

BURIRAM SUGAR PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2020

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Buriram Sugar 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 Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (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. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Loss allowance - Farmer receivables and Borrowings to farmer receivables</p> <p>Refer to Note no. 7.5 'Accounting policies - Trade and farmer receivables', Note no. 7.7 'Accounting policies - Financial asset', Note no. 14 'Farmer receivables, net', and Note no. 20 'Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables, net' to the consolidated and separate financial statements.</p> <p>As of 31 December 2020, the Group has account farmer receivables, net, non-current farmer receivables, net, current portion of long-term borrowings to farmer receivables, net, and long-term borrowings to farmer receivables, net in the consolidated financial statements in the amount of Baht 366.58 million, Baht 117.24 million, Baht 38.25 million, and Baht 145.24 million, respectively, which represented 7.73% of total assets. The loss allowance - farmer receivables and borrowings to farmer receivables was set up totalling Baht 120.09 million. The management has a policy to assess the collectability of outstanding accounts receivables and sets up the appropriate loss allowance - farmer receivables and borrowings to farmer receivables based on period of overdue balance, collectability histories, collaterals and forward-looking information and factors that may affect the ability of repayments.</p> <p>The loss allowance is assessed based on probability-weighted present value of estimated uncollectible amounts which deriving from the exposure at default after deducting appraisal value of collateral. The management assess the value of collateral by comparing between the market value and carrying value and regularly reassess its value. In addition, they will also consider expected credit loss based on historical collectability, the possibility of recoverable amount, forward-looking information, and regularly assess for credit risk characteristics of farmer receivables and adjust the loss allowance as appropriate each year.</p> <p>I focused on this area due to the amount of loss allowance are material and related with the management's judgement on the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the valuation of the collateral and the collectability in the future.</p>	<p>I evaluated the appropriateness of the loss allowance - Farmer receivables and Borrowings to farmer receivables by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inquiring management the appropriateness of identification and judgement of loss allowance required. • Testing the reliability of accounting receivables aging report used in assessing the loss allowance • Assessing the reasonableness of the historical data for farmer receivables collection included the possibility of recoverable amount and considering the management's reasons used to assess the adequacy of the loss allowance based on the assessment of credit risk characteristics of accounts receivables, and • Examining each collateral value with reliable external sources of information and comparing value with similar and comparative objects market value <p>Based on my procedures above, I found that the loss allowance - farmer receivables and borrowings to farmer receivables was reasonable and consistent with historical data and align with the available evidence.</p>

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries</p> <p>Refer to Note 10 b) 'Impairment of investments in subsidiaries' and Note 19 'Investments in subsidiaries, net' to the consolidated and separate financial statements.</p> <p>As of 31 December 2020, the Company has investments in subsidiaries, net in the separate financial statements at amounting to Baht 3,148 million, which some of the Group's subsidiaries have indicators of the possible impairment due to inability to achieve the expected profits, which might affect to the recoverable amounts of the investments in subsidiaries. In addition, some subsidiaries have net loss continuously. Management considered these as impairment indicators of investments in subsidiaries.</p> <p>Management performed impairment testing on investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements and calculated the recoverable amount by comparing between the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. The assessment for the recoverable amount requires the management's significant judgement on the future operating results of business, projected cash flows and the discount rate applied to the projected cash flows.</p> <p>From this impairment testing on the investments, the management found that the recoverable amount of the investments was higher than the carrying amount, therefore, no allowance for impairment of investments in subsidiaries was required in this year.</p> <p>I focused on the recoverable amount of investments in subsidiaries due to its significant value and because of the subjectivity of management's judgement on the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in deriving the recoverable amount.</p>	<p>I carried out the following audit procedures to assess the impairment test of investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements prepared by management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed the appropriateness of management's identification of the indicators for impairment of investments in subsidiaries. Held discussions with the management to understand the basis for the assumptions applied to the cash flow projections. Challenged management's significant assumptions used in impairment testing, especially in respect to the forecasted revenue, expected changes to working capital, overhead costs and long-term growth rate to the business. My procedures included comparing those assumptions to the external sources and management's approved business plan. Assessed the reasonableness of the business plan by comparing the plans of 2020 with actual results. Assessed the discount rate by considering and comparing with the independence data obtained from available public information of companies in the same industry sector to see whether the discount rate used by the management was within the acceptable range. Tested the sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions used in the discounted cash flows projection, such as forecasted revenue and discount rate, to assess the sensitivity impact and the impact from changes in these key assumptions. Assessed the appropriateness of the impairment testing and recording for the impairment of investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements. <p>As a result of the procedures performed, I did not find any irregularity of the management's assessment of the impairment and noted that the key assumptions used by management and the independent appraiser were reasonable based on the available evidence and the calculated fair value was acceptable.</p>

Emphasis of matter

I draw attention to note 7.7 and note 7.11 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 (TFAC) 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.

Sa-nga Chokenitisawat

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 11251

Bangkok

23 February 2021

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited
Statements of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Notes					
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	12	60,424,535	40,613,707	5,894,017	2,496,796
Trade and other receivables, net	13, 35	131,089,697	388,685,845	24,897,856	118,018,137
Farmer receivables, net	14, 35	366,576,471	210,621,598	-	-
Accrued income - Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund	15	300,843,909	325,519,666	-	-
Inventories, net	16	568,437,971	911,954,629	-	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings to subsidiaries, net	35 (c)	-	-	31,000,000	92,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings to farmer receivables, net	20, 35 (d)	38,248,254	127,426,477	-	-
Other current assets	17	25,788,633	65,306,091	5,211,686	6,497,961
Total current assets		1,491,409,470	2,070,128,013	67,003,559	219,012,894
Non-current assets					
Non-current farmer receivables, net	14, 35	117,243,396	31,116,324	-	-
Non-current accrued income - Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund	15	170,201,779	158,759,020	-	-
Investment in an associate	18	1,004,925,551	1,111,340,992	1,025,825,366	1,099,855,592
Investment in subsidiaries, net	19	-	-	3,148,475,700	1,508,476,700
Other long-term investments		-	1,409,950	-	2,175
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	11,410,828	-	2,175	-
Long-term borrowings to subsidiaries, net	35 (c)	-	-	811,152,857	2,208,723,764
Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables, net	20, 35 (d)	145,236,283	193,261,017	-	-
Investment property	21	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127
Property, plant and equipment, net	22	5,532,248,300	5,674,842,200	35,311,235	37,244,820
Right-of-use assets, net	23	13,882,811	-	3,364,709	-
Intangible assets, net	24	27,248,732	31,063,464	15,773,300	17,805,707
Deferred tax assets, net	25	128,145,788	126,612,482	-	-
Other non-current assets		17,309,725	26,746,710	319,900	396,355
Total non-current assets		7,171,824,320	7,359,123,286	5,044,196,369	4,876,476,240
Total assets		8,663,233,790	9,429,251,299	5,111,199,928	5,095,489,134

Director _____

Date _____

The accompanying notes form part of this interim financial information.

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited
Statements of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Notes					
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	26, 35	674,594,685	839,193,344	24,692,611	167,271,841
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	27	758,866,000	2,265,768,300		
Short-term borrowings from others	27	349,356,430	346,111,430	580,000	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings from financial institutions and other	27	261,253,453	295,988,187	-	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings from an associate	27	223,565,086	211,241,564	-	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings from a subsidiary	27	-	-	71,042,619	50,000,000
Current portion of hire-purchase liabilities	27	-	7,178,183	-	2,899,368
Current portion of lease liabilities	27	7,253,197	-	3,975,579	-
Current portion of employee benefit obligations	29	6,680,584	8,042,319	3,036,802	3,662,990
Income tax payable		16,365,043	4,665,850	-	-
Other current liabilities	28	15,526,686	9,831,435	1,421,350	4,960,462
Total current liabilities		2,313,461,164	3,988,020,612	104,748,961	228,794,661
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions and other, net	27	1,470,109,674	488,474,763	-	-
Long-term borrowings from an associate, net	27	2,918,132,130	3,024,413,138	-	-
Long-term borrowings from a subsidiary, net	27	-	-	2,646,119,162	2,696,119,162
Hire-purchase liabilities, net	27	-	8,666,293	-	4,709,512
Lease liabilities, net	27	13,508,443	-	5,379,656	-
Deferred tax liabilities, net	25	29,891,137	-	467,216	-
Employee benefit obligations, net	29	59,174,444	56,742,223	19,505,050	20,145,078
Other non-current liabilities		3,123,397	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		4,493,939,225	3,578,296,417	2,671,471,084	2,720,973,752
Total liabilities		6,807,400,389	7,566,317,029	2,776,220,045	2,949,768,413

The accompanying notes form part of this interim financial information.

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited
Statements of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity (Cont'd)					
Equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
812,099,845 ordinary shares					
at par value of Baht 1 each		812,099,845	812,099,845	812,099,845	812,099,845
Issued and paid-up share capital					
812,099,845 ordinary shares					
fully paid-up of Baht 1 each		812,099,845	812,099,845	812,099,845	812,099,845
Premium on ordinary shares		954,665,813	954,665,813	954,665,813	954,665,813
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
- Legal reserve	30	65,970,655	56,601,140	65,970,655	56,601,140
Unappropriated		13,747,388	38,246,817	502,243,570	322,353,923
Other components of equity		8,000,702	-	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		1,854,484,403	1,861,613,615	2,334,979,883	2,145,720,721
Non-controlling interests		1,348,998	1,320,655	-	-
Total equity		1,855,833,401	1,862,934,270	2,334,979,883	2,145,720,721
Total liabilities and equity		8,663,233,790	9,429,251,299	5,111,199,928	5,095,489,134

The accompanying notes form part of this interim financial information.

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited
Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Revenue from sales and services		3,892,612,079	4,985,157,676	-	-
Cost of sales and services		(3,267,588,794)	(4,469,211,704)	-	-
Gross profit		625,023,285	515,945,972	-	-
Other income	31	154,552,918	123,272,234	351,299,591	384,876,426
Selling expenses		(127,137,538)	(304,175,681)	-	-
Administrative expenses		(260,006,765)	(499,828,509)	(107,467,948)	(278,542,964)
Reversal of expected credit (loss)		(17,490,948)	-	123,678,143	-
Other gain (loss), net		(13,325,117)	6,723,253	190,652	-
Finance costs		(331,346,245)	(384,000,393)	(180,310,141)	(180,263,658)
Share of profit from an associate	18	812,713	63,783,415	-	-
Profit (loss) before income tax		31,082,303	(478,279,709)	187,390,297	(73,930,196)
Income tax	33	(24,916,194)	(33,491,120)	-	(12,341,771)
Profit (loss) for the year		6,166,109	(511,770,829)	187,390,297	(86,271,967)
Other comprehensive income (expense):					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	29	1,699,482	(4,539,661)	2,336,081	(1,475,843)
Income tax relating to remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(339,896)	612,764	(467,216)	-
		1,359,586	(3,926,897)	1,868,865	(1,475,843)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Change in value of available-for-sales investment		-	-	-	-
Transferred disposal of available-for-sale investments		-	(60,453)	-	(60,453)
Income tax relating to change in value of available-for-sale investments		-	-	-	-
		-	(60,453)	-	(60,453)
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of tax		1,359,586	(3,987,350)	1,868,865	(1,536,296)
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		7,525,695	(515,758,179)	189,259,162	(87,808,263)
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		6,137,766	(511,711,461)	187,390,297	(86,271,967)
Non-controlling interests		28,343	(59,368)	-	-
		6,166,109	(511,770,829)	187,390,297	(86,271,967)
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		7,497,352	(515,698,811)	189,259,162	(87,808,263)
Non-controlling interests		28,343	(59,368)	-	-
		7,525,695	(515,758,179)	189,259,162	(87,808,263)
Earnings (loss) per share					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	34	0.008	(0.630)	0.231	(0.106)

The accompanying notes form part of this interim financial information.

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

Consolidated financial statements									

The accompanying notes form part of this interim financial information.

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

	Separate financial statements					Total Baht
	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Premium on ordinary shares Baht	Retained earnings		Other components of equity	
			Appropriated - Legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht	Fair value reserve of available-for-sale investments Baht	
Opening balance as at 1 January 2019	812,099,845	954,665,813	56,601,140	531,916,635	60,453	2,355,343,886
Changes in equity for the year 2019						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(121,814,902)	-	(121,814,902)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	(87,747,810)	(60,453)	(87,808,263)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2019	<u>812,099,845</u>	<u>954,665,813</u>	<u>56,601,140</u>	<u>322,353,923</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,145,720,721</u>
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020	812,099,845	954,665,813	56,601,140	322,353,923	-	2,145,720,721
Changes in equity for the year 2020						
Legal reserve	-	-	9,369,515	(9,369,515)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	189,259,162	-	189,259,162
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020	<u>812,099,845</u>	<u>954,665,813</u>	<u>65,970,655</u>	<u>502,243,570</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,334,979,883</u>

The accompanying notes form part of this interim financial information.

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited
Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit (loss) before income tax		31,082,303	(478,279,709)	187,390,297	(73,930,196)
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) before income tax to net cash provided by operations:					
- Depreciation and amortisation	32	323,901,423	344,217,169	7,919,556	6,368,649
- Expected credit loss (reversal)		17,490,948	-	(123,678,143)	-
- Allowance for decrease in value of long-term borrowings to subsidiaries	35 (c)	-	-	-	122,545,905
- Interest income	31	(38,711,773)	(59,301,016)	(109,252,102)	(147,086,517)
- Dividend income	31	(307,020)	(204,680)	(134,897,404)	(126,720,354)
- Allowance for doubtful accounts (reversal)		-	4,619,625	-	(2,276,250)
- Allowance for declining in value of inventories (reversal)	16	20,998,105	(7,621,386)	-	-
- (Reversal of) allowance for impairment of property, plant and equipment	22	(98,419,224)	98,419,224	-	-
- (Reversal of) allowance for impairment of investment in subsidiaries	19	-	-	(14,999,000)	14,999,000
- (Gain) from disposal of available for sale		-	(149,829)	-	(149,829)
- Loss (gain) on disposals of property, plant and equipment		2,812,592	1,570,410	(190,652)	-
- Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	22, 24	33,340,010	30,628,696	10,824	7,181
- Finance costs		331,346,245	384,000,393	180,310,141	180,263,658
- Share of (profit) from an associate	18	(812,713)	(63,783,415)	-	-
- Employee benefit expenses	29	6,669,423	18,629,754	2,184,792	6,814,031
- Loss on termination of lease		1,797,122	-	-	-
- (Gain) from measurement in fair value of derivative		(6,850,262)	-	-	-
Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		624,337,179	272,745,236	(5,201,691)	(19,164,722)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
- Trade and other receivables		257,263,522	(27,756,074)	48,947,995	(44,842,149)
- Accrued income - Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund	15	24,675,757	(24,012,235)	-	-
- Farmer receivables		(160,267,140)	382,795,597	1,132,238	2,276,250
- Inventories		322,518,553	433,172,589	-	-
- Other current assets		46,367,720	(6,822,502)	(3,023,184)	(2,025,614)
- Non-current farmer receivables		(96,895,860)	(4,010,884)	-	-
- Non-current accrued income - Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund		(11,442,759)	(10,678,224)	-	-
- Other non-current assets		5,966,617	(9,143,718)	76,455	2,517,347
- Trade and other payables		(93,648,064)	18,842,448	(3,075,843)	(183,853)
- Other current liabilities		(5,284,332)	(4,584,344)	(3,539,112)	1,678,384
- Employee benefit paid	29	(3,899,455)	(3,920,368)	(1,114,927)	(418,750)
Cash generated from (used in) operating activities		909,691,738	1,016,627,521	34,201,931	(60,163,107)
- Income tax received		27,812,471	12,182,795	4,309,460	-
- Income tax paid		(11,210,957)	(10,400,100)	-	-
- Interest paid		(338,518,251)	(381,573,335)	(319,821,356)	(193,332,048)
Net cash generatated from (used in) operating activities		587,775,001	636,836,881	(281,309,965)	(253,495,155)

The accompanying notes form part of this interim financial information.

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited
Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest received		38,711,773	59,301,016	153,424,388	170,099,721
Dividends received		33,504,948	65,905,350	134,897,404	245,138,724
Proceeds from capital reduction of an associate	18	74,030,226	94,851,227	74,030,226	94,851,227
Payments for acquisition of investment in subsidiaries	19	-	-	(1,625,000,000)	(72,999,400)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale investments		-	716,549	-	716,549
Proceeds from long-term borrowings to subsidiaries	35 (c)	-	-	2,300,628,775	1,222,124,798
Payments on long-term borrowings to subsidiaries	35 (c)	-	-	(719,511,963)	(1,279,607,700)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings to farmer receivables	20	123,783,278	123,393,836	-	-
Payments on long-term borrowings to farmer receivables	20	(2,438,692)	(36,214,649)	-	-
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		14,000,717	309,539	190,654	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(182,845,354)	(692,670,190)	(1,308,634)	(14,862,980)
Capitalised borrowing costs to property, plant and equipment		(5,225,403)	(18,983,633)	-	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		93,521,493	(403,390,955)	317,350,850	365,460,939
Cash flows from financing activities					
(Decreased) Increased from short-term borrowings from financial institutions, a related party and others	27	(1,503,657,300)	(6,375,483)	580,000	(748,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings from financial institutions and other	27	1,000,000,000	299,625,000	-	-
Repayments on long-term borrowings from financial institutions and other	27	(53,099,823)	(387,090,592)	-	-
Repayments on long-term borrowings from an associate	27	(93,957,486)	(144,181,856)	-	-
Repayments on long-term borrowings from a subsidiary	27	-	-	(28,957,381)	-
Repayments on hire-purchase liabilities		-	(12,150,906)	-	(2,768,497)
Repayments on lease liabilities		(10,771,057)	-	(4,266,283)	-
Dividends paid		-	(121,784,643)	-	(121,782,818)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(661,485,666)	(371,958,480)	(32,643,664)	(125,299,315)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		19,810,828	(138,512,554)	3,397,221	(13,333,531)
Opening balance		40,613,707	179,126,261	2,496,796	15,830,327
Closing balance		60,424,535	40,613,707	5,894,017	2,496,796
Non-cash transactions					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment under hire-purchase liabilities		1,984,414	6,604,206	1,532,000	2,221,955
Account payables of property, plant and equipment		46,285,739	110,064,328	133,964	126,136

The accompanying notes form part of this interim financial information.

1 General information

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited (the Company) is a public limited company which is listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, which is incorporated and resident in Thailand. The address of the Company's registered offices are as follows:

Head office: Located at No. 237 moo 2, Tambol Hin Lek Fai, Amphur Kumueug, Buriram 31190.

Branch: Located at No. 128/77-78, 7th floor, Phayathai Plaza Building, Tungphayathai, Ratchathewee, Bangkok 10400.

For reporting purposes, the Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as "the Group".

The principal business operations of the Group are summarised as follows:

- 1) Manufacturing and distribution of sugar and molasses
- 2) Trading agricultural products
- 3) Power plant for electricity and steam generation and distribution
- 4) Other businesses such as manufacturing and distribution of packaging which are made from bagasse and provide logistics services

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 23 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 operating results for the year period ended 31 December 2020 particularly on manufacturing and distribution of sugar and molasses business.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic which continues to expand and the series of precautionary measures that continues to be implemented across regions, the economy slowed down both domestically and internationally which also results in uncertainties and impact on business operation. In addition, the drop-in sugar price is generally attributed to decline in the crude oil price resulting from the economic recession. However, during the year ended 31 December 2020, world sugar price began to recover from the third quarter of the year 2020 after the easing of the series of precautionary measures in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic in several countries.

The Group's management is paying close attention to the outbreak of the COVID-19 situation and its impact on the operation, performing relevant assessments and taking proactive measures for remediation.

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 as follows:

- 1) The Group chose to measure the fair value of its unquoted equity investments at the end of the reporting period at the same amount as the investments' fair value on 1 January 2020 (the date of initial application of TFRS 9).
- 2) The Group chose to exclude information related to COVID-19 as an indication of the impairment of assets.
- 3) The Group chose to exclude forward-looking information in assessing the expected credit loss under the simplified approach of trade receivables and accrued income. The Group applied historical credit loss adjusted with the management's judgement in estimating the expected credit loss

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's management is currently assessing the impact to financial statements in 2021 after the temporary measures end.

3 Financial status

As at 31 December 2020, the Group and the Company have current liabilities greater than current assets of Baht 822.05 million and Baht 37.75 million, respectively (2019: Baht 1,917.89 million and Baht 9.78 million, respectively). However, the Group has policies and procedures to manage its liquidity risk and other circumstances. Short-term borrowings from financial institutions are credit facilities for the Group's operation which can be rolled over under the conditions that the Group can maintain debt to equity ratio as required by the financial institutions. Management is satisfied that the Group will meet their working capital and facilities that the Group's operation requires and the Group can continue its operations for a period of next 12 months from the date of this report. Also, the Group is able to comply with the current and future financial obligations. Therefore, these financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

4 Basis of preparation

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

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

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 no. 10.

An English language 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.

5 New and amended financial reporting standards

5.1 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 instrument

The new financial reporting 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 no. 6.

b) TFRS 16, leases

Where the Group is a lessee, TFRS 16, Leases will result in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial position 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 no. 6.

5.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2021 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.

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 can be a single entity or a compose of several entities and do not necessarily be a legal entity, and
- 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 3, Business combinations** amended the definition of a business which requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers and to exclude returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits.

c) **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.

d) **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.

e) **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

The Group's management is currently assessing the impact of adoption of these standards.

6 Impacts from initial application of the new and revised financial reporting standards

The Group and the Company have adopted 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 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 new accounting policies applied were disclosed in Note no. 7.7, 7.12 and 7.13.

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

The impact of first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards on the consolidated and separate statements of financial position are as follows:

		Consolidated financial statements			
		31 December 2019 Baht	TFRS 9 and TAS 32 Baht	TFRS 16 Baht	1 January 2020 Baht
Notes					
Statements of Financial position					
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables, net	a, c	388,685,845	(768,222)	(1,583,682)	386,333,941
Farmer receivables, net	a	210,621,598	(11,129,456)	-	199,492,142
Current portion of long-term borrowings to farmer receivables, net	a	127,426,477	(2,949,577)	-	124,476,900
Non-current assets					
Non-current farmer receivables, net	a	31,116,324	(945,822)	-	30,170,502
Other long-term investments	b	1,409,950	(1,409,950)	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	b	-	11,410,828	-	11,410,828
Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables, net	a	193,261,017	(12,491,006)	-	180,770,011
Right-of-use assets, net	c	-	-	24,439,622	24,439,622
Deferred tax assets, net	a	126,612,482	5,656,817	-	132,269,299
Other non-current assets	c	26,746,710	-	(3,577,084)	23,169,626
Total assets affected		1,105,880,403	(12,626,388)	19,278,856	1,112,532,871
Current liability					
Current portion of hire-purchase liabilities	c	7,178,183	-	(7,178,183)	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	c	-	-	10,936,300	10,936,300
Non-current liability					
Hire-purchase liabilities, net	c	8,666,293	-	(8,666,293)	-
Lease liabilities, net	c	-	-	24,187,032	24,187,032
Deferred tax liabilities, net	b	-	2,000,176	-	2000,176
Total liabilities affected		15,844,476	2,000,176	19,278,856	37,123,508
Equity					
Unappropriated-retained earnings	a	38,246,817	(22,627,266)	-	15,619,551
Other components of equity	b	-	8,000,702	-	8,000,702
Total equity affected		38,246,817	(14,626,564)	-	23,620,253

		Separate financial statements			
		31 December 2019 Baht	TFRS 9 and TAS 32 Baht	TFRS 16 Baht	1 January 2020 Baht
Notes					
Statement of Financial position					
Non-current assets					
Other long-term investments	b	2,175	(2,175)	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	b	-	2,175	-	2,175
Right-of-use assets	c	-	-	4,321,613	4,321,613
Total assets affected		2,175	-	4,321,613	4,323,788
Current liability					
Current portion of hire-purchase liabilities	c	2,899,368	-	(2,899,368)	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	c	-	-	3,737,690	3,737,690
Non-current liability					
Hire-purchase liabilities, net	c	4,709,512	-	(4,709,512)	-
Lease liabilities, net	c	-	-	8,192,803	8,192,803
Total liabilities affected		7,608,880	-	4,321,613	11,930,493

Notes

- a) Recognition of loss allowance under TFRS 9 and related deferred tax assets
- b) Adjustment for changes in classification and measurement on equity investment to financial assets at FVOCI
- c) Recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities under TFRS 16

6.1 Financial instruments

The impact on the Group's unappropriated retained earnings as of 1 January 2020 are as follows:

	Note	Consolidated financial statements Baht	Separate financial statements Baht
Unappropriated retained earnings			
Balance as of 31 December 2019 (as previously reported)		38,246,817	322,353,923
Recognised in provision for trade receivables and contract assets	b	(28,284,083)	-
Recognised in deferred tax assets related to the above adjustments		5,656,817	-
Total adjustments to opening unappropriated retained earnings from adoption of TFRS 9		(22,627,266)	-
Balance as of 1 January 2020 after reflecting TFRS 9 adoption (before impact from TFRS 16)		15,619,551	322,353,923

The impact on the Group's equity as of 1 January 2020 are as follows:

	Note	Consolidated financial statements - Equity	
		FVOCI reserve Baht	Effect on retained earnings Baht
Equity			
Balance as at 31 December 2019 (Previously reported)		-	38,246,817
Reclassify general investments to FVOCI	a	8,000,702	-
Total adjustments to opening retained earnings from adoption of TFRS 9 (from the table above)		-	(22,627,266)
Total impact		8,000,702	(22,627,266)
Opening balance as of 1 January 2020 - TFRS 9 adoption		8,000,702	15,619,551

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.

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		
		General investments Baht	FVOCI Baht	Amortised cost Baht
Financial assets				
Balance as at 31 December 2019 (Previously reported)		1,409,950	-	951,111,261
Reclassify general investments to FVOCI	a	(1,409,950)	1,409,950	-
Impairment adjustments of financial assets	c	-	-	(28,284,083)
Fair value adjustments on financial assets	a	-	10,000,878	-
Opening balance 1 January 2020 - TFRS 9 adoption		-	11,410,828	922,827,178

	Note	Seperated financial statements	
		General investments Baht	FVOCI Baht
Financial assets			
Balance as at 31 December 2019 (Previously reported)		2,175	-
Reclassify general investments to FVOCI	a	(2,175)	2,175
Opening balance 1 January 2020 - TFRS 9 adoption		-	2,175

(a) **General investments classified as FVOCI**

As of 1 January 2020 the Group and the Company reclassified general investments in equity instruments that previously measured at cost of Baht 1,409,950 and Baht 2,175, respectively to FVOCI of Baht 11,410,828 and 2,175, respectively. The respective fair value gains of Baht 8,000,702, net of tax, was recognised in FVOCI reserve on 1 January 2020 in the consolidated financial statements as they are held as long-term strategic investments.

(b) Reclassifications of financial instruments on adoption of TFRS 9

On 1 January 2020, the date of initial adoption of TFRS 9, the classification measurement 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)	As previously reported Baht	As adoption Baht	Differences Baht
Current financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	40,613,707	40,613,707	-
Trade and other receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	388,685,845	386,333,941	(2,351,904)
Farmer receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	210,621,598	199,492,142	(11,129,456)
Accrued income - Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	325,519,666	325,519,666	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings to farmer receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	127,426,477	124,476,900	(2,949,577)
Non-current financial assets					
Non-current farmer receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	31,116,324	30,170,502	(945,822)
Non-current accrued income - Office of the Cane	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	158,759,020	158,759,020	-
Other long-term investments (financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	Cost less impairment	FVOCI	1,409,950	11,410,828	10,000,878
Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	193,261,017	180,770,011	(12,491,006)
Current financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	839,193,344	839,193,344	-
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,265,768,300	2,265,768,300	-
Short-term borrowings from others	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	346,111,430	346,111,430	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings from financial institutions and other	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	295,988,187	295,988,187	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings from an associate	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	211,241,564	211,241,564	-
Non-current financial liabilities					
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions and other	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	488,474,763	488,474,763	-
Long-term borrowings from an associate	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,024,413,138	3,024,413,138	-

	Separated financial statements				
	Measurement categories		Carrying amounts		
	Previously reported (TAS 105 and other TAS)	New (IFRS 9)	As previously reported Baht	As adoption Baht	Differences Baht
Current financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,496,796	2,496,796	-
Trade and other receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	118,018,137	118,018,137	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings to subsidiaries	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	92,000,000	92,000,000	-
Non-current financial assets					
Other long-term investment (Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	Cost less impairment	FVOCI	2,175	2,175	-
Long-term borrowings to subsidiaries	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,208,723,764	2,208,723,764	-
Current financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	167,271,841	167,271,841	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings from a subsidiary	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
Non-current financial liability					
Long-term borrowings from a subsidiary	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,696,119,162	2,696,119,162	-

Note

FVOCI = Fair value through other comprehensive income

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Group have following financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Accrued income
- Farmer receivables
- Long-term borrowings to related parties
- Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables

The Group was required to revise its impairment methodology under TFRS 9. The impact of the change in impairment methodology on the Group's retained earnings as at 1 January 2020 were Baht 22,627,266.

The Management determined that the loss on impairment of cash and cash equivalents are immaterial.

6.2 Leases

On adoption of TFRS 16, the Group recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of TAS 17 Leases for leases of land, buildings, machineries and vehicles with lease terms more than 12 months. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2020. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities was 4.53%.

The associated right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability in which the incremental borrowing rate for the remaining lease terms as of 1 January 2020 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 financial statements Baht	Separate financial statements Baht
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2019	19,331,708	1,773,600
(Less): Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of at the date of initial application	(2,302,863)	(401,587)
(Less): low-value leases recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis	(262,800)	(262,800)
(Less): contracts reassessed as service agreements / service portion included in leases	(14,888,109)	(330,000)
Add: Adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options	17,400,920	3,542,400
Lease liability recognised as at 1 January 2020	19,278,856	4,321,613
Current lease liabilities	3,758,117	838,322
Non-current lease liabilities	15,520,739	3,483,291
	19,278,856	4,321,613

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 before adoption of TFRS 16
- 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
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease, and
- elect not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease as defined under TFRS 16 at the date of initial application but relied on its assessment made applying TAS 17 and TFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

7 Accounting policies

7.1 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) Associates

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

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

c) Equity method

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

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

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

d) Changes in ownership interests

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

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

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

e) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

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

7.2 Business combination

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations with an exception on business combination under common control. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises.

- fair value of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree
- equity interests issued by the Group

Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group initially recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree (for business combination achieved in stages) over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. In the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Acquisition-related cost

Acquisition-related cost are recognised as expenses in consolidated financial statements

Changes in fair value of contingent consideration paid/received

Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured.

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.

7.3 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) Transactions and balances

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

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

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.

7.4 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statements of cash flows, 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.

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

7.5 Trade and farmer receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 7 - 60 days.

Farmer receivables are amounts due from financial support in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 2 seasons, and therefore are all classified as current. For the balance at the end of period which have due for settlement over 2 seasons, and therefore all are classified as non-current.

Trade and farmer 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 and farmer receivables are disclosed in Note no. 7.7(f).

7.6 Inventories

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

Cost of inventories 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.

7.7 Financial asset

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. The measurement which the Group classifies its debt instruments is as follow:

- 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 profit or loss.

e) Equity instruments

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

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 measuring the fair value of its unquoted equity investments at the end of the reporting period at the same amount as the investments' fair value on 1 January 2020 (the date of initial application of TFRS 9). As a result, the equity investments measured at FVOCI as at 31 December 2020 of Baht 11.41 million was presented at their fair value as of 1 January 2020. No gain or loss from changes in fair value was recognised.

f) Impairment

From 1 January 2020, the Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring the impairment of trade receivables and accrued income, which applies lifetime expected credit loss, from initial recognition, for trade receivables and accrued income.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit loss rates are based on payment profiles, historical credit losses as well as forward-looking information and factors that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the outstanding balances.

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 receivables and accrued income. The Group applied historical credit loss adjusted with the management's judgement in estimating the expected credit loss as disclosed in Note no.13.

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

The significant increase in credit risk assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing expected risk of default as of the reporting date against estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

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

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

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

Impairment and reversal of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss included in administrative expenses as a separate line item.

Classification and measurement of financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2019 is disclosed in Note no. 6.1(b).

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Investments in debt and equity securities

Investments other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are initially recognised at fair value of consideration paid plus direct transaction cost.

Trading and available-for-sale investments

Trading investments and available-for-sale investments are subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealised gains and losses of trading investments are recognised in profit or loss. The unrealised gains and losses of available for sale investments are recognised in other comprehensive income and are subsequently reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

General investments

General investments are carried at cost less impairment.

Disposal of investments

On a disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount (including cumulative changes in fair value recognised in equity) is recognised to the profit or loss. When the Group disposes an investment partially, the carrying amount of the disposed part is determined by the weighted average method.

Impairment

In the year 2019, the Group recognised impairment of trade receivables based on the incurred loss model such as uncollectible or past due for a period less than 12 months, which was not taken into account future losses. Therefore, loss allowance and allowance for doubtful accounts are not comparable.

Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognised were written off against the provision when there was no expectation of recovering additional cash.

7.8 Investment property

Investment properties, principally freehold land, are held for long-term rental yields and are not occupied by the Group.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including directly attributable costs and borrowing costs.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequently, they are carried at cost less impairment. Land is not depreciated.

7.9 Property, plant and equipment

All other 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	10 years - 30 years
Building and building improvement	2 years - 40 years
Machinery and tools	2 years - 30 years
Tools and agriculture equipment	2 years - 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 years - 20 years
Vehicles	5 years - 10 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 within other gains (loss), net account in profit or loss.

7.10 Intangible assets

The acquired computer software, patent and rights to use of electricity wire with limited life are subsequently carried and cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Computer software	5 years
Patent	10 years
Right to use of electricity wire	20 years

Cost associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred.

7.11 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.

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 information related to COVID-19 as an indication of the impairment of assets.

7.12 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.

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 IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

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.

7.13 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.

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.

7.14 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets (assets that take months 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.

7.15 Current and deferred income taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred income tax

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

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised
- investments in subsidiaries and associates 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.

7.16 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

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

b) Defined contribution plan

The Group pays contributions to a separate fund on a fixed 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 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 included in retained earnings in the statements of changes in equity

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

7.17 Provisions

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

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

7.18 Revenue recognition

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

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

Multiple element arrangements involving delivery or provision of multiple products or services are separated into individual 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) Sale of goods

The Group's operation is manufacturing and distribution of sugar and molasses, trading agricultural products and distribution of packaging which are made from bagasse. The revenue from agreements with customers are recognised when the Group fulfil the obligation of the agreements by transferring the controls over the products to the customers as agreements at point in time or overtime.

Revenue under the steam and water purchase agreements are recognised at a point in time when the controls over the products are transferred to the customers as agreements. The revenue are recognised based on quantity transferred and agreed price following the condition in the agreements.

b) Services

The Group recognised revenue from transportation and other services rendered when services are provided to a customer. The Group satisfies a performance obligation over time. The Group recognised service contracts with a continuous service provision as revenue on a straight line basis over the contract term, regardless of the payment pattern.

c) Interest income and dividend income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

d) Other income

Other income is recognised in the statement of income on an accrual basis.

7.19 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.

7.20 Derivatives and hedging activities

Embedded derivative and derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Embedded derivative that is separately accounted for and derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting is initially recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in other gains (losses).

Fair value of derivatives is classified as a current or non-current following its remaining maturity.

7.21 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under TFRS 9

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between a) the contractual payments required under the debt instrument; and b) the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of associates are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

8 Financial risk management

8.1 Financial risk

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

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 used as the key communication and control tools for Treasury team globally.

8.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arises mainly in US Dollar from future commercial transactions. The Group has entered into foreign currency forward contracts through The Thai Sugar Trading Corp Co., Ltd. when it considered as appropriate to hedge their exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Exposure

The Group has no financial assets and financial liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency at the end of the reporting period except foreign currency forward contracts.

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
	US Dollar
	Baht
Derivative contract not qualifying as hedge accounting	
- Foreign currency forwards (notional value)	142,010,000

Sensitivity analysis

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 future commercial transactions denominated in US Dollar

	Consolidated financial statements
	As at 31 December 2020
	US Dollar
	Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 5%	(5,406,390)
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5%	5,406,390
* Holding all other variables constant	

The aggregate net other gains (losses) in profit or loss as at 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements
	2020	2019	2020
	Baht	Baht	Baht
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange rate	(18,001,288)	8,208,280	-
Gain from measurement in fair value of derivative	6,850,262	-	-

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow risk. All interest rate derivative transactions are subject to approval by the Finance Director before execution.

The borrowings are carried at amortised cost. The interest rate is based on market interest rates which detailed in Note no. 27. Therefore, the Group is exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2020		2019	
	Baht	% of total loans	Baht	% of total loans
Variable rate borrowings	2,444,226,303	41	3,038,197,388	46

The percentage of total loans shows the proportion of loans that are currently at variable rates in relation to the total amount of borrowings. An analysis by maturities is provided in Note no 8.1.3.

Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher or lower interest income from cash and cash equivalent and borrowings to and interest expenses from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Impact to net profit	Impact to net profit
	2020 Baht	2020 Baht
Interest rate - increase 1%	(2,414,310)	(564,583)
Interest rate - decrease 1%	2,414,310	564,583
<i>* Holding all other variables constant</i>		

The Group has not entered into any contracts to hedge the variable interest rate risk.

c) Price risk from fluctuation in sugar and sugar cane prices

The Group's exposure to this price fluctuation arises from its income from domestic and overseas sugar distribution in the cane and sugar industry, which is based on the world market price of sugar. This sugar price fluctuates depending on supply and demand of consumers, which also affects the price of sugar cane, the main raw material for sugar production. However, the Group has no exposure to the price risk in relation to financial assets or financial liabilities, and the Group has no financial instruments used to hedge this risk of exposure to the price fluctuations.

8.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents including credit risk that relates to trade and other receivables, farmer receivables and borrowings to.

a) Risk management

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

If customers and farmer receivables 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 those assessments in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers and farmer receivables is regularly monitored by line management.

b) Collateral

For some farmer receivables, the Group may obtain collateral 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 have of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Trade and other receivables
- Accrued income
- Farmer receivables
- Borrowings to related parties
- Borrowings to farmer receivables

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

The impairment of trade and other receivables and farmer receivables are disclosed in Note no.13 and 14.

Borrowings to related parties

Borrowings to related parties measured at amortised cost and the loss allowance recognised during the year was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. Lifetime expected credit losses is recognised for the loans that the credit risk is significant increased.

8.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable 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 59.97 million (2019: Baht 40.17 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 arrangements

The Group has undrawn credit facilities as disclosure in Note no. 27.

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.

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
As at 31 December 2020					
Trade and other payables	674,594,685	-	-	674,594,685	674,594,685
Short-term loans from financial institutions	762,929,111	-	-	762,929,111	758,866,000
Short-term loans from others	349,701,901	-	-	349,701,901	349,356,430
long-term borrowings from financial institutions and other and related interest	329,261,349	1,413,354,641	207,204,623	1,949,820,613	1,731,363,127
long-term borrowings from an associate and related interest	428,050,259	1,953,106,243	2,818,406,966	5,199,563,468	3,141,697,216
Lease liabilities	7,980,008	12,880,698	1,615,932	22,476,638	20,761,640
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	2,552,517,313	3,379,341,582	3,027,227,521	8,959,086,416	6,676,639,098

	Separate financial statements				
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
As at 31 December 2020					
Trade and other payables	24,692,611	-	-	24,692,611	24,692,611
Short-term loans from others	580,000	-	-	580,000	580,000
long-term borrowings from subsidiaries and related interest	271,462,739	970,358,220	3,626,614,629	4,868,435,588	2,717,161,781
Lease liabilities	4,272,411	5,567,527	-	9,839,938	9,355,235
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	301,007,761	975,925,747	3,626,614,629	4,903,548,137	2,751,789,627

8.2 Capital management

8.2.1 Risk management

The objectives when managing capital are to:

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

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital based on gearing ratio which is determined by dividing net interest bearing debt (excluding loans from an associate) with equity.

During the year 2020, the Group's strategy, which remains unchanged, was to maintain an interest-bearing debt (excluding long term borrowings from Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund) ratio not over 2.5. The ratios as at 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Net interest bearing debt (excluding long term borrowings from Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund)	2,839,585,557	3,396,342,680
Equity (including non-controlling interests)	1,855,833,401	1,862,934,270
Net interest bearing debt to equity ratio	1.53 times	1.82 times

Loan covenants

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

- the debt to equity ratio must be not more than 3 : 1,
- the interest bearing debt to equity ratio must be not more than 2.5 : 1, and
- the debt service coverage ratio must be not less than 1.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group has complied with these covenants according to terms and conditions as specified in the agreements.

9 Fair value

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				
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
As at 31 December 2020					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	11,410,828	-	11,410,828	11,410,828
Foreign currency forwards contract	6,850,262	-	-	6,850,262	6,850,262
	6,850,262	11,410,828	-	18,261,090	18,261,090
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Long-term borrowings from an associate	-	-	3,141,697,216	3,141,697,216	2,992,000,000
	-	-	3,141,697,216	3,141,697,216	2,992,000,000
As at 1 January 2020					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	11,410,828	-	11,410,828	11,410,828
	-	11,410,828	-	11,410,828	11,410,828
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Long-term borrowings from an associate	-	-	3,235,654,702	3,235,654,702	3,250,000,000
	-	-	3,235,654,702	3,235,654,702	3,250,000,000

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	Separate financial statements			
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
As at 31 December 2020				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,175	-	2,175	2,175
	2,175	-	2,175	2,175
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Long-term borrowings from a subsidiary	-	2,717,161,781	2,717,161,781	2,712,327,543
	-	2,717,161,781	2,717,161,781	2,712,327,543
As at 1 January 2020				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,175	-	2,175	2,175
	2,175	-	2,175	2,175
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Long-term borrowings from a subsidiary	-	2,746,119,162	2,746,119,162	2,743,227,846
	-	2,746,119,162	2,746,119,162	2,743,227,846

Fair value of following financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost where their carrying value approximated fair value are as follows:

Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Financial assets	Financial assets
- Cash and cash equivalents	- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables, net	- Trade and other receivables, net
- Farmer receivables, net	- Long-term borrowings to related parties
- Non-current farmer receivables, net	- Other non-current assets
- Accrued income - Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund	
- Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables	
- Other non-current assets	
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities
- Trade and other payables	- Trade and other payables
- Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	- Short-term borrowings from others
- Short-term borrowings from others	- Other non-current liabilities
- Long-term borrowings from financial institutions and others	
- Other non-current liabilities	

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The following table presents fair value of financial assets and liabilities recognised or disclosed by their fair value hierarchy, excluding where its value is approximating the carrying amount.

Consolidated financial statements									
Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	Carrying amount		
31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets									
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	11,410,828	-	11,410,828	-	11,410,828
Derivative									
Foreign currency forward contract	-	-	6,850,262	-	-	-	6,850,262	-	6,850,262
Total assets	-	-	6,850,262	-	11,410,828	-	18,261,090	-	18,261,090
Liabilities									
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Long-term borrowings from an associate	-	-	-	-	2,992,000,000	-	2,992,000,000	-	3,141,697,216
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,992,000,000	-	2,992,000,000	-	3,141,697,216
Separate financial statements									
Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	Carrying amount		
31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets									
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	2,175	-	2,175	-	2,175
Total assets	-	-	-	-	2,175	-	2,175	-	2,175
Liabilities									
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Long-term borrowings from a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	2,712,327,543	-	2,712,327,543	-	2,717,161,781
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,712,327,543	-	2,712,327,543	-	2,717,161,781

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value following the accounting policy that is disclosed in Note no.7.7 and Note no.7.13.

The Group has no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels.

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 2

Market comparison technique is used in measuring the fair values of foreign currency forward contract. The fair value based on broker quotes. Similar contracts are trade in an active market and quotes reflect the actual transactions in similar instruments.

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 3

Equity investment

Changes in level 3 financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements Baht	Separate financial statements Baht
Unlisted equity securities		
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020	11,410,828	2,175
Addition	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Gain (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020	11,410,828	2,175

The Group chose to apply the temporary measures to relieve the impact from COVID-19 announced by TFAC. The Group chose to measure the fair value of its unquoted equity investments at the end of the reporting period at the same amount as the investments' fair value on 1 January 2020 (the date of initial application of TFRS 9).

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

Consolidated financial statements			
	Fair value Baht	Unobservable inputs	Range of inputs Baht
Unlisted equity securities	11,410,828	Growth rate of cash flows Risk-adjusted discount rate	0% - 3% 8% - 11%

Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value are shown as follows:

		Change in fair value		
	Unobservable inputs	Movement	Increase in assumptions	Decrease in assumptions
Unlisted equity securities	Growth rate of cash flows	1%	Increase by 96%	Decrease by 75%
	Risk-adjusted discount rate	1%	Decrease by 69%	Increase by 89%

The Group's valuation processes

Significant unobservable input of fair value hierarchy level 3 is risk adjusted discount rate. It is estimated based on public companies' weighted average cost of capital that, are in opinion of the Group, in a comparable financial position with the counterparty in the contract. The Group has subscriptions to information brokers to gather such information.

Long-term borrowings

The fair values of long-term borrowings were calculated based on contractual cash flows discounted using a current lending rate including the entity credit risk which is an unobservable input.

10 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions 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) 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.

b) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, investments in subsidiaries and investment in an associate

The Group tests impairment of property, plant and equipment, investments in subsidiaries and investment in an associate whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount which calculated by using the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. Value in use involves the future operating results of business, projected cash flows, discount rate to be applied to the projected cash flows and projected dividend payouts of subsidiaries. The Group has engaged an independent appraiser in deriving the fair value of underlying assets.

c) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and residual values for the Group's Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Management will revise the depreciation or amortisation charge where useful lives and residual values are different to the previously estimation, or it will write off or write down technically obsolete or assets that have been abandoned or sold. The Group reviews for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be greater than its recoverable amount.

d) Provision for employee benefits

The present value of the provision for employee benefits depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions including discount rate, salary increasing rate, dead rate, and turnover rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the employee benefits obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rate of government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related employee benefits liability.

Additional information of other key assumptions are disclosed in Note no. 29.

e) 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 no. 9.

f) Raw material costs

The Group used the calculation method of Office of the Cane and Sugar Board to recognise sugar cane costs, which requires assumptions such as the sales forecast and foreign exchange rates. The price is adjusted with the Commercial Cane Sugar (C.C.S.) yield.

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.

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

Most extension options on land, building, equipment and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Group considers i) the underlying asset condition and/or ii) 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.

11 Operating segments

Reporting segment is referred from internal report of the Group which is reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). CODM is Chief Executive Officer who makes decisions about resource allocation and assesses the segment performance.

Chief Operating Decision Maker considers the reporting segment as below:

- Manufacturing and distribution of sugar and molasses
- Trading agricultural products
- Power plant for electricity and steam generation and distribution
- Other businesses such as manufacturing and distribution of packaging which are made from bagasse and provide logistics services

Chief Operating Decision Maker considers performance of reporting segments from profit from operating segments.

The accounting policies for the operating segments are in accordance with the summaries of accounting policies above. Unallocated costs mainly represent corporate expenses.

Geographic information

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's revenue from sales external customers approximately 59.91% is mostly the domestic sales. (2019: approximately 57.93% is mostly the export sales. Revenue attributed to foreign countries are mainly from countries in Asia). In addition, most non-current assets of the Group are located in Thailand.

Major customer

The Group has no revenue from sales transactions with a single external customer that amounts to 10% or more of the Group's revenue. Therefore, the Group does not present the information about major customers.

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Operating segments of the Group are as follows:

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	Unit: Million Baht													
	Sugar and Molasses business		Trading agriculture products		Electricity and steam generation and distribution		Others		Total		Eliminated entries		Consolidated financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenue from sales and services														
- Intersegment revenue	171	303	272	278	293	414	38	71	774	1,066	(774)	(1,066)	-	-
- Revenue from external customers	3,049	3,987	362	375	363	479	119	144	3,893	4,985	-	-	3,893	4,985
Total	3,220	4,290	634	653	656	893	157	215	4,667	6,051	(774)	(1,066)	3,893	4,985
Profit (loss) from operating segments	294	50	106	73	127	207	(40)	14	487	344	138	172	625	516
Other income													154	123
Administrative and selling expenses													(401)	(797)
Expected credit loss													(17)	-
Finance costs													(331)	(384)
Share of profit from an associate													1	64
Income tax													(25)	(34)
Profit (loss) for the year													6	(512)
Timing of revenue recognition														
At a point in time	3,181	4,265	601	581	656	893	149	215	4,587	5,954	(750)	(1,010)	3,837	4,944
Over time	39	25	33	72	-	-	8	-	80	97	(24)	(56)	56	41
Total revenue	3,220	4,290	634	653	656	893	157	215	4,667	6,051	(774)	(1,066)	3,893	4,985

As of 31 December

	Unit: Million Baht													
	Sugar and Molasses business		Trading agriculture products		Electricity and steam generation and distribution		Others		Total		Eliminated entries		Consolidated financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Inventories, net	414	800	83	93	20	7	55	18	572	918	(4)	(6)	568	912
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,347	3,491	81	93	1,431	1,513	689	594	5,548	5,691	(16)	(16)	5,532	5,675
Other assets, net	1,405	1,594	200	159	4,849	5,149	5,114	5,121	11,568	12,023	(9,035)	(9,181)	2,533	2,842
Total assets	5,166	5,885	364	345	6,300	6,669	5,858	5,733	17,688	18,632	(9,055)	(9,203)	8,633	9,429

During the year ended 31 December 2020, allowance for impairment of land and land improvement of subsidiaries, which included in "Others" operating segment, have been reversed amounting to Baht 98.42 million. (Note no. 22)

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Cash on hand	450,000	440,000	80,000	80,000
Deposits held at call with banks	59,974,535	40,173,707	5,814,017	2,416,796
	60,424,535	40,613,707	5,894,017	2,496,796

As at 31 December 2020, the weighted average effective interest rate of deposits held at call with banks was 0.13% per annum (2019: 0.38% per annum).

13 Trade and other receivables, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Trade receivables - third parties	34,558,784	50,193,923	7,763,431	7,763,431
Trade receivables - related parties	394,969	197,874,924	-	-
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(18,189,166)	(17,908,788)	(7,763,431)	(7,763,431)
Total trade receivables, net	16,764,587	230,160,059	-	-
Other receivables - third parties	4,020,170	469,090	-	2,550
Other receivables - related parties	-	21,268	8,991,541	59,300,532
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(52,248)	-	-	-
Total others receivables, net	3,967,922	490,358	8,991,541	59,303,082
Accrued income - third parties	29,788,887	48,499,462	9,625	-
Accrued income - related parties	5,121,868	441,632	-	-
Advance payments	500,000	608,175	-	8,500
Prepaid expenses	74,946,433	108,486,159	2,800,836	1,438,415
Accrued interest income - related parties	-	-	13,095,854	57,268,140
Total trade and other receivables, net	131,089,697	388,685,845	24,897,856	118,018,137

Fair values of trade receivables

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

Impairments of trade and other receivables and accrued income

The loss allowance for trade receivable, other receivables from others services income and accrued income are 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						
Third parties						
Gross carrying amount						
- Trade and other receivables	25,389,228	6,646,377	9,174	52,500	18,565,734	50,663,013
- Accrued income	48,499,462	-	-	-	-	48,499,462
Loss allowance	-	(11,570)	(161)	(52,500)	(18,565,734)	(18,629,965)
Related parties						
Gross carrying amount						
- Trade and other receivables	-	197,864,835	-	31,357	-	197,896,192
- Accrued income	441,632	-	-	-	-	441,632
Loss allowance	-	(26,140)	-	(20,905)	-	(47,045)
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 31 December 2020						
Third parties						
Gross carrying amount						
- Trade and other receivables	11,160,225	5,058,144	1,950,308	2,451,998	17,958,279	38,578,954
- Accrued income	29,788,887	-	-	-	-	29,788,887
Loss allowance	(13,647)	(7,684)	(26,294)	(203,003)	(17,958,279)	(18,208,907)
Related parties						
Gross carrying amount						
- Trade and other receivables	261,655	2,421	99,650	-	31,243	394,969
- Accrued income	5,121,868	-	-	-	-	5,121,868
Loss allowance	(53)	-	(1,211)	-	(31,243)	(32,507)
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						
Third parties						
Gross carrying amount						
- Trade and other receivables	2,550	-	-	-	7,763,431	7,765,981
- Accrued income	9,625	-	-	-	-	9,625
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(7,763,431)	(7,763,431)
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 31 December 2020						
Third parties						
Gross carrying amount						
- Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	7,763,431	7,763,431
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(7,763,431)	(7,763,431)

Other receivables - related parties are generally within 3 months.

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
As of 1 January - calculated under TAS 101				
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	17,908,788	18,424,722	7,763,431	7,763,431
	768,222	-	-	-
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2020 - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	18,677,010	18,424,722	7,763,431	7,763,431
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	-	-	-
Reversal of loss allowance	(435,596)	(515,934)	-	-
As of 31 December - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	18,241,414	17,908,788	7,763,431	7,763,431

14 Farmer receivables, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Farmer receivables				
- Third parties	454,689,643	296,213,210	66,621,568	67,753,806
- Related parties	5,351,864	3,561,157	-	-
	460,041,507	299,774,367	66,621,568	67,753,806
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(93,465,036)	(89,152,769)	(66,621,568)	(67,753,806)
	366,576,471	210,621,598	-	-

Outstanding farmer receivables - third parties can be classified by season as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Season 2021/2022	262,347,741	-	-	-
Season 2020/2021	67,001,716	42,305,410	-	-
Season 2019/2020	5,972,167	102,922,510	-	-
Season 2018/2019	5,480,172	30,300,470	-	-
Season 2017/2018	9,241,362	12,599,878	-	-
Season 2016/2017	10,701,586	12,797,978	-	-
Season 2015/2016	14,184,643	14,472,705	-	-
Season 2014/2015	10,191,776	9,967,145	-	-
Before season 2014/2015	69,568,480	70,847,114	66,621,568	67,753,806
	454,689,643	296,213,210	66,621,568	67,753,806
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(93,460,790)	(89,152,769)	(66,621,568)	(67,753,806)
	361,228,853	207,060,441	-	-

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Outstanding farmer receivables - related parties can be classified by season as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Season 2021/2022	3,929,666	-	-	-
Season 2020/2021	1,422,198	761,584	-	-
Season 2019/2020	-	2,658,012	-	-
Season 2018/2019	-	141,561	-	-
	5,351,864	3,561,157	-	-
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(4,246)	-	-	-
	5,347,618	3,561,157	-	-

Non-current farmer receivables, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Non-current farmer receivables				
- Third parties	121,477,609	31,116,324	-	-
- Related parties	6,534,575	-	-	-
	128,012,184	31,116,324	-	-
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(10,768,788)	-	-	-
	117,243,396	31,116,324	-	-

Outstanding non-current farmer receivables - third parties can be classified by season as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Season 2027/2028	324,532	364,632	-	-
Season 2026/2027	1,058,085	934,677	-	-
Season 2025/2026	1,343,640	1,423,977	-	-
Season 2024/2025	50,287,745	1,912,504	-	-
Season 2023/2024	28,069,968	2,974,022	-	-
Season 2022/2023	40,393,639	8,140,593	-	-
Season 2021/2022	-	15,365,919	-	-
	121,477,609	31,116,324	-	-
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(10,732,305)	-	-	-
	110,745,304	31,116,324	-	-

Outstanding non-current farmer receivables - related parties can be classified by season as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Season 2024/2025	2,226,017	-	-	-
Season 2023/2024	2,177,544	-	-	-
Season 2022/2023	2,131,014	-	-	-
	6,534,575	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(36,483)	-	-	-
	6,498,092	-	-	-

Impairments of farmer receivables and non-current farmer receivables

The reconciliations of loss allowance for farmer receivables and non-current farmer receivables for the years ended 31 December are as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
1 January - calculated under TAS 101	89,152,769	84,017,210	67,753,806	70,030,056
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	12,075,278	-	-	-
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2020 - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	101,228,047	84,017,210	67,753,806	70,030,056
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	8,484,577	13,034,835	284,391	236,857
Reversal of loss allowance	(5,478,800)	(7,899,276)	(1,416,629)	(2,513,107)
As of 31 December - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	104,233,824	89,152,769	66,621,568	67,753,806

15 Accrued income - Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund

Accrued income from Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund represents a compensation that the Group expects to be received from the Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund, which comprises of the difference of the final sugar cane which is less than the initial sugar cane price as announced by the Office of the Cane and Sugar Board and return on sugar production and distribution. Since in the production season 2017/2018 and 2018/2019, the management of the Group expects that the final sugar cane price will be lower than the initial sugar cane price, which in accordance with Section 56 of the Cane and Sugar Act B.E. 2527 stated that, in case that the final sugar cane price and the final return on production and distribution is lower than the initial sugar cane price and the initial return on production and distribution, the fund will pay the compensation equal to the difference to a factory. However, there is still uncertainty regarding the estimates of the final sugar cane price due to various future factors such as selling prices and exchange rates. As a result, the final sugar cane price that will be announced could differ from the estimated amount.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group recorded an accrued income for the sugar cane price as a current assets in the consolidated financial statements with the difference of the final sugar cane price which is less than the initial sugar cane price and recorded a non-current accrued income for the compensation on sugar production and distribution as a non-current assets in the consolidated financial statements.

16 Inventories, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Raw materials	45,905,643	32,153,027	-	-
Finished goods	376,055,167	763,719,241	-	-
Merchandise inventories	38,410,790	48,285,711	-	-
Work in process	94,501,076	27,744,526	-	-
Factory supplies	44,978,243	50,466,967	-	-
	599,850,919	922,369,472	-	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance declining in value of inventories				
Obsolescence and damaged inventories				
- Raw materials	(480,455)	(585,310)	-	-
- Work in progress	(3,378,692)	(7,345,433)	-	-
- Factory supplies	(1,108,893)	(1,125,414)	-	-
Net realisable value lower than cost				
- Finished goods	(9,888,685)	(1,358,686)	-	-
- Work in progress	(16,168,246)	-	-	-
- Merchandise inventories	(387,977)	-	-	-
	(31,412,948)	(10,414,843)	-	-
	568,437,971	911,954,629	-	-

The cost of inventories for the years ended 31 December recognised as expenses in cost of sales are as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Cost of sales	3,211,463,209	4,199,706,263	-	-
Allowance for declining in value of inventories (reversal)	20,998,105	(7,621,386)	-	-

17 Other current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Revenue Department receivable	11,108,736	58,219,538	-	4,474,853
Withholding tax	6,907,094	2,292,224	5,192,810	2,015,803
Others	7,772,803	4,794,329	18,876	7,305
	25,788,633	65,306,091	5,211,686	6,497,961

18 Investments in an associate

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

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Equity method		Cost method	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
An associate	1,004,925,551	1,111,340,992	1,025,825,366	1,099,855,592

The amounts recognised in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
An associate	812,713	63,783,415

Detail of investment in an associate as at 31 December are as follows:

Name of entity	Place of Business/ Country of incorporation	Nature of Business	% of ownership interest (Direct)	Nature of the relationship	Measurement method
Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund	Thailand	Invest in the power plant infrastructure business	33.05	Associate	Equity method

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the associate.

Summarised financial information for a material associate

Summarised statement of financial position as at 31 December information:

	Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	19,239,432	5,096,718
Other current assets	27,683,304	106,939,931
Total current assets	46,922,736	112,036,649
Non-current Assets	2,992,000,000	3,250,000,000
Current liabilities		
Other current liabilities	1,888,215	3,011,228
Total current liabilities	1,888,215	3,011,228
Net assets	3,037,034,521	3,359,025,421

Summarised statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December:

	Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund	
	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht
Interest income	209,840,743	244,178,669
Total revenue	209,840,743	244,178,669
Total expenses	(29,789,851)	(26,962,682)
Unrealised loss on investment valuation	(177,591,792)	(24,220,696)
Total comprehensive income	2,459,100	192,995,291

The information above reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associate (not the Group's share of those amounts) and adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Group and the associate.

Reconciliation of summarised financial informations

Reconciliation of the summarised financial informations presented to the carrying amount of its interest in an associate

	Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund	
	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht
Opening net assets	3,359,025,421	3,651,826,630
Total comprehensive income	2,459,100	192,995,291
Dividends paid	(100,450,000)	(198,796,500)
Reduction of investment unit value	(224,000,000)	(287,000,000)
Closing net assets	3,037,034,521	3,359,025,421
Interest in an associate (33.05%)	1,004,925,551	1,111,340,992
Carrying value	1,004,925,551	1,111,340,992

The movements of investments in an associate for the years ended 31 December, are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening book balance	1,111,340,992	1,208,109,474	1,099,855,592	1,194,706,819
Dividends received from an associate	(33,197,928)	(65,700,670)	-	-
Share of profit from an associate	812,713	63,783,415	-	-
Reduction of investment unit value	(74,030,226)	(94,851,227)	(74,030,226)	(94,851,227)
Closing book balance	1,004,925,551	1,111,340,992	1,025,825,366	1,099,855,592

Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund

As at 31 December 2020, Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited subscribed for totalling 115,672,228 units in Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund ("the Fund") totalling Baht 1,004.93 million (2019: Baht 1,111.34 million), by equity method, which is equivalent to 33.05% of the number of units in public issuance.

As at 31 December 2020, the fair value of the Group's interest in Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund, a listed company in Stock Exchange of Thailand, is Baht 705.60 million (2019: Baht 948.51 million).

19 Investments in subsidiaries, net

The movements of investment in subsidiaries for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening book balance	1,508,476,700	1,450,476,300
Acquisitions	1,625,000,000	72,999,400
Allowance for impairment (reversal)	14,999,000	(14,999,000)
Closing book balance	3,148,475,700	1,508,476,700

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The details of investments in subsidiaries which are located in Thailand as presented in the separate financial statements are as follows:

Name	Nature of business	Issued and paid-up share capital		% Ownership interest		Cost method		Impairment		Cost, net		Dividends income	
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Percentage	Percentage	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Buriram Sugar Factory Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and distribution of sugar and molasses and trading agriculture products	2,050	1,050	99.95	99.90	2,049	1,049	-	-	2,049	1,049	-	-
Chamni Sugar Factory Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and distribution of sugar and molasses	186	5	99.99	99.99	186	5	-	(5)	186	-	-	-
Buriram Sugar Capital Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and distribution of sugar and molasses	64	10	99.99	99.99	64	10	-	(10)	64	-	-	-
Buriram Sugarcane Research and Development Co., Ltd.	Trading agriculture products	71	71	99.99	99.99	70	70	-	-	70	70	-	-
Key brand Fertilizer Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and distribution of fertilizer	15	15	99.99	99.99	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	-
Sugarcane Ecoware Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and distribution of packaging from bagasses and natural materials	285	75	99.99	99.99	285	75	-	-	285	75	-	-
BRR Logistics Management Co., Ltd.	Providing logistics services	3	3	99.98	99.98	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Buriram Power Plus Co., Ltd.	Power plant for electricity and steam generation and distribution	340	160	99.99	99.99	340	160	-	-	340	160	-	-
Buriram Energy Co., Ltd. and a subsidiary	Power plant for electricity and steam generation and distribution	136	136	99.99	99.99	136	136	-	-	136	136	102	61
- Buriram Power Co., Ltd.	Power plant for electricity and steam generation and distribution	170	170	99.99	99.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total investment in subsidiaries, net						3,148	1,523	-	(15)	3,148	1,508	102	61

Buriram Sugar Factory Co., Ltd.

On 22 July 2020, the Extraordinary Shareholder's Meeting No. 1/2020 of Buriram Sugar Factory Co., Ltd. passed a resolution to approve an increase in registered capital from 10.50 million to 20.50 million ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 per share, totalling Baht 1,000 million. The subsidiary registered the increased share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 31 July 2020.

On 26 June 2020, the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No. 5/2020 passed a resolution to approve an additional Baht 1,000 million investment in the subsidiary, which increased its shareholding proportion from 99.91% to 99.95%. The Company fully paid for this investment on 23 July 2020.

Chamni Sugar Factory Co., Ltd.

On 12 November 2020, the Company's Extraordinary Shareholder's Meeting No. 1/2020 of Chamni Sugar Factory Co., Ltd. passed a resolution to approved an increase in the registered capital from 0.05 million ordinary shares to 1.86 million ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 per share, totalling Baht 181 million. On 12 November 2020, the Company's Board of Directors' Meeting No. 8/2020, passed a resolution to approve the Company's additionally invested in the subsidiary with the same shareholding proportion. The Company fully paid for this investment on 13 November 2020. The Company registered the increased share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 18 November 2020.

Buriram Sugar Capital Co., Ltd.

On 12 November 2020, the Company's Extraordinary Shareholder's Meeting No. 1/2020 of Buriram Sugar Capital Co., Ltd. passed a resolution to approved an increase in the registered capital from 0.10 million ordinary shares to 0.64 million ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 per share, totalling Baht 54 million. On 12 November 2020, the Company's Board of Directors' Meeting No. 8/2020, passed a resolution to approve the Company's additionally invested in the subsidiary with the same shareholding proportion. The Company fully paid for this investment on 13 November 2020. The Company registered the increased share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 18 November 2020.

Sugarcane Ecoware Co., Ltd.

On 12 November 2020, the Company's Extraordinary Shareholder's Meeting No. 1/2020 of Sugarcane Ecoware Co., Ltd. passed a resolution to approved an increase in the registered capital from 0.75 million ordinary shares to 2.85 million ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 per share, totalling Baht 210 million. On 12 November 2020, the Company's Board of Directors' Meeting No. 8/2020, passed a resolution to approve the Company's additionally invested in the subsidiary with the same shareholding proportion. The Company fully paid for this investment on 13 November 2020. The Company registered the increased share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 18 November 2020.

Buriram Power Plus Co., Ltd.

On 21 December 2020, the Company's Extraordinary Shareholder's Meeting No. 1/2020 of Buriram Power Plus Co., Ltd. passed a resolution to approved an increase in the registered capital from 1.60 million ordinary shares to 3.40 million ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 per share, totalling Baht 180 million.

On 4 December 2020, the Company's Board of Directors' Meeting No. 5/2020, passed a resolution to approve the Company's additionally invested in Buriram Power Plus Co., totalling Baht 180 million.

Entire Business Transfer (EBT) of subsidiaries

On 13 August 2020, the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No. 7/2020 approved an EBT of subsidiaries to restructure the businesses in the Group. In this transfer, Buriram Sugarcane Research and Development Co., Ltd. was the transferor and Buriram Sugar Factory Co., Ltd. was the transferee. Buriram Sugar Factory Co., Ltd. entered into the Business Transfer Agreement with Buriram Sugarcane Research and Development Co., Ltd. on 13 August 2020 whereby the Company agreed to receive the EBT effective on 31 August 2020 from the transferor, including but not limited to the assets, liabilities, employees and other rights and obligations.

On 28 August 2020, the Extraordinary Shareholder's Meeting No. 2/2020 of Buriram Sugar Factory Co., Ltd. approved an increase in the 644,926 newly-issued ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 per share to Buriram Sugarcane Research and Development Co., Ltd. as a consideration of the EBT. Buriram Sugarcane Research and Development Co., Ltd. registered its dissolution with Ministry of Commerce on 30 September 2020 and still during the liquidation process.

The transaction was considered as a business combination under common control of the ultimate controlling shareholder, which is Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited, before and after the business transfer, and that control is not transitory.

The EBT transaction has no impact to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries

As of 31 December 2020, some of the Group's subsidiaries had indicators of possible impairment (due to their inability to achieve expected profits or having continuous net losses) which might affect their recoverable amounts. Management considered these as impairment indicators of investments in subsidiaries.

The Group's management assessed the recoverable amount of the investments in subsidiaries by determining discounted future cash flows. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount (which was calculated by using the value-in-use method) included forecasted revenue, expected changes to working capital, operating expenditures, the long-term growth rate (derived from expectations of future outcomes taking past experience into account and adjusting for anticipated revenue growth) and the discount rate referring to the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The recoverable amount was estimated to be higher than its carrying amount, so no allowance for impairment of investments in subsidiaries was needed in the separate financial statements.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group reversed loss allowances of Baht 5 million and Baht 10 million of 'allowance for impairment of investments in subsidiaries' in Chamni Sugar Factory Co., Ltd. and Buriram Sugar Capital Co., Ltd., respectively, in the separate financial statements. This was because the Group's management considered that a potential change in a key assumption could cause a positive impact in the near future. These subsidiaries have an investment plan for the manufacturing and distribution of its sugar business which caused the recoverable amount to exceed its carrying amount. The key assumptions used included the forecasted revenue and discount rates referring to WACC at 7.69% and 7.71%, respectively. The discount rates would need to be changed (increasing 17.14% and 29.05%, respectively) for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal the carrying amount.

20 Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables, net

Borrowings to farmers are borrowings to farmer for purchasing agricultural machinery and tools and equipment.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current portion of long-term borrowings	40,255,503	127,426,477	-	-
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(2,007,249)	-	-	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings, net	38,248,254	127,426,477	-	-
Long-term borrowings	159,087,405	193,261,017	-	-
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(13,851,122)	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings, net	145,236,283	193,261,017	-	-
	183,484,537	320,687,494	-	-

The movements of long-term borrowings to farmer receivables are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	320,687,494	407,866,681	-	-
Additions	2,438,692	36,214,649	-	-
Repayments received	(123,783,278)	(123,393,836)	-	-
<u>Loss</u> Allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(15,858,371)	-	-	-
Closing balance	183,484,537	320,687,494	-	-

As at 31 December 2020, long-term borrowings to farmer receivables bear interest at the rate 6.63% per annum (2019: 7.02% per annum).

Fair values of long-term borrowings to farmer receivables

The long-term borrowings to farmer receivables with floating interest rates, the fair values approximate their carrying amounts.

Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables including long-term borrowings to related parties as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current portion of long-term borrowings	1,500,000	10,947,820	-	-
Long-term borrowings, net	-	1,500,000	-	-
	1,500,000	12,447,820	-	-

Impairments of long-term borrowings to farmer receivables

The reconciliations of loss allowance for long-term borrowings to farmer receivables for the years ended 31 December are as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
1 January - calculated under TAS 101	-	-
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	15,440,583	-
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2020 - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	15,440,583	-
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	417,788	-
As of 31 December - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	15,858,371	-

21 Investment property

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
As at 1 January				
Cost	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-
Net book amount	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127
For the year ended 31 December				
Opening net book amount	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127
Additions	-	-	-	-
Net book amount	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127
As at 31 December				
Cost	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-
Net book amount	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127	3,971,127

As at 31 December 2020, the fair value of investment property is at Baht 4.78 million (2019: Baht 3.95 million).

The fair value of investment property is based on the comparative price method. Sales prices of comparable land in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size and the locations of the investment property. The fair value is within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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22 Property, plant and equipment, net

Consolidated financial statements								
	Land and land improvement Baht	Building and building improvement Baht	Machinery and tools Baht	Tools and agriculture equipment Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Assets under construction Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2019								
Cost	427,026,560	1,156,345,936	4,191,739,067	101,316,579	100,407,221	122,714,570	553,840,816	6,653,390,749
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(682,804)	(682,804)
Accumulated depreciation	(14,629,719)	(197,254,002)	(829,544,975)	(59,957,540)	(57,771,346)	(61,397,793)	-	(1,220,555,375)
Net book amount	412,396,841	959,091,934	3,362,194,092	41,359,039	42,635,875	61,316,777	553,158,012	5,432,152,570
For the year ended 31 December 2019								
Opening net book amount	412,396,841	959,091,934	3,362,194,092	41,359,039	42,635,875	61,316,777	553,158,012	5,432,152,570
Additions	51,471,331	14,148,643	55,762,298	8,343,404	14,449,743	8,637,458	560,915,973	713,728,850
Transfer in (out)	3,334,903	59,610,450	782,210,112	352,132	484,855	-	(845,992,452)	-
Disposals, net	-	-	(1,580,011)	(3,529)	(2,919)	(293,490)	-	(1,879,949)
Write-off, net	-	(593,333)	(29,441,676)	(247,834)	(333,083)	(9)	-	(30,615,935)
Reclassification, net	-	-	-	(452,000)	-	-	-	(452,000)
Allowance for impairment	(98,419,224)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(98,419,224)
Depreciation charges	(6,495,035)	(50,598,909)	(241,082,595)	(15,994,873)	(14,686,576)	(10,814,124)	-	(339,672,112)
Closing net book amount	362,288,816	981,658,785	3,928,062,220	33,356,339	42,547,895	58,846,612	268,081,533	5,674,842,200
As at 31 December 2019								
Cost	481,832,794	1,229,265,690	4,990,199,285	107,266,021	110,272,024	128,133,308	268,764,337	7,315,733,459
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	(98,419,224)	-	-	-	-	-	(682,804)	(99,102,028)
Accumulated depreciation	(21,124,754)	(247,606,905)	(1,062,137,065)	(73,909,682)	(67,724,129)	(69,286,696)	-	(1,541,789,231)
Net book amount	362,288,816	981,658,785	3,928,062,220	33,356,339	42,547,895	58,846,612	268,081,533	5,674,842,200
For the year ended 31 December 2020								
Opening net book amount	362,288,816	981,658,785	3,928,062,220	33,356,339	42,547,895	58,846,612	268,081,533	5,674,842,200
Additions	1,768,285	7,929,339	15,848,723	5,166,864	3,719,771	3,044,180	88,243,838	125,721,000
Transfer in (out)	11,535,172	127,080,972	152,452,269	1,299,471	1,931,218	-	(294,299,102)	-
Disposals, net	-	-	(15,809,250)	(111,558)	(235,944)	(653,512)	-	(16,810,264)
Write-off, net	-	(238,450)	(32,163,998)	(9,222)	(158,956)	(6)	-	(32,570,632)
Reclassification, net	-	-	-	(16,257)	-	-	(648,629)	(664,886)
Reversal of allowance for impairment	98,419,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,419,224
Depreciation charges	(7,264,460)	(44,266,050)	(226,659,360)	(14,349,794)	(13,883,602)	(10,265,076)	-	(316,688,342)
Closing net book amount	466,747,037	1,072,164,596	3,821,730,604	25,335,843	33,920,382	50,972,198	61,377,640	5,532,248,300
As at 31 December 2020								
Cost	495,136,251	1,363,997,283	5,100,304,522	112,902,550	112,184,433	126,813,271	62,060,444	7,373,398,754
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(682,804)	(682,804)
Accumulated depreciation	(28,389,214)	(291,832,687)	(1,278,573,918)	(87,566,707)	(78,264,051)	(75,841,073)	-	(1,840,467,650)
Net book amount	466,747,037	1,072,164,596	3,821,730,604	25,335,843	33,920,382	50,972,198	61,377,640	5,532,248,300

As at 31 December 2020, assets at the net book value of Baht 48.06 million are under hire-purchase contracts (2019: Baht 53.97 million).

As at 31 December 2020, the building and equipment are fully depreciated but still in use with costs value of Baht 136.72 million (2019: Baht 66.16 million).

As at 31 December 2020, property, plant and equipment at the net book value of Baht 1,981.75 million are pledged as collaterals for long-term borrowings from financial institutions (2019: Baht 1,971.13 million) (Note no. 27).

As at 31 December 2020, borrowing costs of Baht 5.79 million (2019: Baht 19.75 million) arising from financing were capitalised and are included in 'Additions' with capitalisation rate of 4.86% - 5.02% (2019: 4.53% - 5.78%).

During the year ended 31 December 2020, allowance for impairment of land and land improvement of subsidiaries which included in "Others" operating segment in the consolidated financial statements have been reversed amounting to Baht 98.42 million as a result of land development. The Group's management engaged an independent appraiser for measuring the fair value of underlying assets by using market value method, which is a level 2 fair value measurement, the recoverable amount of the underlying assets are higher than the carrying amount.

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	Separate financial statements				Total Baht
	Building and building improvement Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Asset under construction Baht	
As at 1 January 2019					
Cost	14,807,604	8,185,983	28,494,753	3,696,531	55,184,871
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(8,888,854)	(3,217,899)	(15,267,386)	-	(27,374,139)
Net book amount	5,918,750	4,968,084	13,227,367	3,696,531	27,810,732
For the year ended 31 December 2019					
Opening net book amount	5,918,750	4,968,084	13,227,367	3,696,531	27,810,732
Additions	9,419,700	819,948	2,960,455	600,874	13,800,977
Transfer, in (out)	3,933,405	364,000	-	(4,297,405)	-
Write-off, net	-	(7,166)	(4)	-	(7,170)
Depreciation charges	(1,032,705)	(1,387,257)	(1,939,757)	-	(4,359,719)
Closing net book amount	18,239,150	4,757,609	14,248,061	-	37,244,820
As at 31 December 2019					
Cost	28,160,708	9,329,331	30,411,768	-	67,901,807
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(9,921,558)	(4,571,722)	(16,163,707)	-	(30,656,987)
Net book amount	18,239,150	4,757,609	14,248,061	-	37,244,820
For the year ended 31 December 2020					
Opening net book amount	18,239,150	4,757,609	14,248,061	-	37,244,820
Additions	-	446,320	2,241,198	-	2,687,518
Disposals, net	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Write-off, net	-	(8,070)	-	-	(8,070)
Depreciation charges	(1,134,149)	(1,364,612)	(2,114,270)	-	(4,613,031)
Closing net book amount	17,105,001	3,831,247	14,374,987	-	35,311,235
As at 31 December 2020					
Cost	28,160,708	9,753,779	31,752,966	-	69,667,453
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(11,055,707)	(5,922,532)	(17,377,979)	-	(34,356,218)
Net book amount	17,105,001	3,831,247	14,374,987	-	35,311,235

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As at 31 December 2020, assets at the net book value of Baht 14.06 million are under hire-purchase contracts (2019: Baht 13.81 million).

As at 31 December 2020, property and equipment are fully depreciated but still in use with costs value of Baht 12.49 million (2019: Baht 10.85 million).

Depreciation charge for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment				
- Cost of sales	289,537,331	314,987,472	-	-
- Administrative expenses	27,151,011	24,684,640	4,613,031	4,359,719
	316,688,342	339,672,112	4,613,031	4,359,719

23 Right-of-use assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Land Baht	Buildings Baht	Equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2020 (Note no. 6)	5,927,363	12,452,641	-	6,059,618	24,439,622
Additions	-	2,052,984	159,025	-	2,212,009
Lease termination	(381,938)	(4,045,951)	-	(5,390,627)	(9,818,516)
Depreciation	(875,307)	(1,372,699)	(33,307)	(668,991)	(2,950,304)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	4,670,118	9,086,975	125,718	-	13,882,811

	Separate financial statements		
	Buildings Baht	Equipment Baht	Total Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2020 (Note no. 6)	4,321,613	-	4,321,613
Additions	-	159,025	159,025
Lease termination	-	-	-
Depreciation	(1,082,622)	(33,307)	(1,115,929)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	3,238,991	125,718	3,364,709

The expense relating to leases that not included in the measurement of lease liabilities, right-of-use and cash outflows for leases is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2020 Baht	2020 Baht
Expense relating to short-term leases	14,668,176	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	263,760	86,400
Total cash outflow for leases	18,490,590	1,299,600

24 Intangible assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Computer software Baht	Patent Baht	Right to use assets Baht	Intangible assets under installation Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2019					
Cost	13,643,199	82,474	12,567,324	15,611,136	41,904,133
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(8,441,645)	(23,481)	(2,346,904)	-	(10,812,030)
Net book amount	5,201,554	58,993	10,220,420	15,611,136	31,092,103
For the year ended 31 December 2019					
Opening net book amount	5,201,554	58,993	10,220,420	15,611,136	31,092,103
Additions	1,265,972	99,607	-	3,163,600	4,529,179
Transfer, in (out)	18,774,736	-	-	(18,774,736)	-
Write-off, net	(12,761)	-	-	-	(12,761)
Amortisation charge	(3,896,033)	(21,088)	(627,936)	-	(4,545,057)
Closing net book amount	21,333,468	137,512	9,592,484	-	31,063,464
As at 31 December 2019					
Cost	32,942,467	187,474	12,567,324	-	45,697,265
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(11,608,999)	(49,962)	(2,974,840)	-	(14,633,801)
Net book amount	21,333,468	137,512	9,592,484	-	31,063,464
For the year ended 31 December 2020					
Opening net book amount	21,333,468	137,512	9,592,484	-	31,063,464
Additions	555,582	-	-	-	555,582
Disposals, net	(3,045)	-	-	-	(3,045)
Write-off, net	(104,492)	-	-	-	(104,492)
Amortisation charge	(3,611,975)	(21,146)	(629,656)	-	(4,262,777)
Closing net book amount	18,169,538	116,366	8,962,828	-	27,248,732
As at 31 December 2020					
Cost	33,262,649	187,474	12,567,324	-	46,017,447
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(15,093,111)	(71,108)	(3,604,496)	-	(18,768,715)
Net book amount	18,169,538	116,366	8,962,828	-	27,248,732

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	Separate financial statements		
	Computer software Baht	Intangible assets under installation Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2019			
Cost	2,095,860	15,611,136	17,706,996
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(1,176,306)	-	(1,176,306)
Net book amount	919,554	15,611,136	16,530,690
For the year ended 31 December 2019			
Opening net book amount	919,554	15,611,136	16,530,690
Additions	120,358	3,163,600	3,283,958
Transfer, in (out)	18,774,736	(18,774,736)	-
Write-off, net	(11)	-	(11)
Amortisation charge	(2,008,930)	-	(2,008,930)
Closing net book amount	17,805,707	-	17,805,707
As at 31 December 2019			
Cost	20,353,094	-	20,353,094
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(2,547,387)	-	(2,547,387)
Net book amount	17,805,707	-	17,805,707
For the year ended 31 December 2020			
Opening net book amount	17,805,707	-	17,805,707
Additions	160,944	-	160,944
Write-off, net	(2,754)	-	(2,754)
Amortisation charge	(2,190,597)	-	(2,190,597)
Closing net book amount	15,773,300	-	15,773,300
As at 31 December 2020			
Cost	20,501,838	-	20,501,838
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(4,728,538)	-	(4,728,538)
Net book amount	15,773,300	-	15,773,300

Amortisation charge for for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Amortisation charge for intangible assets				
- Cost of sales	1,307,747	1,219,440	-	-
- Administrative expenses	2,955,030	3,325,617	2,190,597	2,008,930
	4,262,777	4,545,057	2,190,597	2,008,930

25 Deferred income taxes, net

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	6,282,590	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets to be recovered more than 12 months	95,342,289	126,612,482	-	-
	101,624,879	126,612,482	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	(1,370,052)	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled more than 12 months	(2,000,176)	-	(467,216)	-
	(3,370,228)	-	(467,216)	-
Deferred income taxes, net	98,254,651	126,612,482	(467,216)	-

The gross movement in deferred income tax are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
At 1 January	126,612,482	162,602,059	-	12,326,658
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies (Note no. 6)	3,656,641	-	-	-
Beginning balance - restated	130,269,123	162,602,059	-	12,326,658
(Credited) to profit or loss	(31,674,576)	(36,602,341)	-	(12,326,658)
(Credited) charged to other comprehensive income	(339,816)	612,764	(467,216)	-
At 31 December	98,254,651	126,612,482	(467,216)	-

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

	Consolidated financial statements							Total Baht
	Depreciation Baht	Employee benefits obligations Baht	Expected Credit Loss Baht	Allowance for declining in inventory value Baht	Deferred revenue Baht	Impairment of assets Baht	Intangible assets Baht	
Deferred tax assets								
At 1 January 2019	134,193,285	9,107,099	14,084,072	3,607,246	9,457	136,561	1,479,452	162,617,172
(Credited) to profit or loss	(24,724,304)	(1,098,594)	(7,775,208)	(1,524,277)	-	-	(1,495,071)	(36,617,454)
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	612,764	-	-	-	-	-	612,764
At 31 December 2019	109,468,981	8,621,269	6,308,864	2,082,969	9,457	136,561	(15,619)	126,612,482
Adjustment from changes in accounting policies (Note no.6)	-	-	5,656,817	-	-	-	-	5,656,817
At 1 January 2020	109,468,981	8,621,269	11,965,681	2,082,969	9,457	136,561	(15,619)	132,269,299
(Credited) to profit or loss	(35,392,777)	48,972	824,041	4,199,621	-	-	15,619	(30,304,524)
(Credited) to other comprehensive income	-	(339,896)	-	-	-	-	-	(339,896)
At 31 December 2020	74,076,204	8,330,345	12,789,722	6,282,590	9,457	136,561	-	101,624,879

Deferred tax assets are recognised for taxable losses carry forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable.

The Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of Baht 142.67 million (2019: Baht 129.38 million) in respect of losses amounting to Baht 713.36 million (2019: Baht 646.90 million) that can be carried forward against future taxable income. Losses amounting to Baht 668.67 million will expire during 2022 to 2025 (2019: Baht 646.90 million will expire during 2021 to 2024).

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Remeasurement of financial asset at fair value Baht	Remeasurement of available-for-sale securities at fair value Baht	Total Baht
Deferred tax liabilities			
As at 1 January 2019	-	15,113	15,113
(Credited) to profit or loss	-	(15,113)	(15,113)
As at 31 December 2019	-	-	-
Adjustments from changes in accounting policies (Note no. 6)	2,000,176	-	2,000,176
As at 1 January 2020	2,000,176	-	2,000,176
Charged to profit or loss	1,370,052	-	1,370,052
As at 31 December 2020	3,370,228	-	3,370,228
Separate financial statements			
	Employee benefits obligations Baht	Allowance for doubtful accounts Baht	Total Baht
Deferred tax assets			
As at 1 January 2019	3,187,389	9,154,382	12,341,771
(Credited) to profit or loss	(3,187,389)	(9,154,382)	(12,341,771)
As at 31 December 2019	-	-	-
As at 1 January 2020	-	-	-
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	-	-	-
Separate financial statements			
	Employee benefits obligations Baht	Remeasurement of available-for-sale securities at fair value Baht	Total Baht
Deferred tax liabilities			
As at 1 January 2019	-	15,113	15,113
(Credited) to profit or loss	-	(15,113)	(15,113)
As at 31 December 2019	-	-	-
As at 1 January 2020	-	-	-
Charged to profit or loss	467,216	-	467,216
As at 31 December 2020	467,216	-	467,216

26 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Trade payables - third parties	230,263,218	83,512,953	1,549	1,549
Sugarcane payables	24,217,001	112,907,607	-	-
Other payables - third parties	196,026,882	258,362,069	1,202,464	933,970
Advance received for goods and services - third parties	139,369,914	180,833,224	-	-
Other payables - related parties	69,355	121,273	235,577	3,237,317
Accrued interest expenses - third parties	4,596,164	4,285,430	-	-
Accrued interest expenses - related parties	54,079,410	61,562,150	22,446,023	161,957,238
Accrued expenses - third parties	25,960,701	137,298,639	806,998	1,141,767
Accrued expenses - related parties	12,040	309,999	-	-
	674,594,685	839,193,344	24,692,611	167,271,841

27 Borrowings

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current				
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	758,866,000	2,265,768,300	-	-
Short-term borrowing from others	349,356,430	346,111,430	580,000	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings:				
- Financial institutions	258,709,628	293,499,649	-	-
- An associate (Note no. 35 (e))	223,565,086	211,241,564	-	-
- A Subsidiary (Note no. 32 (f))	-	-	71,042,619	50,000,000
- Other	2,543,825	2,488,538	-	-
- Hire-purchase liabilities	-	7,178,183	-	2,899,368
- Lease liabilities	7,253,197	-	3,975,579	-
Total current borrowings	1,600,294,166	3,126,287,664	75,598,198	52,899,368
Non-current				
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions, net	1,470,109,674	485,930,938	-	-
Long-term borrowings from an associate, net (Note no. 32 (e))	2,918,132,130	3,024,413,138	-	-
Long-term borrowings from a subsidiary, net (Note no. 32 (f))	-	-	2,646,119,162	2,696,119,162
Long-term borrowings from other, net	-	2,543,825	-	-
Hire-purchase liabilities, net	-	8,666,293	-	4,709,512
Lease liabilities, net	13,508,443	-	5,379,656	-
Total non-current borrowings	4,401,750,247	3,521,554,194	2,651,498,818	2,700,828,674
Total borrowings	6,002,044,413	6,647,841,858	2,727,097,016	2,753,728,042

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, all borrowings are in Thai Baht currency.

As at 31 December 2020, long-term borrowings from financial institutions were secured by pledge of property, plant and equipment at net book value of Baht 1,981.75 million (2019: Baht 1,971.13 million) (Note no. 22).

Under the long-term borrowing agreements, the Group has to comply with terms and conditions as specified in the agreements, for examples, to maintain shareholding structure ratio, to maintain debt to equity ratio, to maintain debt service coverage ratio, to be listed entity in the Stock Exchange of Thailand by the ultimate parent company, etc.

According to the long-term borrowing agreement between a subsidiary and a financial institution, the Company has to maintain interest-bearing debt to equity ratio not over 2.5:1 in order to comply with terms and conditions as specified in the agreement. However, long term borrowings from Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund are excluded from the interest-bearing debt for ratio calculation.

Short-term borrowings

As at 31 December 2020, short-term borrowings from financial institutions represent promissory notes amounting to Baht 758.87 million in the consolidated financial statements. These promissory notes bear interest at the rates between 2.00% and 4.50% per annum (2019: Baht 2,265.77 million in the consolidated, bear interest at the rates between 2.45% and 5.00% per annum).

As at 31 December 2020, short-term borrowings from Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund at Baht 345.47 million (2019: Baht 345.47 million) the loan bear interest at the rate 0.10% and other with no interest is from a Government Sector and guaranteed by the Company's director at Baht 3.88 million (2019: Baht 0.64 million).

Long-term borrowings

Long-term borrowings from an associate

On 2 August 2017, Buriram Energy Co., Ltd. and Buriram Power Co., Ltd., which are subsidiaries, entered into the Net Revenue of Power Plant Business Transfer Agreement ("the Net Revenue Transfer Agreement") and the Undertaking Agreement with Buriram Sugar Group Power Plant Infrastructure Fund ("the Fund"), which cover the period from 2 August 2017 to 6 April 2035 and also transferred right in the net revenue to the Fund on the same date. These agreements will be terminated on 6 April 2035.

Under the condition of the Net Revenue Transfer Agreement, the repayment shall be made within 2 months starting from the month that revenue from power plant business is generated. When the agreement is terminated, any outstanding liabilities with the Fund will be written-off.

Long-term borrowings from other

As at 31 December 2020, long-term borrowings from other are long-term borrowings from Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund at Baht 2.54 million (2019: Baht 5.03 million). The loan bear interest at the rate 2% per annum (2019: 2% per annum).

The movements of long-term borrowings (excluded hire-purchase liabilities and lease liabilities) for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	4,020,117,652	4,251,765,100	2,746,119,162	2,746,119,162
Additions	1,000,000,000	299,625,000	-	-
Repayments	(147,057,309)	(531,272,448)	(28,957,381)	-
Closing balance	4,873,060,343	4,020,117,652	2,717,161,781	2,746,119,162

The interest rates risks on the long-term borrowings (excluded hire-purchase liabilities and lease liabilities) are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Long-term borrowings				
- At fixed rates	3,144,241,040	3,239,888,565	2,717,161,781	2,746,119,162
- At floating rates	1,728,819,303	780,229,087	-	-
Total	4,873,060,343	4,020,117,652	2,717,161,781	2,746,119,162

The weighted average effective interest rates at the statements of financial position date are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	%	%	%	%
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	3.10	3.44	-	-
Short-term borrowings from other	0.10	0.10	-	-
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	4.13	4.59	-	-
Long-term borrowings from an associate	6.54	7.52	-	-
Long-term borrowings from a subsidiary	-	-	6.55	6.55
Long-term borrowings from other	2.00	2.00	-	-

Maturity of long-term borrowings (excluded hire-purchase liabilities and lease liabilities) are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Within 1 year	484,818,539	507,229,750	71,042,619	50,000,000
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	2,262,308,179	1,375,041,668	300,000,000	250,000,000
Later than 5 years	2,125,933,625	2,137,846,234	2,346,119,162	2,446,119,162
	4,873,060,343	4,020,117,652	2,717,161,781	2,746,119,162

Credit facilities

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had financial credit limit of long-term borrowings from local financial institutions totaling Baht 2,730 million (2019: Baht 1,760.00 million) with money market interest rate, which have not been drawn down amounting to Baht 1,001.04 million (2019: Baht 979.97 million).

The carrying amounts of short-term borrowings with fixed interest rate approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity period. The long-term borrowings from financial institutions with floating interest rates, the fair values approximate their carrying amounts. The fair values of the long-term borrowings from financial institutions and others with fixed interest rates approximate their carrying amounts because the current interest rates of the similar terms of borrowings as the Group's approximate the interest rates per the agreement.

28 Other current liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
VAT payable	-	-	352,613	-
Undued output VAT	664,653	5,312,384	587,993	3,878,042
Withholding tax payables	1,816,497	3,365,581	480,744	1,082,420
Provision for post-dated cheques	10,979,583	-	-	-
Others	2,065,953	1,153,470	-	-
	15,526,686	9,831,435	1,421,350	4,960,462

29 Employee benefit obligations

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Statements of financial position				
Current portion				
Current portion of employee benefit obligations	6,680,584	8,042,319	3,036,802	3,662,990
Non-current portion				
Employee benefit obligations, net	59,174,444	56,742,223	19,505,050	20,145,078
	65,855,028	64,784,542	22,541,852	23,808,068
Statements of comprehensive income				
Employee benefit expenses	6,669,423	18,629,754	2,184,792	6,814,031
Statements of other comprehensive income				
Actuarial (gain) loss	(1,699,482)	4,539,661	(2,336,081)	1,475,843

The movements in the defined benefit obligations over the period are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Beginning balance	64,784,542	45,535,495	23,808,068	15,936,944
Current service costs	5,408,043	3,271,094	1,725,193	1,145,412
Interest costs	1,261,380	1,290,009	459,599	451,440
Benefits paid during the year	(3,899,455)	(3,920,368)	(1,114,927)	(418,750)
Past service costs	-	14,068,651	-	5,217,179
Actuarial (gain) loss	(1,699,482)	4,539,661	(2,336,081)	1,475,843
Ending balance	65,855,028	64,784,542	22,541,852	23,808,068

Buriram Sugar Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	%	%	%	%
Discount rate	1.60%	1.80%	1.60%	1.80%
Future salary increases	4.24%	4.51%	4.24%	4.51%
Resignation rate by range of age	0% - 6.31%	0% - 12%	0% - 6.31%	0% - 12%

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by 4.4%	Decrease by 4.5%	Increase by 4.7%	Increase by 4.9%
Salary growth rate	0.5%	0.5%	Increase by 4.6%	Increase by 4.7%	Decrease by 4.3%	Decrease by 4.4%
Turnover rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by 4.7%	Decrease by 4.8%	Increase by 5.0%	Increase by 6.0%
	Separate financial statements					
	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by 3.9%	Decrease by 4.1%	Increase by 4.2%	Increase by 4.4%
Salary growth rate	0.5%	0.5%	Increase by 4.1%	Increase by 4.2%	Decrease by 3.9%	Decrease by 4.0%
Turnover rate	0.5%	0.5%	Decrease by 4.2%	Decrease by 4.3%	Increase by 3.9%	Increase by 4.6%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

Through its defined retirement benefit plans, 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.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 14 years. (2019: 16 years).

The Group use the cash flows from operating activities to pay the retirement benefits.

Expected maturity analysis of retirement benefits:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Less than a year	Between	More than	Total
	Baht million	1 - 5 years	5 years	Baht million
		Baht million	Baht million	
Retirement benefits - 2019	8.83	20.83	62.88	92.54
Retirement benefits - 2020	7.41	23.65	58.51	89.57
	Separate financial statements			
	Less than a year	Between	More than	Total
	Baht million	1 - 5 years	5 years	Baht million
		Baht million	Baht million	
Retirement benefits - 2019	3.82	9.14	22.47	35.43
Retirement benefits - 2020	3.20	8.66	19.35	31.21

30 Legal reserve

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
At 1 January	56,601,140	56,601,140	56,601,140	56,601,140
Appropriation during the year	9,369,515	-	9,369,515	-
At 31 December	65,970,655	56,601,140	65,970,655	56,601,140

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 not available for dividend distribution.

31 Other income

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Interest income	38,711,773	59,301,016	109,252,102	147,086,517
Other services income	-	-	106,540,000	110,450,000
Reversal of loss allowance	263,000	323,132	263,000	64,152
Dividends received	307,020	204,680	134,897,404	126,720,354
Compensation income from customers for breach of sale contract	-	905,981	-	-
Compensation on sugar production and distribution	11,442,759	54,747,797	-	-
Compensation income for insurance claim	72,390,715	-	-	-
Income from sales right to sales sugar	25,000,000	-	-	-
Others	6,437,651	7,789,628	347,085	555,403
	154,552,918	123,272,234	351,299,591	384,876,426

32 Expenses by nature

The following expenditure items, classified by nature, have been charged in arriving at the operating profit:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Raw materials and supplies used	2,560,328,537	3,053,942,819	1,096,797	1,587,864
Depreciation and amortisation (Note no.22, 23, 24)	323,901,432	344,217,169	7,919,557	6,368,649
Repair and maintenance expenses	178,950,142	299,015,583	514,704	541,763
Transportation expenses	84,659,062	223,401,017	-	-
Staff costs	305,913,821	424,277,428	83,556,060	110,483,941
Fees paid to the Office of the Cane and Sugar Fund	49,979,248	346,100,859	-	-

33 Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises the followings:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the year	21,054,090	9,101,442	-	-
Total current tax	21,054,090	9,101,442	-	-
Deferred tax:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,862,104	24,389,678	-	12,341,771
Total deferred tax	3,862,104	24,389,678	-	12,341,771
Income tax	24,916,194	33,491,120	-	12,341,771

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the home country of the Company as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Profit (loss) before income tax	31,082,303	(478,279,709)	187,390,297	73,930,196
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20% (2019: 20%)	6,216,461	(95,655,942)	37,478,059	(14,786,039)
Tax effect of:				
Income not subject to tax	(150,025,516)	(26,100,333)	(66,419,960)	(24,805,071)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	26,054,009	25,867,890	884,759	34,678,488
Tax loss for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	142,671,240	129,379,505	28,057,142	17,254,393
Total income tax	24,916,194	33,491,120	-	12,341,771

34 Basic earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit loss attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Share of profit (loss) for the year attributable to shareholders of the parent company (Baht)	6,137,766	(511,711,461)	187,390,297	(86,271,967)
Weighted average of issued ordinary shares during the year (Shares)	812,099,845	812,099,845	812,099,845	812,099,845
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Baht per share)	0.008	(0.630)	0.231	(0.106)

There are no dilutive potential ordinary shares in issue during the year presented.

35 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.

As at 31 December 2020, Buriram Capital Co., Ltd., the parent company owns 50.59% of the Company's issued shares (2019: 50.49%).

The following material transactions were carried out with related parties :

a) Business transactions with related parties

During the year ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Transactions with : Associate				
Dividends income	-	-	33,197,928	65,700,669
Interest expenses	214,523,366	247,346,286	-	-
Transactions with : Subsidiaries				
Dividends income	-	-	101,699,475	61,019,685
Interest income	-	-	108,736,485	146,477,920
Other income	-	-	106,583,780	110,450,000
Interest expenses	-	-	179,824,909	179,870,805
Administrative expenses	-	-	1,361,000	1,982,920
Transactions with : Other related parties				
Revenues from sales and services	2,038,796,151	3,089,544,673	-	-
Other income	2,158,037	742,676	-	-
Cost of sales and services	2,506,701	12,946,815	-	-
Selling expenses	4,139,197	7,790,610	-	-
Administrative expenses	27,419,187	-	-	-

b) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods/services

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Trade accounts receivables, net :				
Related parties	394,969	197,874,924	-	-
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(32,507)	-	-	-
	362,462	197,874,924	-	-
Other receivables, accrued interest income and accrued income :				
Subsidiaries	-	-	22,087,395	116,568,672
Related parties	5,121,868	462,900	-	-
	5,121,868	462,900	22,087,395	116,568,672
Farmer receivables, net :				
Related parties	5,347,618	3,561,157	-	-
Non-current farmer receivables, net:				
Related parties	6,498,092	-	-	-
Other payables, accrued interest expenses and accrued expenses :				
Subsidiaries	-	-	22,618,479	165,168,221
Associate	54,079,410	61,562,150	-	-
Related parties	81,395	431,272	63,121	26,334
	54,160,805	61,993,422	22,681,600	165,194,555

c) Long-term borrowings to subsidiaries

The movements of long-term borrowings to subsidiaries are as follows:

	Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	2,300,723,764	2,365,786,767
Additions	719,511,963	1,279,607,700
Repayments received	(2,300,628,775)	(1,222,124,798)
	719,606,952	2,423,269,669
Allowance for decrease in value of borrowings (reversal)	122,545,905	(122,545,905)
Closing balance	842,152,857	2,300,723,764

The reconciliations of loss allowance for long-term borrowings to subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follow:

	Separate Financial statements
	2020 Baht
1 January - calculated under TAS 101	122,545,905
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	-
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2020 - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	122,545,905
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-
Unused amount reversed	(122,545,905)
As of 31 December - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	-

As at 31 December 2020, long-term borrowings to subsidiaries bear interest at the rate 4.13% - 6.55% per annum (2019: 5.78% - 6.55% per annum).

During the year ended 31 December 2020, allowance for decrease in value of long-term borrowings to subsidiaries in separate financial statements have been reversed amounting to Baht 122.55 million since the Company fully received the repayment of the borrowings from subsidiaries.

Fair values of long-term borrowings to subsidiaries

The long-term borrowings to subsidiaries with floating interest rates, the fair values approximate their carrying amounts.

d) Long-term borrowings to farmer receivables

The movements of long-term borrowings to farmer receivables are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	12,447,820	22,881,820
Additions	-	-
Repayment received	(10,947,820)	(10,434,000)
Closing balance	1,500,000	12,447,820

As at 31 December 2020, long-term borrowings to farmer receivables bear interest at the rate 6.63% per annum (2019: 7.02% per annum).

e) Long-term borrowings from an associate

The movements of long-term borrowings from an associate are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	3,235,654,702	3,379,836,558
Additions	-	-
Repayments	(93,957,486)	(144,181,856)
Closing balance	3,141,697,216	3,235,654,702

As at 31 December 2020, long-term borrowings from an associate bear interest at the rates between 5.87% and 7.21% per annum. (2019: 7.10% and 7.70% per annum).

f) Long-term borrowings from a subsidiary

The movements of long-term borrowings from a subsidiary are as follows:

	Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	2,746,119,162	2,746,119,162
Additions	-	-
Repayments	(28,957,381)	-
Closing balance	2,717,161,781	2,746,119,162

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, long-term borrowings from a subsidiary bear interest at the rate 6.55% per annum.

g) **Directors' and management's remuneration**

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Short-term benefits	33,098,884	44,240,041	16,233,820	21,050,805
Post-retirement benefits	1,175,265	1,395,244	595,364	667,084
	34,274,149	45,635,285	16,829,184	21,717,889

Director's and management's remuneration represent salaries, meeting fees and other benefits.

h) **Foreign currency forward contracts**

As at 31 December 2020, a subsidiary has entered into foreign currency forward contracts through The Thai Sugar Trading Corporation Limited which is a related party, contract value amounting to USD 4.50 million (2019: USD 6.94 million).

As at 31 December, the net fair values of foreign currency forward contracts were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Financial assets		
Contracts with positive fair values:		
Foreign currency forward contracts	6,850,262	814,636

36 Promotion privileges

By virtue of provisions of the Industrial Investment Promotion act of B.E 2520, the subsidiaries were granted privileges by the Board of Investment which included exemption from payment of income tax for certain operations for a period of 6 - 8 years from the date on which the income is first derived from such operation. The details of each privilege are as follows:

Certificate	Privilege section	Date	Nature of privilege business	First derived income date	Expiry date
2003(1) / 2554	25,26,28,31,34,35	17 August 2011	Generating electricity from biomass type 7.1	11 May 2012	11 May 2020
1006(1) / 2558	25,26,28,31,34,35	5 January 2015	Generating electricity from biomass type 7.1	7 April 2015	7 April 2023
59-0604-1-00-1-0	25,26,28,31,34,35	4 May 2016	Generating electricity from biomass type 7.1	31 December 2016	31 December 2024
62-0714-1-00-1-0	25,26,28,31,34,35	4 July 2019	Producing product from by-product or agricultural residues type 1.15	11 March 2020	11 March 2026

In addition, BOI certificate No.2003(1)/2554, 1006(1)/2558 and 59-0604-1-00-1-0 the subsidiaries receive a 50% reduction in the normal income tax rate on the net profit derived from promoted business for a period of 5 years, from the expiry date.

37 Commitments and contingent liabilities

(a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the statements of financial position date but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Property, plant and equipment	22,622,962	18,589,322
	22,622,962	18,589,322

(b) Operating commitments

The non-cancellable services agreements with external parties. The future minimum payments are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Within 1 year	8,009,128	10,805,308	86,400	1,597,200
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	9,687,561	8,526,400	90,000	176,400
	17,696,689	19,331,708	176,400	1,773,600

(c) Sale commitments

As at 31 December 2020, a subsidiary had commitments relating to the sales agreements, but not yet delivered quality unit of metric tons 96,590 (2019: metric tons 194,400) with price range between at rate of Baht 7,562 and Baht 13,377 per metric ton (2019: price range between at rate of Baht 8,554 and Baht 13,190 per metric ton) and still has no pricing for quality unit of metric tons 54,000 (2019: metric tons 160,750) which the price will be referred on raw sugar price of New York Market No. 11 or white sugar price of London Market No. 5 in the period in which it was delivered.

(d) Commitments in post-dated cheques

As at 31 December, the Group had commitments in post-dated cheques which were issued to farmers for purchasing sugar cane as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Post-dated cheques		
- Within 1 year	536,894,565	519,607,045
- Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	89,075,822	74,831,268
	625,970,387	594,438,313

(e) Commitments under Electricity sale/purchase agreements

On 20 September 2016, Buriram Energy Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, amended its PEA electricity sales and purchase agreement to the FiT sales calculation method. The agreement was first signed on 11 May 2012 for a five-year term, renewable for another five years. For the amended agreement, the term is the remaining 12 years and five months, and the FiT calculation was retroactively applied to 11 March 2016.

Buriram Power Co., Ltd, a subsidiary company has entered into electricity sale/purchase agreement with the Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) with a term of 20 years from 7 April 2015. Under the terms of the agreements, the subsidiary and PEA must comply with specified conditions.

(f) Bank guarantees

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group had outstanding letters of guarantee of Baht 6.20 million issued by local financial institutions as collaterals of Provincial Electricity Authority for electrical usage.

(g) Significant litigation

In May 2020, a consumer case was filed against the Company for changes in share value amounting to Baht 136.34 million. The claim was submitted in civil court against the Company and other parties, with the Company as the first defendant. The plaintiffs alleged that they, as shareholders of the first defendant, suffered as a result of the share value changes. As at 31 December 2020, the case has been in the Appeal Court's consideration for whether it is a consumer case or not, and court judgement will be held on 1 March 2021. The Group's management believes that the Company has strong evidence in its defence and considers that these issues will not have an adverse material impact on the interim financial information.

38 Event occurring after the reporting period

Dividends

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting No.1/2564 held on 23 February 2021, it approved a dividend payment for the operating result of 2020 for 812,099,845 ordinary shares at Baht 0.06 per share, totalling amounting to Baht 48,725,991. However, the approval for the dividend payment shall be proposed to the Annual Shareholders' Meeting for the year 2021 for further consideration and approval. The dividends will be paid on 28 May 2021.