

รายงานประจำปี 2562 ANNUAL REPORT 2019



DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH



บริษัท ชลประทานซีเมนต์ จำกัด (มหาชน)
Jalapraphan Cement
Public Company Limited

Contents

Annual Report 2019



บริษัท ชลประทานซีเมนต์ จำกัด (มหาชน)
Jalapathan Cement
Public Company Limited

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Message from the Chairman Jalapraphan Cement Public Company Limited

In 2019, the demand for Cement in Thailand decrease by 3 percent compared to 2018. Despite this, the revenue of the company increased by 7 percent to Baht 2,796 million with the net profit at Baht 60 million. The Company managed to attain this higher profitability due to achieving better selling prices, decreasing its energy cost, as well as improving efficiency and productivity. The Company continue to focus on strengthening the organization and also on efficient cost management to enhance competitiveness and profitability.

The Company is committed on sustainability, social, environmental, good governance and responsibility to the stakeholders. In recognition of our commitment, Takli and Cha-am Plant were granted Green Mining Award and CSR-DPIM Continuous Award by the Department of Primary Industries and Mines. Cha-am Plant was also granted Thailand Green & Smart Mining Award from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and Environmental Good Governance Qualified Establishment Award for the year 2019 from the Ministry of Industry.

Besides, the company has also continued its attention to increasing the efficiency on occupational health and safety including social responsibility, environmental care and being a good neighbor of the community by continual sponsoring activities such as granting Golden Naga scholarship and lunch aid to the students in the schools situated nearby the plant, providing a mobile medical unit for local people, sponsoring cultural activities and community visit to listen opinions.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and management of Jalapraphan Cement Public Company Limited, I would like to extend my gratitude to our clients, shareholders, stakeholders and employees for your support of the Company.

General Ayupoon Karnasuta
Chairman of the Board

Board of Directors

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited

Board of Directors

As of 31 December 2019

Chairman

General Ayupoon Karnasuta

Directors

Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga

Police General Suthep Dhamaraks

Mr. Roberto Callieri

Mr. Kevin Gerard Gluskie

Mr. Claudio Dealberti

Managing Director

Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa

Managing Director



1. Basic Information of the Company

Company:	Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Establishment:	September 12, 1956
Head Office:	23/124-128 Soi Soonvijai, Rama 9 Road, Kwaeng Bangkapi, Khet Huaykwang, Bangkok
Plant:	Jalaprathan Cement Takli 1 Jalaprathan Cement Road, Tambon Takli, Amphur Takli, Nakonsawan Province Jalaprathan Cement Cha-am 1 Jalaprathan Cement Road, Tambon Cha-am, Amphur Cha-am, Petchburi Province
Type of Business:	Manufacturing and Sale of Cement
Registration No.:	0107537001676 (Previous Reg. No. Bor Mor Jor. 414)
Initial Registered Capital:	
Registered Capital	Baht 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Baht 60,000,000 comprised of 60,000 Common Shares
Par Value	Common Share, Baht 1,000 per share
Current Registered Capital:	
Registered Capital	Baht 1,200,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Baht 1,200,000,000 comprised of 120,000,000 Common Shares
Par Value	Common Share, Baht 10 per share

2. Information of Subsidiaries (The Company holds more than 50% of shares)

2.1 Jalaprathan Concrete Company Limited:

2,799,810 common shares, equivalent to 99.99%.

Head Office Address: 23/124 Soi Soonvijai, Rama 9 Road,
Kwaeng Bangkapi, Khet Huaykwang, Bangkok

Type of Business: Manufacturing and Sale of Ready-mixed Concrete

2.2 Naga Property Company Limited:

999,995 common shares, equivalent to 99.99%.

Head Office Address: 23/124-128 Soi Soonvijai, Rama 9 Road,
Kwaeng Bangkapi, Khet Huaykwang, Bangkok

Type of Business: Real Estate Lease

3. Currently, the Company does not hold more than 10% of shares in any other companies or private enterprises.

4. The Company's Directors do not share interests on any contracts being made by the Company during the fiscal year.

5. Share holding by the Directors in the Company and Subsidiaries in current fiscal year when compared to the past fiscal year has been increased or decreased as follows:

5.1 The holding of Jalapathan Cement Public Company Limited's share by Board of Directors:

Name of Director	Number of Share Holding		Increased/Decreased
	Current Fiscal Year	Past Fiscal Year	
1. General Ayupoon Karnasuta	None	None	N/A
2. Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga	None	None	N/A
3. Police General Suthep Dhamaraks	None	None	N/A
4. Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa	None	None	N/A
5. Mr. Roberto Callieri	None	None	N/A
6. Mr. Claudio Dealberti	None	None	N/A
7. Mr. Kevin Gerard Gluskie	None	None	N/A

5.2 The holding of Subsidiary's share, Jalapathan Concrete Company Limited, by Board of Directors:

Name of Director	Number of Share Holding		Increased/Decreased
	Current Fiscal Year	Past Fiscal Year	
1. Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa	None	None	N/A
2. Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga	None	None	N/A
3. Mr. Claudio Dealberti	None	None	N/A

5.3 The holding of Subsidiary's share, Naga Property Company Limited, by Board of Directors:

Name of Director	Number of Share Holding		Increased/Decreased
	Current Fiscal Year	Past Fiscal Year	
1. Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga	None	None	N/A
2. Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa	None	None	N/A
3. Mr. Claudio Dealberti	None	None	N/A

6. The remuneration of Board of Directors paid in 2019

Name of Director	Remuneration (Baht)
1. General Ayupoon Karnasuta	1,448,000
2. Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga	188,000
3. Police General Suthep Dhamaraks	180,000
4. Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa	188,000
5. Mr. Roberto Callieri	180,000
6. Mr. Claudio Dealberti	180,000
7. Mr. Kevin Gerard Gluskie	180,000
Total	2,544,000

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Jalapraphan Cement Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements of Jalapraphan Cement Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial statements of the Company present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2019, 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 (TFRSs).

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 2019;
- 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 a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of his Majesty the King's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements 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.

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 TFRSs, 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 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.

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 judgment 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 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 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 directors 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.



Krit Chatchavalwong
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5016
Bangkok
28 February 2020

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	345,248,136	465,302,989	243,300,559	252,946,709
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	8	815,631,276	631,651,852	381,859,503	358,407,987
Current portion of long-term loans to others	12	1,402,761	2,673,151	-	-
Inventories (net)	9	460,880,326	480,771,153	456,871,252	477,575,963
Value added tax		13,611,701	8,432,349	5,370,283	1,453,204
Other current assets		4,998,434	2,208,977	4,998,434	2,208,977
Total current assets		1,641,772,634	1,591,040,471	1,092,400,031	1,092,592,840
Non-current assets					
Restricted deposits at financial institutions	10	2,951,457	1,071,518	2,951,457	1,071,518
Investments in subsidiaries (net)	11	-	-	286,241,767	286,241,767
Long-term loans to others	12	-	1,402,761	-	-
Property, plant and equipment (net)	13	2,841,525,361	2,935,139,238	2,810,012,683	2,909,442,915
Advance payments for assets		164,395	-	164,395	-
Right-of-use assets (net)	14	87,557,915	-	30,183,085	-
Intangible assets (net) - concession cost		2,846,960	2,846,960	2,846,960	2,846,960
Extraction rights		498,312	467,546	498,312	467,546
Deferred tax assets (net)	19	12,431,624	11,721,826	-	-
Other non-current assets		4,394,457	4,318,903	689,617	762,133
Total non-current assets		2,952,370,481	2,956,968,752	3,133,588,276	3,200,832,839
Total assets		4,594,143,115	4,548,009,223	4,225,988,307	4,293,425,679

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other accounts payable	15	855,355,384	967,780,839	583,364,163	686,014,495
Current portions of					
- long-term loans from related parties	26.3	-	12,500,000	-	71,000,000
- lease liabilities (net)	16	34,952,959	-	9,422,231	-
Accrued income tax		515	2,289	-	-
Other current liabilities		2,153,020	2,227,373	1,634,386	1,539,941
Total current liabilities		892,461,878	982,510,501	594,420,780	758,554,436
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term lease liabilities (net)	16	52,030,628	-	21,283,791	-
Employee benefit obligations	17	80,022,553	69,629,523	45,954,547	34,947,797
Long-term provisions	18	20,358,088	20,633,651	14,522,442	14,944,605
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	328,140,214	314,606,764	328,140,214	314,606,764
Total non-current liabilities		480,551,483	404,869,938	409,900,994	364,499,166
Total liabilities		1,373,013,361	1,387,380,439	1,004,321,774	1,123,053,602
Equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
120,000,000 ordinary shares at par value of Baht 10 each		1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Issued and fully paid-up share capital					
120,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Share premium on paid-up ordinary shares		973,768,690	973,768,690	973,768,690	973,768,690
Retained earnings (deficits)					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	20	54,026,280	54,026,280	54,026,280	54,026,280
Others	21	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000
Unappropriated		(886,509,347)	(947,009,693)	(885,953,619)	(937,248,075)
Other components of equity		1,757,825,182	1,757,825,182	1,757,825,182	1,757,825,182
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		3,221,110,805	3,160,610,459	3,221,666,533	3,170,372,077
Non-controlling interests		18,949	18,325	-	-
Total equity		3,221,129,754	3,160,628,784	3,221,666,533	3,170,372,077
Total liabilities and equity		4,594,143,115	4,548,009,223	4,225,988,307	4,293,425,679

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Revenue from sales of goods and services		2,795,684,710	2,432,413,991	2,057,432,780	1,761,168,162
Cost of goods sold and services		(2,591,556,134)	(2,391,416,960)	(1,882,960,121)	(1,723,070,086)
Gross profit		204,128,576	40,997,031	174,472,659	38,098,076
Other income	22	7,923,581	47,701,223	5,192,685	42,442,584
Profit before expenses		212,052,157	88,698,254	179,665,344	80,540,660
Selling expenses		(15,141,669)	(13,733,686)	(3,212)	(18,486)
Administrative expenses		(90,270,831)	(86,399,793)	(82,077,776)	(77,683,832)
Other gains (losses) (net)		(28,418,952)	1,296,094	(28,353,551)	231,739
Total expenses		(133,831,452)	(98,837,385)	(110,434,539)	(77,470,579)
Profit (loss) before finance costs and income tax expense		78,220,705	(10,139,131)	69,230,805	3,070,081
Finance costs	23	(5,322,260)	(3,908,284)	(4,047,913)	(4,790,138)
Profit (loss) before income tax expense		72,898,445	(14,047,415)	65,182,892	(1,720,057)
Income tax expense	25	(12,952,928)	(425,404)	(13,628,554)	(225,040)
Profit (loss) for the year		59,945,517	(14,472,819)	51,554,338	(1,945,097)
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	17	694,316	(851,005)	(324,853)	(1,243,430)
- Income tax on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	19	(138,863)	170,201	64,971	248,686
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year - net of tax		555,453	(680,804)	(259,882)	(994,744)
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		60,500,970	(15,153,623)	51,294,456	(2,939,841)
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		59,944,949	(14,471,967)	51,554,338	(1,945,097)
Non-controlling interests		568	(852)	-	-
		59,945,517	(14,472,819)	51,554,338	(1,945,097)
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		60,500,346	(15,152,792)	51,294,456	(2,939,841)
Non-controlling interests		624	(831)	-	-
		60,500,970	(15,153,623)	51,294,456	(2,939,841)
Basic earnings (losses) per share					
Basic earnings (losses) per share attributable to owner of the parent company (Baht per share)		0.50	(0.12)	0.43	(0.02)
Weighted average number of ordinary share (shares)		120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Consolidated financial statements (Baht)									
	Attributable to owners of the parent					Other components of equity				
	Authorised issued and fully paid-up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings		Unappropriated	Other comprehensive income	Surplus on revaluation of land	Total owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Others						
Opening balance as at 1 January 2018	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(931,856,901)	1,757,825,182	3,175,763,251	19,156	3,175,782,407	
Change in equity for the year 2018	-	-	-	(14,471,967)	(14,471,967)	-	(14,471,967)	(852)	(14,472,819)	
Loss for the year										
Other comprehensive income for the year										
- reneasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)					(680,825)		(680,825)	21	(680,804)	
Total comprehensive income for the year					(15,152,792)		(15,152,792)	(831)	(15,153,623)	
Closing balance as at 31 December 2018	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(947,009,693)	1,757,825,182	3,160,610,459	18,325	3,160,628,784	
Opening balance as at 1 January 2019	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(947,009,693)	1,757,825,182	3,160,610,459	18,325	3,160,628,784	
Change in equity for the year 2019	-	-	-	-	59,944,949	-	59,944,949	568	59,945,517	
Profit for the year										
Other comprehensive income for the year										
- reneasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)					555,397		555,397	56	555,453	
Total comprehensive income for the year					60,500,346		60,500,346	624	60,500,970	
Closing balance as at 31 December 2019	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(886,509,347)	1,757,825,182	3,221,110,805	18,949	3,221,129,754	

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jalprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Separate financial statements (Baht)							Total equity	
	Authorised issued and fully paid-up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings			Other components of equity			
			Legal reserve	Appropriated	Others	Unappropriated	Surplus on revaluation of land		Other comprehensive income
Opening balance as at 1 January 2018	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(934,308,234)	1,757,825,182	3,173,311,918		
Change in equity for the year 2018	-	-	-	-	(1,945,097)	-	(1,945,097)		
Loss for the year									
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year									
- remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)					(994,744)		(994,744)		
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year					(2,939,841)		(2,939,841)		
Closing balance as at 31 December 2018	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(937,248,075)	1,757,825,182	3,170,372,077		
Opening balance as at 1 January 2019	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(937,248,075)	1,757,825,182	3,170,372,077		
Change in equity for the year 2019	-	-	-	-	51,554,338	-	51,554,338		
Profit for the year									
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year									
- remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)					(259,882)		(259,882)		
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year					51,294,456		51,294,456		
Closing balance as at 31 December 2019	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(885,953,619)	1,757,825,182	3,221,666,533		

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited**Statement of Cash Flows****For the year ended 31 December 2019**

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit (loss) before income tax expense		72,898,445	(14,047,415)	65,182,892	(1,720,057)
Adjustments:					
Depreciation	13,14	166,163,700	162,505,634	129,845,299	151,916,447
(Reversal of) allowance for:					
- Doubtful accounts	8	3,301,796	(516,612)	182,867	351,554
- Sale discount		1,851,721	(2,248,058)	2,121,674	(2,001,957)
- Slow-moving	9	(3,581,014)	(9,333,562)	(3,581,014)	(9,333,562)
- Loss from impairment of assets	13	(12,232,206)	(3,104,327)	(12,232,206)	(3,104,327)
Amortisation charge of concession fee		18,521,386	13,996,442	18,521,386	13,996,442
Amortisation charge of forestry		72,516	72,516	72,516	72,516
Extraction rights		40,995	40,995	40,995	40,995
Employee benefit obligations for retirement	17	14,789,288	4,820,960	12,628,912	2,499,457
Unused annual leave benefit obligations (reversal)	17	(455,002)	2,365,618	(356,495)	1,909,512
Provisions for decommissioning costs		146,600	139,634	-	-
Write-off of bad debts		-	20,991	-	-
Loss on write-off of fixed assets		29,607,924	-	29,607,914	-
Gain from disposals of fixed assets		(597,679)	(1,159,337)	(663,069)	(94,981)
Unrealised (gain) loss from exchange rate arising		5,127	(1,758)	5,127	(1,758)
Interest income received	22	(4,368,540)	(5,008,357)	(2,469,934)	(1,304,338)
Interest expense from long-term loans					
from related companies	23	58,164	1,043,489	1,693,798	3,068,618
Interest expense from lease liabilities	23	2,754,212	-	955,325	-
		288,977,433	149,586,853	241,555,987	156,294,561
Changes in working capital					
Trade and other accounts receivable		(189,315,516)	(118,833,441)	(23,993,337)	(19,024,110)
Inventories		23,471,841	(12,699,561)	24,285,725	(12,560,911)
Value added tax		(5,179,352)	5,587,661	(3,917,079)	6,500,729
Restricted deposit at financial institution		(1,879,939)	(21,233)	(1,879,939)	(21,233)
Other non-current assets		(148,070)	(50,159)	-	150,001
Trade and other accounts payable		(124,347,885)	97,199,445	(107,144,996)	40,110,578
Other current liabilities		(74,353)	459,359	94,445	225,537
Payment for concession fee		(21,310,843)	(15,319,550)	(21,310,843)	(15,319,550)
Payment for quarry restoration costs		(422,163)	(1,192,416)	(422,163)	(1,192,416)
Payments for employee benefits		(2,060,420)	(3,418,110)	(404,000)	(1,482,800)
Cash generated from (used in) operating activities		(32,289,267)	101,298,848	106,863,800	153,680,386
Interest income received		4,524,109	4,767,602	2,335,920	1,234,331
Interest paid		-	-	(7,210)	(5,271)
Income tax paid		(269,913)	(259,775)	(30,133)	(23,686)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		(28,035,071)	105,806,675	109,162,377	154,885,760

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from long-term loans to others	12	2,673,151	2,872,929	-	-
Payment for extraction rights		(71,761)	(71,761)	(71,761)	(71,761)
Payment for purchases of fixed assets		(49,922,694)	(55,009,717)	(42,700,322)	(50,793,800)
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets		5,453,234	3,196,308	5,442,386	645,359
Interest income received		56,150	112,684	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(41,811,920)	(48,899,557)	(37,329,697)	(50,220,202)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Payment for lease liabilities		(34,857,150)	-	(7,627,168)	-
Interest paid for lease liabilities		(2,754,212)	-	(955,325)	-
Payment for long-term loans from related companies	26	(12,500,000)	(92,500,000)	(71,000,000)	(92,500,000)
Interest paid		(96,500)	(2,634,679)	(1,896,337)	(5,166,598)
Net cash used in financing activities		(50,207,862)	(95,134,679)	(81,478,830)	(97,666,598)
Net cash and cash equivalents increase (decrease)		(120,054,853)	(38,227,561)	(9,646,150)	6,998,960
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		465,302,989	503,530,550	252,946,709	245,947,749
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		345,248,136	465,302,989	243,300,559	252,946,709
Non-cash transactions:					
Receivable from sale of fixed assets					
as at 1 January		-	1,200,000	-	-
Transfer construction in progress to intangible asset		-	958,360	-	958,360
Payable for purchase of fixed assets as at 31 December		32,537,933	23,397,520	22,539,631	20,655,571
Accrued expense from employee transfer					
as at 31 December		3,038,354	223,128	3,038,354	223,128
Accrued income from employee transfer					
as at 31 December		1,628,706	-	1,628,706	-
Prepaid land rental for lease liabilities					
as at 31 December		-	1,599,562	-	-
Right-of-use assets additions during the year					
under lease liabilities	14	31,726,185	-	6,649,827	-
Change in liabilities arising from financing activities					
Lease liabilities (net)					
- as at 1 January		-	-	-	-
- adjusted items from adoption of TFRS	2.2.2	90,114,552	-	31,683,363	-
- addition during the year		31,726,185	-	6,649,827	-
- cash payments		(34,857,150)	-	(7,627,168)	-
- as at 31 December	16	86,983,587	-	30,706,022	-

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company which is incorporated in Thailand. The addresses of its registered offices are as follows:

Head office : 23/124 - 128 Soi Soonvijai, Rama 9 Rd, Bangkapi, Huay Kwang, Bangkok.
Takli Plant : 1, Jalaprathan Cement Rd, Tambon Takli, Amphur Takli, Nakhon Sawan.
Cha-am Plant : 1, Jalaprathan Cement Rd, Tambon Cha-am, Amphur Cha-am, Phetchaburi.

The company's principal business operation is manufacture and distribute cement the Company has subsidiaries as disclosed in Note 12. For reporting purposes, the Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as the Group.

The Company is under control of Asia Cement Public Company Limited (ACC) (registered in Thailand). As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, 88.84% of the Company's shares are held by ACC and 11.16% held by other companies and individuals.

These consolidation and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2020.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated and separate financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Generally Accepted Accounting Principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Financial Reporting Standards issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547.

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Generally Accepted Accounting Principles requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated and separate financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in the current year financial statements (Note 30).

An English version of the consolidated and separate financial statements has 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.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are relevant and have significant impacts to the Group

2.2.1 The Group has applied the following standard and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting commencing 1 January 2019

Thai Financial Reporting Standard no.15, Revenue from contracts with customers (TFRS 15)

The standard provides principle and approach of revenue recognition under five-step process. The underlying principle is that the Group will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. It replaces the principles of transferring the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods or services to the buyer in accordance with Thai Accounting Standard no.11, Construction contracts (TAS 11) and Thai Accounting Standard no. 18, Revenue and related interpretations (TAS 18).

The Group has adopted the new TFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers from 1 January 2019 by applying the modified retrospective approach but the comparative figures were not restated. The Group did not apply practical expedient relates to completed contracts and contract modifications as allowed by TFRS 15.

The adoption of TFRS 15 mainly affects the Group's accounting treatment on revenue recognition from and services as follows:

Revenue from provided freight services

In previous reporting periods, the Group recognised revenues from provided freight services as other income when goods have been delivered to the customer.

Under TFRS 15, the Group must recognise revenue from provided freight service over a period of time (over time) when the Group has fulfilled the obligation sepecified in the contract with the customer.

The transaction price will need to be allocated to the distinct performance obligations based on the material stand alone selling price of sales and services.

However, the effects of the Group's accounting treatment from adoption of TFRS 15 are not material to retained earnings as at 1 January 2019 in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The following tables show the amounts of affected line items in the current year from the adoption of TFRS 15 compared to the previous revenue recognition standards (TAS 11 and TAS 18).

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Amount as reported Baht	Impacts from TFRS 15 Baht	Amount under the previous revenue standards Baht
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019			
Revenue from sales of goods and services	2,795,684,710	(139,646,828)	2,656,037,882
Other income	7,923,581	31,132,676	39,056,257
Cost of goods sold and services	(2,591,556,134)	108,514,152	(2,483,041,982)
Separate financial statements			
	Amount as reported Baht	Impacts from TFRS 15 Baht	Amount under the previous revenue standards Baht
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019			
Revenue from sales of goods and services	2,057,432,780	(139,646,828)	1,917,785,952
Other income	5,192,685	31,132,676	36,325,361
Cost of goods sold and services	(1,882,960,121)	108,514,152	(1,774,969)

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are relevant and have significant impacts to the Group (Cont'd)

2.2.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that is effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2020 which have been early adopted by the Group

Thai Financial Reporting Standard no.16, Leases (IFRS 16)

On 1 January 2019, the Group applies IFRS 16, Leases and adjust cumulative impact to opening retained earnings (modified retrospective approach). From the preliminary impact assessment, the management considered that the Group is affected by significant lease liabilities on rental of land, office building, machinery and vehicles, previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, Leases. The following items are recognised on the date adoption of IFRS 16.

- Liabilities under lease agreements in consolidated and separate financial statements in the amount of Baht 90.11 million and Baht 31.68 million, respectively, are recognised in accordance with the obligations and discounting to present values with incremental borrowing rates of the lessees as of 1 January 2019. The incremental borrowing rates used in calculation of liabilities under lease agreements of consolidated and separate financial statement are 2.52% to 4.02%.
- Right-of-use assets in consolidated and separate financial statements in the amount of Baht 91.71 million and Baht 31.68 million, respectively, are recognised equal to the present value of liabilities under the lease agreements as of 1 January 2019 adjusted by prepaid rent, which was previously recognised.

The Group uses the following practical expedients when applying this standard retrospectively in accordance with IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases applying IAS 17.

- not to apply leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- to apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (such as leases with a similar remaining lease term for a similar class of underlying asset in a similar economic environment)

The following tables show differences between operating lease commitments disclosed applying IAS 17 as at 31 December 2018 and lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2019.

	Consolidated financial statement Baht	Separate financial statement Baht
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2018	28,417,628	6,131,416
<u>Add</u> Leases from adoption of IFRS16	71,950,464	30,961,839
<u>Less</u> Short-term leases recognised on a straight-line basis as expenses	(4,145,203)	(2,269,163)
<u>Less</u> Low value leases recognised on a straight-line basis as expenses	(72,380)	(72,380)
<u>Less</u> Contracts reassessed as service agreements	(603,104)	(603,104)
	95,547,405	34,148,608
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest expenses	(5,432,853)	(2,465,245)
Additional lease liabilities from IFRS 16 adoption	90,114,552	31,683,363
Finance lease liabilities (net) as at 31 December 2018	-	-
Lease liabilities (net) recognised as at 1 January 2019	90,114,552	31,683,363
Of which are:		
Current portion of lease liabilities (net)	30,308,728	7,023,153
Long-term lease liabilities (net)	59,805,824	24,660,210
	90,114,552	31,683,363

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are relevant and have significant impacts to the Group (Cont'd)

2.2.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2020 which have been early adopted by the Group (Cont'd)

As at 1 January 2019, right-of-use assets are categorised as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements Baht	Separate financial statements Baht
Land	17,860,657	-
Machinery and equipment	27,279,584	27,279,584
Vehicles	46,573,873	4,403,779
	<u>91,714,114</u>	<u>31,683,363</u>

2.2.3 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2020 which have not been early adopted by the Group

1) Financial instruments

The new financial standards relate to financial instruments are:

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

These new standards address the classification, measurement, derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment of financial assets, hedge accounting, and presentation and disclosure of financial instruments.

The Group's management is currently assessing the impact from the adoption of these standards and expects that the impact of these standards are not material to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

2) Other new/amended standards

The new and amended financial reporting standards that will have significant impact on the Group are:

TAS 12	Income tax
TAS 19	Employee benefits
TAS 23	Borrowing cost
TFRIC 23	Uncertainty over income tax treatments

Amendment to TAS 12, Income tax - clarified that the income tax consequences of dividends of financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised.

Amendment to TAS 19, Employee benefits (plan amendment, curtailment or settlement) - clarified accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements that the updated assumptions on the date of change are applied to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are relevant and have significant impacts to the Group (Cont'd)

2) Other new/amended standards (Cont'd)

Amendment to TAS 23, Borrowing costs - clarified that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.

TFRIC 23, Uncertainty over income tax treatments - explained how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. In particular, it discusses:

- that the Group should assume a tax authority will examine the uncertain tax treatments and have full knowledge of all related information, ie that detection risk should be ignored.
- that the Group should reflect the effect of the uncertainty in its income tax accounting when it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept the treatment.
- That the judgements and estimates made must be reassessed whenever circumstances have changed or there is new information that affects the judgements.

The Group has not early adopted the new and amended Thai Financial Reporting Standards that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Group's management is currently assessing the impacts from the adoption of these standards.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

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

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition and are not used as collateral.

2.5 Trade accounts receivable

Trade accounts receivable are recognised initially at original invoice amount and subsequently measured at the remaining amount less any allowance for doubtful accounts based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end which is generally based on collection experience and analysis of aged receivables. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the amount expected to be collectible. Bad debts are recognised in profit or loss within administrative expenses.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of purchase comprises both the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory, such as import duties and transportation charges, less all attributable discounts, allowances or rebates. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads based on normal operating capacity. It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. Allowance is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories and recognised as a cost of sale in the period which they arise.

2.7 Investments in subsidiaries

(1) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured 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 fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group 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.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measured are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(2) Transactions with non-controlling interest

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.7 Investments in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

(3) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, it shall cease to consolidate its subsidiaries. Any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(4) Business combination under common control

The Group accounts for a business combination under common control by measuring acquired assets and liabilities of the acquiree in the proportion of interests under common control at the carrying values of the acquiree presented at the highest level of the consolidation prior to the business combination under common control at the acquisition date. The Group retrospectively adjust the business combination under common control transactions as if the combination occurred from the beginning of the period of which the financial statements in the previous period are comparatively presented in accordance with the guidance of business combination under common control as issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions.

Costs 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. Other costs directly attribute to business combination under common control, such as professional fees of legal advisors and other advisors, registration fees, and costs relating to preparation of information for shareholders, are capitalised as an investment in the separate financial statements while immediately recognised as expenses in the consolidated financial statements in the period of which the business combination occurs.

The difference between costs of 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 (transfer to retained earnings).

(5) Separate financial statement

In the is separated financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment. Cost is adjusted to reflect changes in consideration arising from contingent consideration amendments. Cost also includes direct attributable costs of investment.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

Land is stated at fair value less allowance for impairment (if any). The fair value is appraised by an independent professional appraiser by using the market approach. The Group periodically reviews the appraisal value to ensure that the book value at the end of the reporting period is not significantly different from the fair value.

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment (if any). Initial cost includes other direct cost related to the assets acquisition.

Mine and quarries are stated at cost less accumulated depletion and allowance for impairment (if any).

Mine and quarries cost which use as source of raw material for production cement and concrete, respectively consist of:

- Mine and quarries cost which are owned by the Company, the cost includes the land improvement and development costs.

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

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.8 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

The increase in the carrying amount arising from revaluation of land is credited to the other comprehensive income and presented as surplus on revaluation of land in equity. The decrease that offsets the previous increase of the same asset is charged in the other comprehensive income and debited against the surplus on revaluation of land in equity, other decreases are charged to profit or loss.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to write off the cost of each asset to their residual values over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and leasehold improvement	5 - 30 years
Machinery, tools and equipment	5 - 30 years
Fixtures and office equipments	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	5 - 12 years

The depletion rate of mine and quarries cost is determined by the ratio between the actual units of resources extracted for the year and total number of units extractable from the mine and quarries.

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

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

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the net proceeds from disposal of assets with the carrying amount of assets and are recognised as other gains (losses) (net) in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts of surplus on revaluation are transferred to retained earnings.

2.9 Intangible assets

Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group is recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an intangible asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed 10 years.

Mining concession costs

Mining concessions are recognised at cost, which consist of applicable fees for acquiring the concessions and expenses paid for sanctuary permission, less accumulated depletion. The Group depletes mining concessions by using the ratio of the actual units of mineral extracted for the year and total number of extractable mineral units.

Jalprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.10 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. 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 to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

The Group recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss. Except for land that has been revalued and recognised as the surplus on revaluation in the equity, such impairment loss is recognised in equity only the amount not excess the previous surplus on revaluation.

2.11 Leases

Where the Group is the lessee, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the commencement date. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the 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 measured at cost, which is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. 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 lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

2.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair values net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds (net transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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 end of reporting date.

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.13 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. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. 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, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for temporary difference arising 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 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 that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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 against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.14 Employee benefits

The Group operates various post-employment benefits schemes as follows:

2.14.1 Post-employment

(1) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions once the contributions have been paid even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The Group pays contributions to a separate fund which is managed by an external fund manager in accordance with the Provident Fund Act, B.E. 2530. The Group pays a contribution to the fund monthly at rates of 5% - 10% of salary. The contributions are recognised as expense in profit or loss when they are due.

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2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.14 Employee benefits (Cont'd)

2.14.1 Post-employment (Cont'd)

(2) Retirement benefits plan

A retirement benefit plan is a retirement plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of retirement benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually depends on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

(3) Termination benefits plan of a subsidiary

Termination benefits plan of a subsidiary is the benefits provided to employees in the event that the employee resigns before retirement age. The subsidiary is unable to cancel such benefits. The amount of benefits that an employee will receive which usually dependent on factors such as year of service, compensation and discount rate etc.

2.14.2 Other Long-term benefits

Unused annual leave plan

Unused annual leave plan is the benefit plan for employee which they will receive upon resignation. The amount of benefits that an employee will receive is usually dependent on factors such as years of service, number of annual leave days and discount rate etc.

The liability of retirement benefits plan, unused annual leave plan and termination benefits plan of a subsidiary are recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit retirement plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by 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 are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related retirement liability.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised as follows:

- For retirement benefit plan of the Group and termination benefits plan of a subsidiary, charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period which they arise.
- For unused annual leave plan of the Group, charged to profit or loss in which they arise.

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

2.14.3 Short-term employee benefits

Salary, wage, bonus and social security fund contribution are recognised as expenses when the transactions occur. The employee benefits are recognised when there are legal or traditional obligations in the past, which causes a constructive obligation.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, which 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.

2.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares with discretionary dividends are classified as equity.

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

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
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2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.17 Revenue recognition

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

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

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

The Group's revenue recognition from sales of goods and services is as follows:

- Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at point in time, when the control of the goods are transfers to the customer and
- Revenue from provided freight service is recognised over a period of time (over time) when the Group has fulfilled the obligation specified in the contract with customers.

Other income is recognised as follow:

- Rental income is recognised using the straight-line method over the term of the lease on an accrual basis.
- Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.
- Income from sale of scrap is recognised when sales occur.

2.18 Finance costs

Finance costs comprise bank charge, interest expenses from lease liabilities and interest expense from long-term provisions.

2.19 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders, and an interim dividend is approved by the Board of Directors.

2.20 Segment reporting

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

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates may differ from the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

In determining an allowance for doubtful accounts, the management needs to make judgements and estimate losses which are expected to occur for individual accounts receivable by considering based on, for example, historical collection experience of receivable at year-end and current economic situations.

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3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd)

(2) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

The Group recognises land at revaluation amount based on the valuation by external independent valuer using the sales comparison approach. The valuations depend on assumptions and estimates as described in Note 13.

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

(3) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets come from the estimation of some temporary difference effects which is probable to utilise tax benefit. Management's estimation comes from an assumption based on an available future income and any factors or external exposures which might affect the projected future performance. The Group also considered the utilization of the past tax losses and assessed the estimation on a conservative basis.

(4) Employee benefit obligations

The present value of the employee benefits obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions, including the assumption relates to discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will have an impact on the carrying amount of employee benefits 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 retirement benefits obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the yield of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related employee benefits liability.

Additional information of other key assumptions for employee benefits obligations are disclosed in Note 17.

(5) Provision for decommissioning costs

The Group has an obligation to decommission the concrete batching plants and restore the leased lands before returning the areas to the lessors at the end of the lease agreements. The Group recognises a provision for decommissioning cost when it is probable that an obligation will arise as a result of past events and the amount to be paid can be reliably estimated. Measurement of provision for decommissioning costs requires the management to exercise judgement in estimating future decommissioning costs, discount rates and the economic useful lives of the assets.

4 Fair value estimation

The Group's financial assets and liabilities that are measured or disclosed at fair value within the fair value hierarchy which can be categorised as follows:

- Level 1 : The fair value of financial instruments is based on the closing prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- 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 instrumetns is not based on observable market date.

The measurement of fair value of land is disclosed in Note 13.

The disclosure of fair value of long-term loans to others is disclosed in Note 12.

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5 Capital risk management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it has an appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. As at 31 December 2019, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 0.43:1 (2018: 0.44:1) and the Company's was 0.31:1 (2018 : 0.35:1).

6 Segment information

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

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and has two reportable segments as follows: (1) Manufacturing and distribution of cement and (2) Manufacturing and distribution of ready-mixed concrete. These are no operating segments that have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

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

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

The Group is operated in Thailand only. As a result, all of the revenues as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned geographical reportable.

For the years 2019 and 2018, the Group has no major customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of an entity's revenues.

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6 Segment information (Cont'd)

Revenue and profit information regarding the Group's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements									
	Statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December									
	Cement segment		Ready-mixed concrete segments		Transactions elimination		Total			
2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Revenue from external customers	2,038,821,343	1,746,653,955	756,863,367	685,760,036	-	-	-	2,795,684,710	2,432,413,991	
Inter-segment revenues	18,611,437	14,514,207	-	-	(18,611,437)	(14,514,207)	-	-	-	
Interest income	2,523,927	1,356,949	3,480,245	5,676,536	(1,635,633)	(2,025,129)	-	4,368,539	5,008,356	
Freight revenues	-	34,549,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,549,784	
Other income	2,722,752	6,588,463	832,290	1,554,620	-	-	-	3,555,042	8,143,083	
Total revenue	2,062,679,459	1,803,663,358	761,175,902	692,991,192	(20,247,070)	(16,539,336)	14,514,207	2,803,608,291	2,480,115,214	
Cost of goods sold and services	(1,753,130,007)	(1,571,168,823)	(691,797,102)	(672,326,789)	18,611,437	14,514,207	(2,426,315,672)	(2,228,981,405)	(2,228,981,405)	
Selling expenses	(3,212)	(18,487)	(15,138,457)	(13,715,199)	-	-	(15,141,669)	(13,733,686)	(13,733,686)	
Administrative expenses	(110,270,225)	(77,111,841)	(4,194,527)	(8,438,390)	-	-	(14,464,752)	(85,550,231)	(85,550,231)	
Depreciation charge	(129,845,298)	(151,916,448)	(36,318,399)	(10,589,187)	-	-	(166,163,697)	(162,505,635)	(162,505,635)	
Bad debts expense (reversal)	(182,867)	(351,554)	(3,118,929)	868,166	-	-	(3,301,796)	516,612	516,612	
Total expenses	(1,993,431,609)	(1,800,567,153)	(750,567,414)	(704,201,399)	18,611,437	14,514,207	(2,725,387,586)	(2,490,254,345)	(2,490,254,345)	
Profit (loss) before finance costs and income tax (expenses)	69,247,850	3,096,205	10,608,488	(11,210,207)	(1,635,633)	(2,025,129)	78,220,705	(10,139,131)	(10,139,131)	
Finance costs	(4,047,913)	(4,790,138)	(2,909,980)	(1,143,275)	1,635,633	2,025,129	(5,322,260)	(3,908,284)	(3,908,284)	
Income tax (expense)	(13,631,963)	(230,265)	679,035	(195,139)	-	-	(12,952,928)	(425,404)	(425,404)	
Profit (loss) for the year	51,567,974	(1,924,198)	8,377,543	(12,548,621)	-	-	59,945,517	(14,472,819)	(14,472,819)	

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7 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Cash on hand	-	600,009	-	600,009
Deposits at banks - current accounts	5,365,954	8,792,883	5,081,656	6,903,328
- savings accounts	118,478,182	179,906,097	98,218,903	140,443,372
- fixed accounts within 3 months	221,404,000	276,004,000	140,000,000	105,000,000
	<u>345,248,136</u>	<u>465,302,989</u>	<u>243,300,559</u>	<u>252,946,709</u>

As at 31 December 2019, fixed deposits accounts within 3 months of the Group bear interest at the rates of 0.70% to 1.55% per annum (2018 : 0.85% to 1.50% per annum) and the Company at rates of 0.70% to 1.55% per annum (2018 : 1.50% per annum).

8 Trade and other accounts receivable (net)

Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Trade accounts receivable				
- other companies	416,321,058	517,702,260	327,607,248	343,115,328
- related companies	26.2	415,753,126	120,949,680	49,783,777
		832,074,184	638,651,940	377,391,025
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts				
- other companies		(24,431,936)	(21,130,140)	(2,422,619)
Allowance for sales discount				
- other companies		(13,168,347)	(11,318,678)	(12,285,816)
- related companies	26.2	(2,052)	-	(4,922)
		794,471,849	606,203,122	362,677,668
Other accounts receivable				
- other companies		4,573,951	2,962,325	4,525,168
- related companies	26.2	13,537,893	18,873,031	12,505,264
Accrued income				
- other companies		33,095	15,018	-
- related companies	26.2	1,628,706	-	1,628,706
Accrued interest income - other companies		343,612	555,331	204,021
Advance payments		267,662	404,592	35,000
Prepaid expenses		774,508	2,638,433	283,676
		<u>815,631,276</u>	<u>631,651,852</u>	<u>381,859,503</u>
				<u>358,407,987</u>

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8 Trade and other accounts receivable (net) (Cont'd)

Outstanding trade accounts receivable as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 can be analysed as follows:

	Consolidate Financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Trade accounts receivable - other companies (net)				
Aged on the basis of due dates				
Not yet due	299,539,555	384,779,166	249,936,450	270,791,293
Past due				
Up to 3 months	75,250,087	91,388,359	67,779,293	63,282,175
3 - 6 months	7,329,355	12,588,071	4,431,716	4,563,076
6 - 12 months	5,240,428	12,510,587	3,157,403	3,607,688
Over 12 months	28,961,633	16,436,077	2,302,386	871,096
	416,321,058	517,702,260	327,607,248	343,115,328
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(24,431,936)	(21,130,140)	(2,422,619)	(2,239,752)
<u>Less</u> Allowance for sales discount - other companies	(13,168,347)	(11,318,678)	(12,285,816)	(10,169,064)
Trade accounts receivable - other companies (net)	378,720,775	485,253,442	312,898,813	330,706,512
	Consolidate Financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Trade accounts receivable - related companies (net)				
Aged on the basis of due dates				
Not yet due	130,495,091	12,469,457	49,783,777	6,586,308
Past due				
Up to 3 months	121,006,971	36,615,238	-	-
3 - 6 months	71,550,590	23,325,256	-	-
6 - 12 months	58,538,485	33,923,470	-	-
Over 12 months	34,161,989	14,616,259	-	-
	415,753,126	120,949,680	49,783,777	6,586,308
<u>Less</u> Allowance for sales discount - other companies	(2,052)	-	(4,922)	-
Trade accounts receivable - related companies (net)	415,751,074	120,949,680	49,778,855	6,586,308

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9 Inventories (net)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Raw materials	91,841,636	39,825,839	87,874,799	36,630,649
Work in process	208,151,971	264,450,249	208,151,971	264,450,249
Finished goods	53,779,622	53,971,261	53,737,385	53,971,261
Spare parts and supplies	263,312,261	282,499,680	263,312,261	282,499,680
	617,085,490	640,747,029	613,076,416	637,551,839
<u>Less</u> Allowance for slow moving				
- raw materials	(4,005,141)	(4,005,141)	(4,005,141)	(4,005,141)
- spare parts and supplies	(152,533,097)	(156,114,111)	(152,533,097)	(156,114,111)
Goods in transit	333,074	143,376	333,074	143,376
	<u>460,880,326</u>	<u>480,771,153</u>	<u>456,871,252</u>	<u>477,575,963</u>

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group reversed recognised allowance for slow-moving of Baht 3.58 million (2018 : Baht 9.33 million). Reversal amounts recognised as cost of sales in statement of comprehensive income.

10 Restricted deposits at financial institutions

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Deposits at banks - current accounts	1,072,600	250,600	1,072,600	250,600
- savings accounts	1,878,857	820,918	1,878,857	820,918
	<u>2,951,457</u>	<u>1,071,518</u>	<u>2,951,457</u>	<u>1,071,518</u>

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, restricted deposits at financial institutions of the Group and the Company have interest at a rate of 0.38% per annum (2018: 0.37% per annum).

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Group's restricted deposits at financial institution pledged as security is for quarry-area restoration funds. The funds will be used for the restoration annual plan or in a specific period as stated in an appendix of mining concession certificates.

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11 Investments in subsidiaries (net)

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, investment in subsidiaries consists of investments in the Company's ordinary shares as follows:

Company name	Country of incorporation/ place of business	Nature of business	Paid-up capital		Percentage of Shareholding		Separate financial statement Cost method								
			2019		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018		
			Baht	Baht	%	%	Investments Baht	Allowance for impairment of investments Baht	Investments net Baht	Investment Baht	Allowance for impairment of investment value Baht	Investments (net) Baht	Dividends received For the years ended 31 December 2019 Baht	2018 Baht	
Jalaprathan Concrete Company Limited	Thailand	The manufacture and distribution of ready-mixed concrete	280,000,000	280,000,000	99.99	99.99	279,981,000	-	279,981,000	279,981,000	-	279,981,000	-	-	-
Naga Property Company Limited	Thailand	Properties rental service	100,000,000	100,000,000	100.00	100.00	100,000,000	(93,739,233)	6,260,767	100,000,000	(93,739,233)	6,260,767	-	-	-
			<u>379,981,000</u>	<u>379,981,000</u>			<u>379,981,000</u>	<u>(93,739,233)</u>	<u>286,241,767</u>	<u>379,981,000</u>	<u>(93,739,233)</u>	<u>286,241,767</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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12 Long-term loans to others

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, long term loans to others represent unsecured loans of a subsidiary in Baht currency which have the period of 6 to 7 years. Principal and interest are payable on a monthly basis, bearing interest at a rate of 2.00% per annum. (2018 : 2.00% per annum).

The fair value of long-term loans to others is close to the carrying amount (Level 3 of fair hierarchy).

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13 Property, plant and equipment (net)

	Consolidated financial statements											
	Asset used in the operations						Unused asset but not classified as held for sales					
	Revaluation method		Cost method				Cost method				Total Baht	
Land Baht	Quarry cost Baht	Buildings and building improvement Baht	Machinery, tools and equipment Baht	Furniture fixture and office equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Buildings and building improvement Baht	Machinery, tools and equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht	
As at 1 January 2018												
Cost/Fair value	2,256,218,806	45,868,385	902,949,742	3,779,917,911	37,503,727	136,624,903	297,851,079	1,447,633,251	99,127,992	51,581,745	9,247,667,864	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,869,034)	(761,325,725)	(3,381,913,686)	(28,379,637)	(130,384,881)	(152,653,269)	(717,418,716)	(91,418,735)	-	(5,270,363,683)	
Less: Allowance of impairment	(4,669,584)	-	-	-	-	-	(145,197,810)	(730,214,535)	(7,709,257)	(51,581,745)	(939,487,056)	
Net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,999,351	141,624,017	398,004,225	9,124,090	6,240,022	192,390,323	(730,214,535)	(7,709,257)	-	3,037,817,125	
For the year ended 31 December 2018												
Opening net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,999,351	141,624,017	398,004,225	9,124,090	6,240,022	192,276,198	-	-	-	3,037,817,125	
Additions	-	-	-	1,792,305	64,400	-	56,682,046	-	-	-	58,518,751	
Classified to intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	(958,360)	-	-	-	(958,360)	
Transfer in (out)	-	-	19,037,286	177,173,842	1,397,957	4,100,222	(198,604,980)	35,859,370	-	(38,963,697)	(32,641,344)	
Disposals/write-off - cost	-	-	(3,889,326)	(25,080,692)	(2,584,939)	(543,187)	(543,200)	-	-	-	31,804,373	
- accumulated depreciation	-	-	3,702,555	25,038,159	2,520,478	543,181	-	-	-	-	(162,505,634)	
Depreciation charge (Note 24)	-	(21,068)	(19,119,638)	(136,632,268)	(3,517,592)	(3,214,868)	-	(35,859,370)	-	-	(162,505,634)	
Impairment charge	-	-	-	(114,125)	-	-	114,125	-	-	-	3,104,327	
Closing net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,978,283	141,354,694	440,181,446	7,004,394	7,125,370	48,945,829	-	-	-	2,935,139,238	
As at 31 December 2018												
Cost/Fair value	2,256,218,806	45,868,385	918,097,702	3,933,803,366	36,381,145	140,181,938	48,945,829	1,483,492,621	99,127,992	12,618,048	9,272,586,911	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,890,102)	(776,743,008)	(3,493,507,795)	(28,376,751)	(133,056,566)	(152,653,269)	(717,418,716)	(91,418,735)	-	(5,401,064,944)	
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,669,584)	-	-	(114,125)	-	-	-	(766,073,905)	(7,709,257)	(12,618,048)	(936,382,729)	
Net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,978,283	141,354,694	440,181,446	7,004,394	7,125,370	48,945,829	-	-	-	2,935,139,238	
For the year ended 31 December 2019												
Opening net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,978,283	141,354,694	440,181,446	7,004,394	7,125,370	48,945,829	-	-	-	2,935,139,238	
Additions	-	-	-	818,409	104,100	-	57,976,203	-	-	-	58,898,712	
Transfer in (out)	-	-	5,620,872	24,849,386	607,010	2,894,782	(31,602)	(7,887,530)	-	-	-	
Disposals/write-off - cost	-	-	(7,677,202)	(43,440,070)	(2,014,943)	-	(29,607,914)	(2,218,561)	(20,408,467)	-	(112,058,157)	
- accumulated depreciation	-	-	7,500,416	43,110,251	1,979,055	-	3,922,364	(1,872,789)	20,109,801	-	78,494,878	
Depreciation charge (Note 24)	-	(45,218)	(17,915,851)	(107,129,645)	(2,686,020)	(2,504,562)	-	-	-	-	(130,281,316)	
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700,238	8,233,302	298,866	-	12,232,206	
Closing net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,933,065	128,882,931	358,389,777	4,993,596	7,515,570	51,261,200	-	-	-	2,841,525,361	
As at 31 December 2019												
Cost/Fair value	2,256,218,806	45,868,385	916,041,372	3,916,031,091	35,077,312	143,076,720	51,261,200	1,473,386,530	78,719,525	12,618,048	9,218,527,466	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,935,320)	(787,158,441)	(3,557,527,189)	(30,063,716)	(135,561,150)	(148,730,905)	(715,545,927)	(71,308,934)	-	(5,452,851,562)	
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,669,584)	-	-	(114,125)	-	-	-	(757,840,603)	(7,410,591)	(12,618,048)	(924,150,523)	
Net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,933,065	128,882,931	358,389,777	4,993,596	7,515,570	51,261,200	-	-	-	2,841,525,361	

For the year ended 31 December 2019, depreciation expense is presented in cost of manufacturing amounting to Baht 130.17 million (2018 : Baht 162.44 million), the remaining is included in administrative expenses.

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13 Property, plant and equipment (net) (Cont'd)

Revaluation method	Separate financial statements										Unused asset but not classified as held for sales			
	Asset used in the operations					Cost method					Construction in progress		Construction in progress	
	Land Baht	Quarry cost Baht	Buildings and building improvement Baht	Machinery, tools and equipment Baht	Furniture fixture and office equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Buildings and building improvement Baht	Machinery, tools and equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht		
As at 1 January 2018														
Cost/Fair value	2,256,218,806	45,868,385	848,834,361	3,607,420,343	25,124,474	136,330,782	188,669,505	297,851,079	1,447,633,251	99,127,992	9,004,660,723			
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,869,034)	(719,167,352)	(3,219,296,472)	(21,768,890)	(130,090,900)	-	(152,653,269)	(717,418,716)	(91,418,735)	(5,058,683,268)			
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,669,584)	-	-	-	-	-	(114,125)	(145,197,810)	(730,214,535)	(7,709,257)	(939,487,056)			
Net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,999,351	129,667,009	388,123,871	3,355,584	6,239,882	188,555,380	-	-	-	3,006,490,399			
For the year ended 31 December 2018														
Opening net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,999,351	129,667,009	388,123,871	3,355,584	6,239,882	188,555,380	-	-	-	3,006,490,399			
Additions	-	-	-	1,792,305	64,400	-	51,416,669	-	-	-	53,273,374			
Classified to intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	(958,360)	-	-	-	(958,360)			
Transfer in (out)	-	-	14,321,182	174,141,430	180,308	4,100,222	(189,638,815)	-	-	-	(38,963,697)			
Disposals/write-off - cost	-	-	(3,228,411)	(10,829,634)	(2,360,383)	(543,187)	(543,200)	-	-	-	(17,504,815)			
Disposals/write-off - accumulated depreciation	-	-	3,228,320	10,825,640	2,357,296	543,181	-	-	-	-	16,954,437			
Depreciation charge (Note 24)	-	(21,068)	(14,397,090)	(132,763,960)	(1,519,461)	(3,214,868)	-	-	-	-	(151,916,447)			
Impairment charge	-	-	-	(114,125)	-	-	114,125	-	-	-	38,963,697			
Closing net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,978,283	129,591,010	431,175,527	2,077,744	7,125,330	48,945,799	-	-	-	2,909,442,915			
As at 31 December 2018														
Cost/Fair value	2,256,218,806	45,868,385	859,927,132	3,772,524,444	23,008,799	139,887,817	48,945,799	297,851,079	1,483,492,621	99,127,992	9,039,470,922			
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,890,102)	(730,336,122)	(3,341,234,792)	(20,931,055)	(132,762,487)	-	(152,653,269)	(717,418,716)	(91,418,735)	(5,193,645,278)			
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,669,584)	-	-	(114,125)	-	-	-	(145,197,810)	(766,073,905)	(7,709,257)	(936,382,729)			
Net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,978,283	129,591,010	431,175,527	2,077,744	7,125,330	48,945,799	-	-	-	2,909,442,915			
For the year ended 31 December 2019														
Opening net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,978,283	129,591,010	431,175,527	2,077,744	7,125,330	48,945,799	-	-	-	2,909,442,915			
Additions	-	-	-	818,409	104,100	-	43,487,478	-	-	-	44,419,987			
Transfer in (out)	-	-	3,912,082	22,583,263	550,000	2,894,782	(22,020,995)	(31,602)	(7,887,530)	-	(100,102,492)			
Disposals/write-off - cost	-	-	(1,856,159)	(36,967,028)	(1,453,363)	-	(29,607,914)	(7,591,000)	(2,218,561)	-	(65,715,261)			
Disposals/write-off - accumulated depreciation	-	-	1,713,992	36,644,983	1,451,332	-	3,922,364	3,922,364	1,872,789	-	(121,695,194)			
Depreciation charge (Note 24)	-	(45,218)	(13,571,785)	(104,662,486)	(911,123)	(2,504,582)	-	-	-	-	(121,695,194)			
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700,238	8,233,302	-	12,232,206			
Closing net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,933,065	119,789,140	349,592,668	1,818,690	7,515,530	40,814,368	-	-	-	2,810,012,683			
As at 31 December 2019														
Cost/Fair value	2,256,218,806	45,868,385	861,983,055	3,768,959,088	22,209,536	142,782,599	40,814,368	290,228,477	1,473,386,530	78,719,525	8,983,788,417			
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,935,320)	(742,193,915)	(3,409,252,295)	(20,390,846)	(135,267,069)	-	(148,730,905)	(715,545,927)	(71,308,934)	(5,249,625,211)			
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,669,584)	-	-	(114,125)	-	-	-	(141,497,572)	(757,840,603)	(7,410,591)	(924,150,523)			
Net book amount	2,251,549,222	38,933,065	119,789,140	349,592,668	1,818,690	7,515,530	40,814,368	-	-	-	2,810,012,683			

For the year ended 31 December 2019, depreciation expense is presented in cost of manufacturing in amounting to Baht 121.68 million (2018 : Baht 151.90 million), the remaining is included in administrative expenses.

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13 Property, plant and equipment (net) (Cont'd)

As at 31 December 2019, the allowance for impairment of plant, machinery and equipment related to the manufacturing of clinker at Takli plant is Baht 919.48 million (2018 : Baht 931.71 million).

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, fair value of the Group's land was assessed by an independent appraiser by using market approach. The revaluation surplus net of applicable deferred income taxes was credited to other comprehensive income and is shown as "Surplus on revaluation of land" in the equity. The fair value is measured at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Key assumptions used in the revaluation are summarised below.

	<u>The Company's land</u>	<u>Impact to fair value when assumptions are increased</u>
Price per square Wah (Baht)	35 - 10,500	Increase at fair value

Breakdown of land carried on the revaluation basis is as follows:

	<u>Consolidated and separate financial statements</u>	
	<u>2019</u> <u>Baht</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Baht</u>
Original cost	58,937,329	58,937,329
Surplus from revaluation	2,197,281,477	2,197,281,477
Revalued amount	2,256,218,806	2,256,218,806
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	<u>(4,669,584)</u>	<u>(4,669,584)</u>
Net book value	<u>2,251,549,222</u>	<u>2,251,549,222</u>

As at 31 December 2019, the Group has buildings and equipment that are fully depreciated but still in use. The carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment of those assets amounted to Baht 3,763 million (2018: Baht 2,750 million) and the Company amounted to Baht 3,615 million (2018: Baht 2,602 million).

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14 Right-of-use assets (net)

	Consolidated financial statement			Separate financial statement		
	Machinery tools and equipment Baht	Land leasehold Baht	Vehicles Baht	Machinery tools and equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2019						
Opening net book amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusting items upon adoption of TFRs 16 as of 1 January 2019 (Note 2.2.2)						
Additions during the year	27,279,584	17,860,657	46,573,873	27,279,584	4,403,779	31,683,363
Depreciation charge (Note 24)	(5,876,115)	(8,467,732)	(21,538,537)	(5,876,115)	(2,273,990)	(8,150,105)
Closing net book amount	21,403,469	18,554,695	47,599,751	21,403,469	8,779,616	30,183,085
As at 31 December 2019						
Cost	27,279,584	27,022,427	69,138,288	27,279,584	11,053,606	38,333,190
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(5,876,115)	(8,467,732)	(21,538,537)	(5,876,115)	(2,273,990)	(8,150,105)
Net book amount	21,403,469	18,554,695	47,599,751	21,403,469	8,779,616	30,183,085

For the year ended 31 December 2019, depreciation expense is presented in cost of goods sold for the consolidated financial statements amounting to Baht 35.07 million, and the separate financial statements of Baht 8.15 million, the remaining is included in administrative expenses.

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15 Trade and other accounts payable

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Trade accounts payable					
- other companies		286,495,003	294,207,544	203,494,203	188,813,561
- related companies	26.2	300,713,995	468,245,950	256,602,708	401,751,254
Other accounts payable					
- other companies		61,216,478	51,762,820	55,351,945	46,083,640
- related companies	26.2	142,481,714	105,688,429	24,012,236	16,054,831
Fixed asset payable					
- other companies		34,052,890	24,050,136	23,339,243	21,139,602
Advance received from customers		1,967,956	4,258,198	772,722	592,431
Accrued expenses					
- other companies		12,412,279	8,276,295	9,743,829	6,115,169
- related companies	26.2	5,575,066	223,128	5,016,147	223,128
Deposit receipts		10,440,003	11,030,003	5,031,130	5,031,130
Accrued interest expenses					
- related companies	26.2	-	38,336	-	209,749
		<u>855,355,384</u>	<u>967,780,839</u>	<u>583,364,163</u>	<u>686,014,495</u>

16 Leases liabilities (net)

The Group has entered into the lease agreements for rental assets used in the operating activities and has to pay rental expenses following rate specified in the agreements.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, lease liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Lease liabilities	91,580,368	-	32,509,315	-
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest expenses	<u>(4,596,781)</u>	-	<u>(1,803,293)</u>	-
Present value of lease liabilities	86,983,587	-	30,706,022	-
<u>Less</u> Current portion (net)	<u>(34,952,959)</u>	-	<u>(9,422,231)</u>	-
	<u>52,030,628</u>	-	<u>21,283,791</u>	-

As at 31 December 2019, minimum lease liabilities payment are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
<u>Due of lease liabilities</u>				
- Within 1 year	37,044,063	-	10,230,472	-
- Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	54,536,305	-	22,278,843	-
	<u>91,580,368</u>	-	<u>32,509,315</u>	-

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17 Employee benefit obligations

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the employee benefit obligations represent present value of no funding obligations.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, employee benefit obligations consist of:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Retirement benefits	78,181,046	67,263,905	44,470,639	33,038,285
Unused annual leave	1,841,507	2,365,618	1,483,908	1,909,512
	<u>80,022,553</u>	<u>69,629,523</u>	<u>45,954,547</u>	<u>34,947,797</u>

The movements of provision for employee benefit obligations for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

Retirement benefits plan

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January	67,263,905	65,221,627	33,038,285	31,001,326
Current service cost	3,451,722	3,107,209	2,114,861	1,692,865
Post service cost of an amendment bill to Labour protection law	9,524,007	-	9,524,007	-
Interest cost	1,813,559	1,713,751	990,044	806,592
Effects of transferred employee	(1,117,411)	(211,577)	(1,117,411)	(223,128)
Remeasurement				
- (Gain)loss arising from financial assumptions changes	(1,915,663)	1,153,992	(1,116,267)	573,720
- (Gain)loss arising from experience adjustments	1,221,347	(302,987)	1,441,120	669,710
Benefits payment during the year	<u>(2,060,420)</u>	<u>(3,418,110)</u>	<u>(404,000)</u>	<u>(1,482,800)</u>
Closing balance as at 31 December	<u>78,181,046</u>	<u>67,263,905</u>	<u>44,470,639</u>	<u>33,038,285</u>

Unused annual leave plan

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January	2,365,618	-	1,909,512	-
Current service cost	130,502	-	112,909	-
Post service cost	(347,130)	2,365,618	(300,457)	1,909,512
Interest cost	55,277	-	44,597	-
Effects of transferred employee	(69,109)	-	(69,109)	-
Remeasurement				
- (Gain)loss arising from financial assumptions changes	(225,045)	-	(179,087)	-
- (Gain)loss arising from experience adjustments	(68,606)	-	(34,457)	-
Closing balance as at 31 December	<u>1,841,507</u>	<u>2,365,618</u>	<u>1,483,908</u>	<u>1,909,512</u>

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17 Employee benefit obligations (Cont'd)

The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statement	
	2019 % per annum	2018 % per annum	2019 % per annum	2018 % per annum
Discount rate	1.70	2.50	1.70	2.50
Salary increase rate	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as follows:

	Change in assumptions	Increase (decrease) on employee benefit obligations			
		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Discount rate	Increase by 0.25%	(1,592,544)	(1,437,937)	(939,750)	(714,702)
Discount rate	Decrease by 0.25%	1,643,459	1,484,630	972,866	739,823
Salary increase rate	Increase by 0.25%	1,794,439	1,608,825	1,057,856	800,547
Salary increase rate	Decrease by 0.25%	(1,745,750)	(1,564,322)	(1,026,186)	(776,599)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method has been applied as when calculating the retirement benefits recognised within the statement of financial position.

The weighted average duration of the employee benefit obligations of the Group and the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019 is 8.4 years (2018: the Group and the Company is 9.0 years)

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

On 5 April 2019, an amendment bill to the Labour Protection Law was published in the Government Gazette. The amended law became effective 30 days after its publication. The main amendment is that the compensation for employees who have retired and have more than or equal to 20 years of service has changed from 300 day's pay to 400 day's pay, based on the final wage rate. The Group recognised impact of the amendment to the profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2019.

18 Long-term provisions

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Provision for restoration cost	14,522,442	14,944,605	14,522,442	14,944,605
Provision for decommissioning cost	5,835,646	5,689,046	-	-
	20,358,088	20,633,651	14,522,442	14,944,605

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19 Deferred tax (net)

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	6,376,857	12,849,412	6,249,698	12,586,630
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	119,506,036	125,506,507	107,201,571	114,047,463
	<u>125,882,893</u>	<u>138,355,919</u>	<u>113,451,269</u>	<u>126,634,093</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(89,408)	-	(89,408)	-
- Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	(441,502,075)	(441,240,857)	(441,502,075)	(441,240,857)
	<u>(441,591,483)</u>	<u>(441,240,857)</u>	<u>(441,591,483)</u>	<u>(441,240,857)</u>
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) (net)	<u>(315,708,590)</u>	<u>(302,884,938)</u>	<u>(328,140,214)</u>	<u>(314,606,764)</u>

The movements of net deferred tax assets (liabilities), net for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January	(302,884,938)	(302,890,812)	(314,606,764)	(314,654,095)
Increase (decrease) in profit or loss (note 25)	(12,684,789)	(164,327)	(13,598,421)	(201,355)
Increase (decrease) in other comprehensive income	(138,863)	170,201	64,971	248,686
Closing balance as at 31 December	<u>(315,708,590)</u>	<u>(302,884,938)</u>	<u>(328,140,214)</u>	<u>(314,606,764)</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are net presented according to the tax unit in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Deferred tax assets (net)	12,431,624	11,721,826	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(328,140,214)	(314,606,764)	(328,140,214)	(314,606,764)
	<u>(315,708,590)</u>	<u>(302,884,938)</u>	<u>(328,140,214)</u>	<u>(314,606,764)</u>

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19 Deferred tax (net) (Cont'd)

The movements of net deferred tax assets (liabilities), net for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:
(Cont'd)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	1 January 2019 Baht	Increase (decrease) to profit or loss Baht	Increase (decrease) to other comprehensive income Baht	31 December 2019 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	4,226,028	660,359	-	4,886,387
Allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories	32,023,850	(716,203)	-	31,307,647
Allowance for impairment of assets	41,299,478	(14,640,268)	-	26,659,210
Accrued bonus	283,502	233,303	-	516,805
Employee benefit obligations	13,925,905	2,217,469	(138,863)	16,004,511
Provisions for restoration cost	2,988,921	(84,433)	-	2,904,488
Provisions for decommissioning cost	1,007,403	41,285	-	1,048,688
Lease liabilities	-	272,059	-	272,059
Tax losses	42,600,832	(317,734)	-	42,283,098
	<u>138,355,919</u>	<u>(12,334,163)</u>	<u>(138,863)</u>	<u>125,882,893</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation from changes in useful lives of assets	(1,784,562)	(350,626)	-	(2,135,188)
Surplus from revaluation of land	(439,456,295)	-	-	(439,456,295)
	<u>(441,240,857)</u>	<u>(350,626)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(441,591,483)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	<u>(302,884,938)</u>	<u>(12,684,789)</u>	<u>(138,863)</u>	<u>(315,708,590)</u>
	Consolidated financial statements			
	1 January 2018 Baht	Increase (decrease) to profit or loss Baht	Increase (decrease) to other comprehensive income Baht	31 December 2018 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	4,329,350	(103,322)	-	4,226,028
Allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories	33,890,563	(1,866,713)	-	32,023,850
Allowance for impairment of assets	61,597,794	(20,298,316)	-	41,299,478
Accrued bonus	-	283,502	-	283,502
Employee benefit obligations	13,044,326	711,378	170,201	13,925,905
Provisions for restoration cost	3,227,404	(238,483)	-	2,988,921
Provisions for decommissioning cost	967,511	39,892	-	1,007,403
Tax losses	21,307,942	21,292,890	-	42,600,832
	<u>138,364,890</u>	<u>(179,172)</u>	<u>170,201</u>	<u>138,355,919</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation from changes in useful lives of assets	(1,799,407)	14,845	-	(1,784,562)
Surplus from revaluation of land	(439,456,295)	-	-	(439,456,295)
	<u>(441,255,702)</u>	<u>14,845</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(441,240,857)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	<u>(302,890,812)</u>	<u>(164,327)</u>	<u>170,201</u>	<u>(302,884,938)</u>

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19 Deferred tax (net) (Cont'd)

The movements of deferred tax (net) for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 comprise the following: (Cont'd)

	Separate financial statements			
	1 January 2019 Baht	Increase (decrease) to profit or loss Baht	Increase (decrease) to other comprehensive income Baht	31 December 2019 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	447,950	36,574	-	484,524
Allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories	32,023,850	(716,203)	-	31,307,647
Allowance for impairment of assets	41,299,478	(14,640,268)	-	26,659,210
Provisions for employee bonus	283,502	233,303	-	516,805
Employee benefit obligations	6,989,560	2,136,379	64,971	9,190,910
Provisions for restoration cost	2,988,921	(84,433)	-	2,904,488
Lease liabilities	-	104,587	-	104,587
Tax losses	42,600,832	(317,734)	-	42,283,098
	<u>126,634,093</u>	<u>(13,247,795)</u>	<u>64,971</u>	<u>113,451,269</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation from changes in useful lives of assets	(1,784,562)	(350,626)	-	(2,135,188)
Surplus from revaluation of land	(439,456,295)	-	-	(439,456,295)
	<u>(441,240,857)</u>	<u>(350,626)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(441,591,483)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	<u>(314,606,764)</u>	<u>(13,598,421)</u>	<u>64,971</u>	<u>(328,140,214)</u>
	Separate financial statements			
	1 January 2018 Baht	Increase (decrease) to profit or loss Baht	Increase (decrease) to other comprehensive income Baht	31 December 2018 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	377,640	70,310	-	447,950
Allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories	33,890,563	(1,866,713)	-	32,023,850
Allowance for impairment of assets	61,597,794	(20,298,316)	-	41,299,478
Provisions for employee bonus	-	283,502	-	283,502
Employee benefit obligations	6,200,265	540,609	248,686	6,989,560
Provisions for restoration cost	3,227,404	(238,483)	-	2,988,921
Tax losses	21,307,941	21,292,891	-	42,600,832
	<u>126,601,607</u>	<u>(216,200)</u>	<u>248,686</u>	<u>126,634,093</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation from changes in useful lives of assets	(1,799,407)	14,845	-	(1,784,562)
Surplus from revaluation of land	(439,456,295)	-	-	(439,456,295)
	<u>(441,255,702)</u>	<u>14,845</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(441,240,857)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	<u>(314,654,095)</u>	<u>(201,355)</u>	<u>248,686</u>	<u>(314,606,764)</u>

At 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Company did not recognise deferred tax assets in respect of losses that can be carried forward against future taxable income as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
- 31 December 2023	-	12,034,150	-	-
	-	<u>12,034,150</u>	-	-

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

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20 Legal reserve

Under the Public Companies Act, the Company is required to set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of its net profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital. The legal reserve is not distributable as a dividend.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Group has set aside legal reserve at full amount.

21 Other reserve

The outstanding balance of other reserve is a general reserve of the Company for future special expenditures and represents the allocation of 5 percent of annual net profit and was accumulated until 1994, when the allocation was discontinued.

22 Other income

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Interest income	4,368,540	5,008,357	2,469,934	1,304,338
Rental income	1,453,100	1,761,023	757,100	614,950
Freight income	-	34,549,784	-	34,549,784
Others	2,101,941	6,382,059	1,965,651	5,973,512
	7,923,581	47,701,223	5,192,685	42,442,584

23 Finance costs

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Bank charges	2,509,884	2,864,795	1,398,790	1,721,520
Interest expense from lease liabilities	2,754,212	-	955,325	-
Interest expense from long-term loans from related companies (note 26.1)	58,164	1,043,489	1,693,798	3,068,618
	5,322,260	3,908,284	4,047,913	4,790,138

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24 Expenses by nature

The following significant expenditure items, classified by nature for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Changes in finished goods and work in process	56,532,154	(28,241,508)	56,532,154	(28,241,508)
Raw materials, supplies used, purchase clinker and finished goods	1,369,444,956	1,423,396,993	851,762,021	948,136,413
Salary, wages and other employee benefits	129,294,613	116,431,579	102,361,382	88,695,837
Depreciation	166,163,700	162,505,634	129,845,299	151,916,447
(Reversal of) loss on impairment of assets	(12,232,206)	(3,104,327)	(12,232,206)	(3,104,327)
(Reversal of) allowance for slow-moving inventories	(3,581,014)	(9,333,562)	(3,581,014)	(9,333,562)
(Reversal of) allowance for doubtful accounts/write-off bad debt	3,301,796	(495,621)	182,867	351,554
Rental expenses	11,757,893	21,748,641	3,015,389	4,758,165
Repair and maintenance expenses	92,214,254	83,289,427	81,734,288	71,150,824
Freight expenses	192,866,905	244,911,376	108,514,152	139,944,287
Management fee expense	101,289,709	85,474,300	81,999,440	67,431,900

25 Income tax expense

Income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Current income tax:				
Current income tax on taxable profit for the year	81,618	5,225	-	-
Written-off non-refundable withholding tax	186,521	255,852	30,133	23,685
Total current income tax	268,139	261,077	30,133	23,685
Deferred income tax:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (Note 19)	12,684,789	164,327	13,598,421	201,355
Total deferred income tax	12,684,789	164,327	13,598,421	201,355
Total income tax expense	12,952,928	425,404	13,628,554	225,040

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25 Income tax expense (Cont'd)

The tax relating to component of other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Deferred income tax arising from Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation (Note 17)	(138,863)	170,201	64,971	248,686

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Profit (loss) before tax income (expense)	72,898,445	(14,047,415)	65,182,892	(1,720,057)
Tax calculated at the tax rate of 20%	(14,579,689)	2,809,483	(13,036,578)	344,011
Tax effect of:				
Deferred tax assets that are not recognised during the year				
- Tax losses	-	(2,406,830)	-	-
- Employee benefit obligation	(237,304)	(42,315)	(237,304)	(44,626)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets in prior year but use as taxable this year	2,406,830	-	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	(388,605)	(473,726)	(356,900)	(444,576)
Adjustment of prior year deferred tax assets	32,361	(56,164)	32,361	(56,164)
Written-off non-refundable withholding tax	(186,521)	(255,852)	(30,133)	(23,685)
Income tax expense	(12,952,928)	(425,404)	(13,628,554)	(225,040)

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26 Related - party transactions

Individuals and entities that directly or indirectly control or are controlled by or are under common control with the Company, including investment entities, subsidiaries and affiliated subsidiaries are constituted as related parties. Associates, individuals or entities having significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and entities 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.

The Group is controlled by Asia Cement Public Company Limited incorporated in Thailand which owns 88.84% of the Company's shares. The remaining 11.16% of the shares is widely held by other companies and individuals.

The relationships between the Company and related companies are as follows:

Related companies	Relationship with the Company
HeidelbergCement AG	Ultimate parent company
Bangkok Bank Company Limited	Shareholder of parent company
Asia Cement Public Company Limited	Parent company
Jalaprathan Concrete Company Limited	Subsidiary
Naga Property Company Limited	Subsidiary
Asia Cement Product Company Limited	Subsidiary under the same group
HC Trading Malta Limited	Related company under the same group
HeidelbergCement Asia Pte. Ltd.	Related company under the same group

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26 Related - party transactions (Cont'd)

26.1 The transaction carrying during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 carried out with related companies as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Revenue from sale of goods				
Parent company	16,579,872	13,528,706	16,579,872	13,528,706
Subsidiaries	-	-	18,611,437	14,514,207
Related companies	362,790,027	87,282,412	54,120,352	5,366,817
	379,369,899	100,811,118	89,311,661	33,409,730
Rental income				
Parent company	216,000	216,000	-	-
	216,000	216,000	-	-
Sale of fixed assets				
Related companies	-	1,350,000	-	-
	-	1,350,000	-	-
Interest income				
Parent company	31,941	17,151	31,941	17,151
Related companies	763,985	2,623,077	185,190	160,658
	795,926	2,640,228	217,131	177,809
Management fee income				
Related companies	-	120,000	-	120,000
	-	120,000	-	120,000
Purchase of raw materials				
Parent company	586,533,903	604,576,840	410,528,627	435,363,759
Related companies	17,804,426	3,517,943	-	-
	604,338,329	608,094,783	410,528,627	435,363,759
Purchase of finished goods				
Parent company	53,853,345	134,345,907	53,853,345	134,345,907
Related companies	35,827,139	14,689,351	-	-
	89,680,484	149,035,258	53,853,345	134,345,907
Management fee				
Parent company	86,152,509	71,759,100	81,999,440	67,431,900
Related companies	15,137,200	13,715,200	-	-
	101,289,709	85,474,300	81,999,440	67,431,900
Technical services fee				
Ultimate parent company	53,076	733,212	53,076	733,212
Related companies	-	18,715	-	18,715
	53,076	751,927	53,076	751,927
Interest expense (note 23)				
Parent company	58,164	1,043,489	58,164	1,043,489
Subsidiaries	-	-	1,635,634	2,025,129
	58,164	1,043,489	1,693,798	3,068,618

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26 Related - party transactions (Cont'd)

The following transactions were carried out with related companies (Cont'd)

26.2 Outstanding balances as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 arising from purchase and sale of goods and service, purchase goods, purchase of fixed assets and others are summarised as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Bank deposits				
Related companies	51,728,683	225,926,665	44,081,232	46,627,248
	<u>51,728,683</u>	<u>225,926,665</u>	<u>44,081,232</u>	<u>46,627,248</u>
Trade accounts receivable (net) (note 8)				
Parent company	1,186,934	3,929,038	1,186,934	3,929,038
Subsidiaries	-	-	5,248,038	1,399,930
Related companies	414,564,140	117,020,642	43,343,883	1,257,340
	<u>415,751,074</u>	<u>120,949,680</u>	<u>49,778,855</u>	<u>6,586,308</u>
Other accounts receivable (note 8)				
Parent company	12,527,433	17,689,799	12,505,264	17,642,243
Related companies	1,010,460	1,183,232	-	21,400
	<u>13,537,893</u>	<u>18,873,031</u>	<u>12,505,264</u>	<u>17,663,643</u>
Accrued income (note 8)				
Parent	1,628,706	-	1,628,706	-
	<u>1,628,706</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,628,706</u>	<u>-</u>
Trade accounts payable (note 15)				
Parent company	300,713,995	458,922,706	256,602,708	401,751,254
Related companies	-	9,323,244	-	-
	<u>300,713,995</u>	<u>468,245,950</u>	<u>256,602,708</u>	<u>401,751,254</u>
Other accounts payable (note 15)				
Ultimate parent company	-	726,580	-	726,580
Parent company	23,058,952	9,744,813	22,091,619	8,606,547
Subsidiaries	-	-	1,920,617	6,721,704
Related companies	119,422,762	95,217,036	-	-
	<u>142,481,714</u>	<u>105,688,429</u>	<u>24,012,236</u>	<u>16,054,831</u>

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26 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

26.2 Outstanding balances as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 arising from purchase and sale of goods and service, purchase goods, purchased of fixed assets and others are summarised as follows: (Cont'd)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Accrued expenses (note 15)				
Parent company	5,575,066	223,128	5,016,147	223,128
	<u>5,575,066</u>	<u>223,128</u>	<u>5,016,147</u>	<u>223,128</u>
Accrued interest expenses (note 15)				
Parent company	-	38,336	-	38,336
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	171,413
	<u>-</u>	<u>38,336</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>209,749</u>

26.3 Long-term loans from related parties

The movements of long-term loans from related parties for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January	12,500,000	105,000,000	71,000,000	163,500,000
Repayment during the year	(12,500,000)	(92,500,000)	(71,000,000)	(92,500,000)
Closing balance as at 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>12,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71,000,000</u>

The balance of long-term loans from related companies as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Parent company	-	12,500,000	-	12,500,000
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	58,500,000
	-	12,500,000	-	71,000,000
<u>Less</u> Current portion of long-term loans from related companies	-	(12,500,000)	-	(71,000,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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26 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following transactions were carried out with related companies (Cont'd)

26.3 Long-term loans from related companies

Long-term loan from Asia Cement Public Company Limited (Parent company)

As at 31 December 2018, outstanding of long-term loan from the parent company represented unsecured loan of Baht 12.50 million carrying interest at a floating rate following the average three-month fixed deposit rate of three local banks plus 3.00% per annum. The loan and interest are repayable on a quarterly basis. The Company has repaid principal at full amount in 2019.

Long-term loan from Jalaprathan Concrete Company Limited (Subsidiary)

As at 31 December 2018, outstanding of long-term loan from the subsidiary represented unsecured promissory notes amounting to Baht 58.50 million, carrying interest at a rate equals to the average three-month fixed deposit of three local banks plus 2.50% per annum, maturing on 29 December 2018, and payable on a quarterly basis. During 2018, both companies agreed to extend the repayment schedule issuing a new promissory note dated 29 December 2018 amounting to Baht 58.50 million, maturing on 29 December 2019. As of 31 December 2019, the Company has fully paid this loan.

26.4 Management's benefits for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Salary and other short-term benefits	2,544,000	2,544,000	2,544,000	2,544,000

27 Commitments

27.1 Long-term service agreements commitments

- 1) The Group and the Company have entered into agreements relation to the concrete transportation, packing cement and other related services. The Group and the Company are committed to pay service fees calculated from quantities and distance multiplied by the rate specified in the agreements.
- 2) A subsidiary has entered into services agreement relation to service of manage batching plants, quality control, marketing and sales. The subsidiary is committed to pay service fees charged at a rate of yearly turnover as specified in the agreement. The agreement holds for a period of 10 years effective from 1 January 2005, and if no notice from party of the contract the agreement will automatically be extended by successive period of one year.
- 3) A subsidiary has entered into service agreement related to computer advisory and training services. The subsidiary is committed to pay service fees at the rate specified in the agreement.
- 4) The Group have entered into others services agreements, mostly related to repair and maintenance of machines and equipment. There were commitments to be payable under those agreements as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Within 1 year	29,203,260	33,431,378	22,801,867	25,022,887
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	3,539,700	14,598,319	-	8,983,986
	32,742,960	48,029,697	22,801,867	34,006,873

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27 Commitments (Cont'd)

27.2 Purchase of raw materials commitments

As at 31 December 2019, the Group has entered into agreement to purchase of goods and raw materials which fixed value of Baht 70.67 million (2018: Baht 282 million) and the Company of Baht 70.67 million (2018: Baht 221 million) other agreements whose values will be based on the purchase volume in the future and prices specified in the agreements.

27.3 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2019, the Group has outstanding capital commitments for purchases of machinery and equipment of Baht 0.35 million (2018 : nil) and the Company of Baht 0.33 million (2018 : nil).

28 Contingent liabilities and guarantees

Bank guarantee

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Group and the Company have out standing bank guarantee issued by domestic banks in the name of the Company for the following purposes:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Guarantee for electricity usage	45,214,727	45,214,727	43,118,000	43,118,000
Others	2,006,602	2,006,602	2,006,602	2,006,602
	<u>47,221,329</u>	<u>47,221,329</u>	<u>45,124,602</u>	<u>45,124,602</u>

29 Financial instrument

Risk management

Significant financial instrument of the Group in accordance with TAS107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation" comprises of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other accounts receivable, loans to other companies, related companies, investment and trade and other accounts payable. The Group has risks related to those financial instruments and has risk management policy as follows:

Credit risk

The Group has significant concentrations of credit risk related to trade receivables, long-term loans to other companies, related parties, other receivables and note receivable. The management has policies in place to ensure that credit is appropriately controlled. Thus, the Group does not expect the significant impact from credit risk. In addition, the Group provides credit dispersedly due to various customers base. The maximum impact amount is book value of loan receivable, other receivables and note receivable presented in the statement of financial position.

Interest rate risk

The Group has interest rate risk from cash deposit at financial institutes, loan and borrowing. Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear no interest or floating interest rates of fixed interest rates which are closed to the market rate.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, financial assets and financial liabilities are classified by interest rate types and financial assets and financial liabilities which bear fixed interest rate can be classified by contract due date or the date on which the new rate is determined (whichever is earlier) as follows:

29 Financial instrument (Cont'd)

The balances of significant financial assets and financial liabilities and interest rate as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statement								
	As at 31 December 2019								
	Baht								
	Fixed Rate			Maturity date or the date of determine new rate		Non - interest bearing	Total	Interest rate percent per annum	
Floating rate	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Floating rate			Fixed rate	
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	118,478,182	221,404,000	-	-	5,365,954	345,248,136	0.22 - 0.38	0.70 - 1.55	
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	-	-	-	-	814,589,106	814,589,106	-	-	
Restricted deposits at financial institutions	1,878,857	-	-	-	1,072,600	2,951,457	0.38	-	
Long-term loans to others	-	1,402,761	-	-	-	1,402,761	-	2.00	
Total financial assets	120,357,039	222,806,761	-	-	821,027,660	1,164,191,460			
Financial liabilities									
Trade and other accounts payable	-	-	-	-	842,947,425	842,947,425	-	-	
Lease liabilities	-	34,952,959	52,030,628	-	-	86,983,587	-	1.96 - 4.02	
Total financial liabilities	-	34,952,959	52,030,628	-	842,947,425	929,931,012			

**Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
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For the year ended 31 December 2019**

29 Financial instrument (Cont'd)

The balances of significant financial assets and financial liabilities and interest rate as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows: (Cont'd)

		Consolidated financial statement					
		As at 31 December 2018					
		Baht					
		Fixed Rate		Non - interest bearing	Total	Interest rate (% per annum)	
		Maturity date or the date of determine new rate	1 - 5 years			Floating rate	Fixed rate
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years			Floating rate	Fixed rate
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		179,906,097	276,004,000	-	9,392,892	465,302,989	0.38
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)		-	-	-	628,608,827	628,608,827	-
Restricted deposits at financial institutions		820,918	-	-	250,600	1,071,518	0.37
Long-term loans to others		-	2,673,151	1,402,761	-	4,075,912	-
Total financial assets		180,727,015	278,677,151	1,402,761	638,252,319	1,099,059,246	
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other accounts payable		-	-	-	952,492,638	952,492,638	-
Long-term loans from related companies		-	12,500,000	-	-	12,500,000	1.93
Total financial liabilities		-	12,500,000	-	952,492,638	964,992,638	

Jalprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

29 Financial instrument (Cont'd)

The balances of significant financial assets and financial liabilities and interest rate as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows: (Cont'd)

	Separated financial statement							
	As at 31 December 2019							
	Baht							
	Fixed Rate		Maturity date or the date of determine new rate		Non - interest bearing	Total	Interest rate (% per annum)	
Floating rate	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Floating rate	Fixed rate				
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	98,218,903	140,000,000	-	-	5,081,656	243,300,559	0.22 - 0.38	0.70 - 1.55
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	-	-	-	-	381,540,827	381,540,827	-	-
Restricted deposits at financial institutions	1,878,857	-	-	-	1,072,600	2,951,457	-	0.38
Total financial assets	100,097,760	140,000,000	-	-	387,695,083	627,792,843		
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other accounts payable	-	-	-	-	577,560,311	577,560,311	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	9,422,231	21,283,791	-	-	30,706,022	-	1.97 - 3.40
Total financial liabilities	-	9,422,231	21,283,791	-	577,560,311	608,266,333		

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

29 Financial instrument (Cont'd)

The balances of significant financial assets and financial liabilities and interest rate as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows: (Cont'd)

	Separated financial statement					
	As at 31 December 2018					
	Baht					
	Floating rate	Fixed Rate		Non - interest bearing	Total	Interest rate (% per annum)
Within 1 year		Maturity date or the date of determine new rate 1 - 5 years	Floating rate			Fixed rate
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	140,443,372	105,000,000	7,503,337	252,946,709	0.37	1.50
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	-	-	357,894,348	357,894,348	-	-
Restricted deposits at financial institutions	820,918	-	250,600	1,071,518	0.37	-
Total financial assets	141,264,290	105,000,000	365,648,285	611,912,575		
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other accounts payable	-	-	680,390,934	680,390,934	-	-
Long-term loans from related companies	-	71,000,000	-	71,000,000	1.93 - 3.45	-
Total financial liabilities	-	71,000,000	680,390,934	751,390,934		

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

29 Financial instrument (Cont'd)

Exchange rate risk

The Group didn't have significant exchange rate risk because they didn't have any significant financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. The Group considered it unnecessary to use financial derivatives for the purchase of goods to hedge this risk. This was because the management believed that future exchange rate fluctuations wouldn't have a significant impact on the Group's operations.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Group had outstanding balances of financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies as follows:

Currency	Financial assets as at 31 December		Financial liabilities as at 31 December		Average exchange rate as at 31 December	
	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2019 (Baht per foreign currency)	2018
Euro	-	-	-	954,817	33.7311	37.1252
United states dollar	4,398	4,736	1,676,163	1,672,294	30.1540	32.4498
Yen	-	-	18,443	15,637	0.2759	0.2931

30 The effect of reclassification

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. The effects of changes in presentation of the above to the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 to the consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income as at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		
	As previously reported Baht	Increase (Decrease) from reclassification Baht	After reclassification Baht
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	466,374,507	(1,071,518)	465,302,989
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	628,989,737	2,662,115	631,651,852
Value added tax	-	8,432,349	8,432,349
Input tax refundable	13,005,453	(13,005,453)	-
Other current assets	4,871,090	(2,662,113)	2,208,977
Non-current assets			
Restricted deposits at financial institutions	-	1,071,518	1,071,518
Deferred tax assets (net)	138,355,919	(126,634,093)	11,721,826
Extraction rights	-	467,546	467,546
Other non-current assets	4,786,449	(467,546)	4,318,903
Current liabilities			
Trade and other accounts payable	966,361,885	1,418,954	967,780,839
Other current liabilities	8,219,429	(5,992,056)	2,227,373
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	441,240,857	(126,634,093)	314,606,764
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018			
Cost of goods sold and services	2,378,664,178	12,752,782	2,391,416,960
Other income	30,142,885	17,558,338	47,701,223
Interest income	5,008,356	(5,008,356)	-
Gain on disposal of assets	1,159,337	(1,159,337)	-
(Reversal of) doubtful accounts	(516,612)	516,612	-
Selling expenses	18,486	13,715,200	13,733,686
Administrative expenses	93,022,721	(6,622,928)	86,399,793
Other gains (losses) (net)	-	1,296,094	1,296,094
Finance costs	11,583,211	(7,674,927)	3,908,284

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

30 The effect of reclassification (Cont'd)

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. The effects of changes in presentation of the above to the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 to the consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income as at 31 December 2018 are as follows: (Cont'd)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	As previously reported Baht	Increase (Decrease) from reclassification Baht	After reclassification Baht
Statement of financial position as at 1 January 2018			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	504,580,835	(1,050,285)	503,530,550
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	508,687,853	2,458,808	511,146,661
Value added tax (net)	-	14,020,010	14,020,010
Input tax refundable	15,666,035	(15,666,035)	-
Other current assets	3,344,677	(2,458,808)	885,869
Non-current assets			
Restricted deposits at financial institutions	-	1,050,285	1,050,285
Deferred tax assets (net)	138,364,891	(126,601,608)	11,763,283
Extraction rights	-	436,780	436,780
Other non-current assets	4,778,040	(436,780)	4,341,260
Current liabilities			
Trade and other accounts payable	868,452,293	1,438	868,453,731
Other current liabilities	3,805,477	(2,037,463)	1,768,014
Non-current liabilities			
Other long-term provisions	21,296,433	390,000	21,686,433
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	441,255,703	(126,601,608)	314,654,095
Separate financial statements			
	As previously reported Baht	Increase (Decrease) from reclassification Baht	After reclassification Baht
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	254,018,227	(1,071,518)	252,946,709
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	358,170,940	237,047	358,407,987
Value added tax	-	1,453,204	1,453,204
Input tax refundable	5,937,868	(5,937,868)	-
Other current assets	2,446,024	(237,047)	2,208,977
Non-current assets			
Restricted deposits at financial institutions	-	1,071,518	1,071,518
Deferred tax assets (net)	126,634,093	(126,634,093)	-
Extraction rights	-	467,546	467,546
Other non-current assets	1,229,679	(467,546)	762,133
Current liabilities			
Trade and other accounts payable	684,596,982	1,417,513	686,014,495
Other current liabilities	7,442,118	(5,902,177)	1,539,941
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	441,240,857	(126,634,093)	314,606,764
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018			
Cost of goods sold and services	1,710,317,303	12,752,783	1,723,070,086
Other income	28,588,264	13,854,320	42,442,584
Interest income	1,304,338	(1,304,338)	-
Gain on disposal of assets	94,981	(94,981)	-
Doubtful accounts	351,554	(351,554)	-
Administrative expenses	71,077,829	6,606,003	77,683,832
Other gains (losses) (net)	-	231,739	231,739
Finance costs	11,110,630	(6,320,492)	4,790,138

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

30 The effect of reclassification (Cont'd)

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. The effects of changes in presentation of the above to the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 to the consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income as at 31 December 2018 are as follows: (Cont'd)

	Separate financial statements		
	As previously reported	Increase (Decrease) from reclassification	After reclassification
	Baht	Baht	Baht
Statement of financial position as at 1 January 2018			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	246,998,034	(1,050,285)	245,947,749
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	337,650,483	12,984	337,663,467
Value added tax (net)	-	7,953,933	7,953,933
Input tax refundable	9,540,759	(9,540,759)	-
Other current assets	898,853	(12,984)	885,869
Non-current assets			
Restricted deposits at financial institutions	-	1,050,285	1,050,285
Deferred tax assets (net)	126,601,608	(126,601,608)	-
Extraction rights	-	436,780	436,780
Other non-current assets	1,421,430	(436,780)	984,650
Current liabilities			
Other current liabilities	2,901,230	(1,586,826)	1,314,404
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	441,255,703	(126,601,608)	314,654,095



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