevant basis.

2. Anti-Corruption

The Company's partners must do not pay as demanded, offer money or benefits or any things directly or indirectly to individuals or juristic persons whom they do business with or related government agencies for a return supportive to each other or aiming for the benefit related to works of the Company.

Giving a reception from the business partners must be reasonable and verifiable. A gift must be in an appropriate scope in order to maintain the good business relationships. The Company expects its partners to set a objectives and maximum amounts for receptions, entertainment and gifts to an individual or a juristic business whom the partners work with or related government agencies.

The Company's partners must not engage in any fraud or bribery of all forms including giving or receiving donations or financial support. It must be transparent and legal, and it shall not be an excuse for bribery. Therefore, the Company expects the partners to use the money or assets of the company to donate in the name of the company and must be an organization for the benefit of society.

3. Conflict of Interest

The Company's partners must not seek personal benefits that may cause conflicts of interest with the Company and avoid any situations or relationships that may involve improper conflicts or conflicts of the Company's interest. Moreover, the business partners should not have conflicts of interest with employees and family members of the Company's employees

The business partners must disclose the nature of their personal relationships, their spouses and close relatives in the case that the business value negotiated is over 100,000 Baht.

4. Insider Trading

The Company's partners must not use the non-public information which is received during the business transactions for their own benefit, for their staff or any other persons.

The Company's partners must refrain or avoid expressing opinions to third parties or the media in relating to the Company.

5. Intellectual Property, Data and Information Technology

The Company's partners must use the intellectual property, trade information, copyrights, trademarks, logos of the Company as permitted under the contract, which is made with the Company only. And the business partners must respect the intellectual property rights of other people. The intellectual property rights may be in the form of copyright, patent, trademark, company name, logo, or trade secret. In addition, this includes information from other personnel.

The Company's partners must protect trade secrets and confidential information of the Company and do not disclose such information to unauthorized third parties. The information can be used for the Company's business only.

The Company's partners must notify the Company in the case of a third party using the brand, trademark or logo without the permission.

The Company's partners must not copy or use illegal software in the Company and must respect the rights of intellectual property.

5. Fair Competition

The Company's partners must provide fair trading opportunities by specifying appropriate procurement methods, emphasizing transparency in efficiency, including not seeking confidential information of competitors with dishonest methods, inappropriate or illegal, and it must not destroy reputation of competitors by accusing or acting without truth and fairness.

The Company's partners must not offer or contract the competitors in order to determine the price of goods, or services or profits or fixed conditions or separate the market/customers or enter into any other agreements which limits the selling price.

6. Employment and Labor Treatment

The Company's partners must ensure that their employment comply with the labor laws of their country covering the use of children or under-age labor, female labor, acceptance of rights and freedom of association and collective bargaining with non-compulsion punishing or using labor contract.

The remuneration which pays to the employees must follow the applicable wage law including the minimum wage, overtime pay and benefits as required by law.

7. Non-Discrimination

The Company's partners must promote the implementation of basic human rights and equality, regardless of differences in race, religion, age, color, gender, language, national origin, ethnicity, society, political beliefs or beliefs in any other way.

9. Occupational Health, Safety and Working Environment

The Company partners must provide appropriate basic benefits and other benefits such as clean drinking water, hygienic and adequate toilets, annual checkup, primary health care including emergency medical care.

The working environment must be safe in life, health, sanitation, property, and facilitate work following the standards set by law.

10. Environmental management

The Company's partners must strictly comply with environmental regulations and laws and not cause an impact on the environment in nearby communities or shall minimize the impact.

Waste, wastewater, chemicals and other hazardous substances, before released into the environment, must be treated and destroyed as required by law before being released into the environment.

The Company's partners must support environmental protection measures in every possible aspect by using technology that is environmentally and friendly, and support the efficient use of energy and water in the workplace.

Attachment 7: Audit Committee Report



To Shareholders of Sunsweet Public Company Limited

The Board of Directors of Sunsweet Public Company Limited appointed the Audit Committee on 1 February 2017 that consisted of 3 independent directors who are qualified in finance, accounting and management as specified in the Audit Committee Charter. This is also in line with the guidelines and requirements of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET). They are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Pichai | Kojamitr | Chairman of Audit Committee |
| 2. Mr. Warapong | Nandabhiwat | Member of Audit Committee |
| 3. Mr. Anucha | Dumrongmanee | Member of Audit Committee |

With Ms. Soontaree Mulmao, Internal Audit Division manager acting as Secretary to the Audit Committee
In 2020, the Audit Committee held 4 times of meetings, performed completely duties in accordance with the scope of the Audit Committee Charter and the duties assigned by the Company's Board of Directors. All members of the Committee attended all the 4 meetings. The activities of the Audit Committee can be summarized as follows:

1. The Audit Committee reviewed the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of both quarterly and annual financial statements for the year 2020, reviewed and audited by the Company's auditor. They also discussed with the management and auditors to consider significant accounting policies and the Audit Committee commented that the Company's internal accounting and financial reporting process has an appropriate internal control system. The auditor was independent in the performance of his duties without any limitation on the scope of audit. This ensures that the financial statements show that the Company's financial position and operating results are in accordance with the accounting standards. The information is sufficiently disclosed and then it shall be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

2. The Audit Committee reviewed the effectiveness and adequacy of the internal control system based on the quarterly internal audit report for the year 2020 to acknowledge the notices and propose ways to prevent possible damage to management including consider and follow up feedback performance in the report of the internal auditor and the auditor. In addition, the Audit Committee reviewed the adequacy and efficacy of the internal control system in the important areas.

3. The Audit Committee considered the related transactions or transactions that may have conflicts of interest with the Company. The Audit Committee believes that the management has decided to make such transactions for the benefit of the Company as treating outsiders, and with normal trading conditions of reasonable prices and appraised by the capital market appraisal company and major appraisers listed on the SEC approved list.

4. The Audit Committee reviewed and approved the annual internal audit plan to be in line with the work system. The Internal Audit Committee considers that the internal audit unit is competent and experienced in internal audit and the internal plan related to the important work and cycle is sufficient to ensure that the financial statements are reliable and in compliance with the law and Company's requirements.

5. The Audit Committee reviewed the risk management system of the Company by acknowledging the report from the Risk Management Committee and also gave a suggestion for the company's risk management system be more effective and concluded that the Company however has a significant and aptly risk management system.

6. The Audit Committee reviewed the compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the law relating to the business of the Company, reiterating to strictly comply with the laws and regulations.

7. The Audit Committee prepared a report on performance of the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, providing useful suggestions for the administration of the management which subsequently made the appropriate adjustments.

8. The Audit Committee considered, selected, proposed the establishment of and the remuneration of the auditor for the year 2020, with evaluation based on independency of the auditors, skills of the team, experience in auditing, and other services beneficial to the business, and appropriateness of the audit fee. The Audit Committee has resolved to propose to the Board of Directors for approval at the shareholders' meeting to appoint the auditors from PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Company Limited as the Company's auditor for the year 2020 with audit fee of the Company and its subsidiaries in the amount of Baht 2,800,000 Baht.

On behalf of the Audit Committee



(Mr. Pichai Kojamitr)

Chairman of Audit Committee



Sunsweet Public Co.,Ltd.

No. 9 , Moo 1 Toongsatok Sanpatong, Chiang Mai Thailand , 50120

Tel. : +66 53-106538, Fax : +66 53-106541

www.sunsweetthai.com