#### รายงานประจำปี 2556 ANNUAL REPORT 2013





# **ECO - EFFICIENCY INNOVATION**FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY

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# Contents ANNUAL REPORT 2013





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#### Message from the Chairman

Jalaprathan Cement Co., Ltd.



(Gen. Ayupoon Karnasuta) Chairman of the Board

Son. a. Lamant

In 2013, the domestic demand for cement totaled approximately 34.3 million tons, an increase of 9.4 compared with the demand in 2012. This was as a result of construction expansion in both the state and private sectors. The expansion included strategic provinces along the Thai border in order to accommodate the economic expansion envisaged by the advent of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015.

In terms of performance in 2013, Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited had an income of 2,380 million baht, an increase of 16% on the previous year, yielding a profit of 105 million baht.

In 2012, the Cha-am Plant in Petchaburi Province was the recipient of the "Green Mining Award", for the second year, and the "Green Industry" award from the Department of Primary Industries and Mines at the Ministry of Industry. It also received the "CSR-DIW Award 2013" from the Department of Industrial Works at the Ministry of Industry. This is a testament to the progress that the company has made and also its management ability to maintain standards that are over and above a sense of corporate social responsibility.

Furthermore, the Takli and Cha-am plants have also organized activities that are beneficial to society on a regular basis. These include the "Golden Naga" scholarships; the provision of lunch and sports equipment to students in schools located in the same vicinity as the Plants. The company also included schools further away, such as a school in Nong Plub Sub-district, Prachuap Khirikhan Province and the construction of a classroom of child development center for the Takli Municipality in Nakhon Sawan Province. "Mobile Medical Clinic" projects have been launched to provide medical services, free of charge, to people residing in areas in the proximity of the Plants. All these activities form part of the Corporate Social Responsibility commitment that the Company has made in accordance with its policies on sustainable development.

Finally, on behalf of the Board of Directors of Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to our benefactors and shareholders and the management and employees of the company for their continued support.

# **Board of Directors, Executive Committee**

Jalaprathan Cement Co., Ltd.

#### **Board of Directors**

As of 31 December 2013

#### Chairman

General Ayupoon Karnasuta

#### **Directors**

Mr. Giovanni Maggiora

Pol. Gen. Suthep Dhamaraks

Mr. Goran Leopold Seifert

#### **Managing Director**

Mr. Roberto Callieri

Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa

### Director and Secretary to the

#### **Board of Directors**

Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga

#### 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:** Cement Production and Sale

**Registration No.:** 0107537001676 (Previous No. PLC 414)

**Registered Capital in the Beginning:** 

Registered Capital Baht 60,000,000 comprising common share of 60,000 shares

Paid up Capital Baht 60,000,000

Par Value Common Share, Baht 1,000 per share

**Registered Capital in Current Year:** 

Registered Capital Baht 1,200,000,000

Paid up Capital Baht 1,200,000,000 comprising common share of

120,000,000 shares

Par Value Common Share, Baht 10 per share

- 2. Information of Subsidiaries (The Company holds shares for more than 50 %.)
- 2.1 Jalaprathan Concrete Company Limited: Common Shares amount 2,799,810 shares which equals to 99.99%.

Head Office Location: 23/124 Soi Soonvijai, Rama 9 Road, Kwaeng Bangkapi,

Khet Huaykwang, Bangkok

Type of Business: Ready-mixed Concrete Production and Sale

2.2 Naga Property Company Limited: Common Shares amount 999,994 shares which equals to 99.99%.

Head Office Location: 23/124-128 Soi Soonvijai, Rama 9 Road, Kwaeng Bangkapi,

Khet Huaykwang, Bangkok

**Type of Business: Real Estate Lease** 

- 3. The Company nowadays does not hold shares of other companies or private enterprises for more than 10%.
- 4. The Company's Board of Directors does not have interests in any contracts that the Company has made during the accounting period.
- 5. The list of all Board of Directors of the Company and the holding of Directors in the Company and subsidiaries in current accounting period and past accounting period is increasing or decreasing as follows:
  - 5.1 The holding of Board of Directors in Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited:

Name of Director	Number of Holding	3	Increasing/Decreasing
	<b>Current Accounting Period</b>	<b>Past Accounting Period</b>	
1. General Ayupoon Karnasuta	No	No	No
2. Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga	No	No	No
3. Mr. Giovanni Maggiora	No	No	No
4. Police General Suthep Dhamaral	ks No	No	No
5. Mr. Goran Leopold Seifert	No	No	No
6. Mr. Roberto Callieri	No	No	No
7. Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa	No	No	No

#### 5.2 The holding of Board of Directors in Jalaprathan Concrete Company Limited

Name of Director	Number of Holding		Increasing/Decreasing
	<b>Current Accounting Period</b>	Past Accounting Period	
1. Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga	No	No	No
2. Mr. Roberto Callieri	No	No	No
3. Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa	No	No	No

#### 5.3 The holding of Board of Directors in Naga Property Company Limited

Name of Director	Number of Holding		Increasing/Decreasing
	<b>Current Accounting Period</b>	<b>Past Accounting Period</b>	
1. Mr. Rapee Sukhyanga	No	No	No
2. Mr. Roberto Callieri	No	No	No
3. Mr. Nopadol Ramyarupa	No	No	No

#### 6. The remuneration of Board of Directors paid in 2013

1,448,000 188,000 180,000
,
180,000
186,000
180,000
180,000
188,000
2,550,000

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Shareholders of Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited for the same period.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries, and of Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2013, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

#### Emphasis of matter

I draw attention to Note 3 to financial statements regarding the change in accounting policy for employee benefits related to recognition of actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits. The Company has restated the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012, presented herein as comparative information, to reflect the adjustments resulting from such change. The Company has also presented the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 1 January 2012 as comparative information, using the changed accounting policy for employee benefits related to recognition of actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits. My opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Termphong Opanaphan

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4501

**EY Office Limited** 

(Formerly known as "Ernst & Young Office Limited")

Bangkok: 27 February 2014

# Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries Statement of financial position

#### As at 31 December 2013

(Unit: Baht)

		Consoli	dated financial state	ements	Sepa	rate financial statem	ents
	Note	31 December 2013	31 December 2012	1 January 2012	31 December 2013	31 December 2012	1 January 2012
			(Restated)			(Restated)	
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	8, 9	141,891,485	80,067,029	75,326,542	88,966,397	62,107,373	48,191,321
Trade and other receivables	10	653,187,824	539,387,006	425,810,063	446,925,496	395,192,410	339,059,263
Inventories	11	523,221,895	499,580,723	520,503,807	519,601,714	496,154,377	515,860,480
Input tax refundable		11,419,131	7,737,197	9,031,635	8,415,092	6,000,599	7,682,176
Other current assets		4,478,342	7,052,795	8,500,837	1,951,970	1,496,650	2,337,376
Total current assets		1,334,198,677	1,133,824,750	1,039,172,884	1,065,860,669	960,951,409	913,130,616
Non-current assets							
Investments in subsidiaries	12	-	-	-	286,241,767	286,241,767	286,241,767
Property, plant and equipment	13	2,434,259,927	2,484,793,554	2,351,510,043	2,402,079,633	2,452,949,087	2,314,300,901
Deferred tax assets	14	38,295,815	29,726,430	48,552,081	33,526,833	24,978,151	26,959,181
Other non-current assets		2,808,681	2,496,081	2,507,455	365,121	382,521	347,895
Total non-current assets		2,475,364,423	2,517,016,065	2,402,569,579	2,722,213,354	2,764,551,526	2,627,849,744
Total assets		3,809,563,100	3,650,840,815	3,441,742,463	3,788,074,023	3,725,502,935	3,540,980,360

#### Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries Statement of financial position (continued)

#### As at 31 December 2013

(Unit: Baht)

		Consoli	idated financial state	ements	Separ	ate financial statem	ents
	Note	31 December 2013	31 December 2012	1 January 2012	31 December 2013	31 December 2012	1 January 2012
			(Restated)			(Restated)	
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Current liabilities							
Short-term loans from financial institution	15	350,000,000	250,000,000	180,000,000	350,000,000	250,000,000	180,000,000
Trade and other payables	16	650,224,630	776,247,537	642,636,940	468,331,634	568,616,107	516,140,147
Current portion of long-term loans from related parties	9	813,174,130	414,653,781	415,998,975	913,174,130	434,653,781	435,998,975
Short-term provisions		900,000	2,043,000	700,000	900,000	2,043,000	700,000
Income tax payable		13,639,077	1,608,049	-	-	=	-
Other current liabilities		16,131,841	14,093,608	6,442,691	9,818,499	8,132,666	3,592,651
Total current liabilities		1,844,069,678	1,458,645,975	1,245,778,606	1,742,224,263	1,263,445,554	1,136,431,773
Non-current liabilities							
Long-term loans from related parties - net							
of current portion	9	-	386,000,000	654,000,000	125,000,000	641,000,000	784,000,000
Provision for long-term employee benefits	17	42,738,105	42,567,788	50,592,573	22,397,715	21,889,144	24,948,540
Long-term provisions		3,062,045	2,832,946	2,944,008	3,062,045	2,832,946	2,944,008
Deferred tax liabilities	14	259,145,354	266,357,174	221,929,263	259,145,354	266,357,174	221,929,263
Total non-current liabilities		304,945,504	697,757,908	929,465,844	409,605,114	932,079,264	1,033,821,811
Total liabilities		2,149,015,182	2,156,403,883	2,175,244,450	2,151,829,377	2,195,524,818	2,170,253,584

#### Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2013

(Unit: Baht)

		Consoli	dated financial state	ements	Separ	ate financial statem	ents
	Note	31 December 2013	31 December 2012	1 January 2012	31 December 2013	31 December 2012	1 January 2012
			(Restated)			(Restated)	
Shareholders' equity							
Share capital							
Registered							
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	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Issued and fully paid							
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	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Share premium		973,768,690	973,768,690	973,768,690	973,768,690	973,768,690	973,768,690
Retained earnings							
Appropriated							
Statutory reserve	18	54,026,280	54,026,280	54,026,280	54,026,280	54,026,280	54,026,280
Other reserve	19	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000
Unappropriated (deficit)		(1,720,520,361)	(1,917,251,287)	(1,968,903,513)	(1,744,802,985)	(1,881,693,514)	(1,864,662,824)
Other components of shareholders' equity	20	1,031,252,661	1,061,876,661	885,594,630	1,031,252,661	1,061,876,661	885,594,630
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		1,660,527,270	1,494,420,344	1,266,486,087	1,636,244,646	1,529,978,117	1,370,726,776
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries		20,648	16,588	11,926	<del>-</del>	<u>-</u>	
Total shareholders' equity		1,660,547,918	1,494,436,932	1,266,498,013	1,636,244,646	1,529,978,117	1,370,726,776
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		3,809,563,100	3,650,840,815	3,441,742,463	3,788,074,023	3,725,502,935	3,540,980,360

# Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries Statement of comprehensive income

#### For the year ended 31 December 2013

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated final	ncial statements	Separate financi	al statements
	Note	2013	2012	<u>2013</u>	2012
			(Restated)		(Restated)
Profit or loss:			(,		(,
Revenues					
Sales		3,117,147,727	2,556,331,539	2,365,718,625	2,030,758,912
Interest income		1,360,569	2,559,127	771,860	1,153,021
Compensation for flood damage	21	-	16,613,769	· -	11,670,505
Other income		14,565,001	11,688,716	13,260,397	9,820,170
Total revenues		3,133,073,297	2,587,193,151	2,379,750,882	2,053,402,608
Expenses					
Cost of sales and rental		2,762,027,390	2,347,107,357	2,100,365,063	1,881,691,735
Selling expenses		1,523,614	8,068,045	1,510,000	8,059,892
Administrative expenses		149,067,809	124,706,865	122,013,981	103,755,304
Allowance for doubtful accounts (reversal)		785,576	(28,759,315)	179,307	-
Total expenses		2,913,404,389	2,451,122,952	2,224,068,351	1,993,506,931
Profit before finance cost and income tax expenses		219,668,908	136,070,199	155,682,531	59,895,677
Finance cost		(56,694,070)	(74,051,483)	(66,319,508)	(78,899,177)
Profit (loss) before income tax expenses		162,974,838	62,018,716	89,363,023	(19,003,500)
Income tax expenses	14	1,212,943	(18,864,716)	15,989,103	(1,476,184)
Profit (loss) for the year		164,187,781	43,154,000	105,352,126	(20,479,684)
Other comprehensive income:					
Acturial gains arising from post-employment benefits,					
net of income tax	17	1,923,205	8,502,888	914,403	3,448,994
Gains on revaluation of land, net of income tax	13		176,282,031	<u> </u>	176,282,031
Other comprehensive income for the year		1,923,205	184,784,919	914,403	179,731,025
Total comprehensive income for the year		166,110,986	227,938,919	106,266,529	159,251,341
Doesit (In an) attailmetable to					
Profit (loss) attributable to:		101 100 700	40.440.004	105.050.100	(00.470.004)
Equity holders of the Company		164,183,789	43,149,681	105,352,126	(20,479,684)
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries		3,992	4,319		
		164,187,781	43,154,000		
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		166,106,926	227,934,257	106,266,529	159,251,341
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries		4,060	4,662	100,200,020	100,201,041
John John y Interests of the Substitutines		166,110,986	227,938,919		
		130,110,300	221,000,010		
Basic earnings per share	23				
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company		1.37	0.36	0.88	(0.17)
, ,					()

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

# Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

# For the year ended 31 December 2013

									(Unit: Baht)
				Consoli	Consolidated financial statements	ments			
			Equity attrib	Equity attributable to owners of the Company	Company				
						Other components			
						of equity		Equity	
						Other comprehensive	Total equity	attributable	
	Issued and			Retained earnings		income	attributable to	to non-controlling	Total
	paid-up		Appropriated -	Appropriated -	Unappropriated	Surplus on	owners of	interests of	shareholders'
	share capital	Share premium	statutory reserve	other reserve	(deficit)	revaluation of land	the Company	the subsidiaries	equity
Balance as at 31 December 2011 - as	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,951,886,476)	885,594,630	1,283,503,124	12,719	1,283,515,843
previously reported									
Cumulative effect of change in accounting									
policy for employee benefits (Note 5)	1	1	1	-	(17,017,037)	1	(17,017,037)	(793)	(17,017,830)
Balance as at 31 December 2011 - as restated	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,968,903,513)	885,594,630	1,266,486,087	11,926	1,266,498,013
Profit for the year - restated	•	1	•	1	43,149,681		43,149,681	4,319	43,154,000
Total comprehensive income for the year - restated	1	1	1		8,502,545	176,282,031	184,784,576	343	184,784,919
Balance as at 31 December 2012 - as restated	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,917,251,287)	1,061,876,661	1,494,420,344	16,588	1,494,436,932
Balance as at 31 December 2012 - as									
previously reported	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,909,842,888)	1,061,876,661	1,501,828,743	16,984	1,501,845,727
Cumulative effect of change in accounting									
policy for employee benefits (Note 5)					(7,408,399)		(7,408,399)	(368)	(7,408,795)
Balance as at 31 December 2012 - as restated	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,917,251,287)	1,061,876,661	1,494,420,344	16,588	1,494,436,932
Reversal revaluation surplus on land									
as a result of disposal	1	ı	1	1	30,624,000	(30,624,000)	1	•	ı
Profit for the year	1	ı	1	1	164,183,789	ı	164,183,789	3,992	164,187,781
Total comprehensive income for the year	1	ı	1	•	1,923,137	1	1,923,137	89	1,923,205
Balance as at 31 December 2013	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,720,520,361)	1,031,252,661	1,660,527,270	20,648	1,660,547,918

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

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

# Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

# For the year ended 31 December 2013

							(Unit: Baht)
			Separ	Separate financial statements	nts		
						Other components	
						of equity	
						Other comprehensive	
	Issued and			Retained earnings		income	Total
	paid-up		Appropriated -	Appropriated -	Unappropriated	Surplus on	shareholders'
	share capital	Share premium	statutory reserve	other reserve	(deficit)	revaluation of land	equity
Balance as at 31 December 2011 - as	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,859,330,074)	885,594,630	1,376,059,526
previously reported							
Cumulative effect of change in accounting							
policy for employee benefits (Note 5)	ı	1	1	1	(5,332,750)	1	(5,332,750)
Balance as at 31 December 2011 - as restated	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,864,662,824)	885,594,630	1,370,726,776
Profit for the year - restated	ı	1	1	1	(20,479,684)	ı	(20,479,684)
Total comprehensive income for the year - restated	ı	1	1	1	3,448,994	176,282,031	179,731,025
Balance as at 31 December 2012 - as restated	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,881,693,514)	1,061,876,661	1,529,978,117
Balance as at 31 December 2012 - as	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,880,113,110)	1,061,876,661	1,531,558,521
previously reported							
Cumulative effect of change in accounting							
policy for employee benefits (Note 5)	'	1	1	'	(1,580,404)	'	(1,580,404)
Balance as at 31 December 2012 - as restated	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,881,693,514)	1,061,876,661	1,529,978,117
Reversal revaluation surplus on land							
as a result of disposal	1	1	1	•	30,624,000	(30,624,000)	1
Profit for the year	ı	1	ı	1	105,352,126	1	105,352,126
Total comprehensive income for the year	ı	1	1	1	914,403	ı	914,403
Balance as at 31 December 2013	1,200,000,000	973,768,690	54,026,280	122,000,000	(1,744,802,985)	1,031,252,661	1,636,244,646

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

## Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries Cash flow statement

#### For the year ended 31 December 2013

(Unit: Baht)

			(Olit. Bail.)		
	Consolidated finance		Separate financia		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
		(Restated)		(Restated)	
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit (loss) before tax	162,974,838	62,018,716	89,363,023	(19,003,500)	
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) before tax to					
net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities					
Depreciation	154,984,457	147,129,046	145,633,270	136,800,579	
Allowance for doubtful accounts (reversal)	431,961	(33,664,545)	(9,808)	(370,588)	
Reversal decrease of inventory to net realisable value	(3,782,674)	(5,778,630)	(3,782,674)	(5,778,630)	
Reversal allowance for impairment loss of investment					
in subsidiary	-	(10,399,440)	-	-	
Provision for long-term employee benefits	3,530,073	3,906,946	1,753,675	1,847,848	
Long-term provisions	530,000	50,000	530,000	50,000	
Written off bad debts	353,615	4,905,230	189,115	370,588	
Written off assets	740,194	717,479	-	-	
(Gains) losses on sales of plant and equipment	(6,165,188)	241,340	(5,804,829)	370,690	
Loss on dissolution of subsidiary	-	10,285,705	-	-	
Unrealised (gains) losses on exchange	12,738,337	(1,351,856)	12,738,337	(1,351,856)	
Interest income	-	(659,452)	-	(31,644)	
Interest expenses	47,568,096	62,636,971	59,154,384	69,776,377	
Income from operating activities before changes in operating					
assets and liabilities	373,903,709	240,037,510	299,764,493	182,679,864	
Operating assets (increase) decrease					
Trade and other receivables	(114,586,394)	(84,817,628)	(51,912,393)	(56,133,147)	
Inventories	(40,340,043)	16,400,757	(40,146,208)	15,183,776	
Other current assets	(4,983,335)	2,817,567	(2,873,568)	2,597,390	
Other non-current assets	(312,600)	11,374	17,400	(34,626)	
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)					
Trade and other payables	(156,169,629)	105,937,056	(125,501,099)	25,971,568	
Short-term provisions	(1,143,000)	1,343,000	(1,143,000)	1,343,000	
Other current liabilities	2,038,235	7,650,917	1,685,834	4,540,015	
Provision for long-term employee benefits	(955,750)	(1,303,120)	(102,100)	(596,000)	
Long-term provisions	(300,901)	(161,062)	(300,901)	(161,062)	
Cash from operating activities	57,150,292	287,916,371	79,488,458	175,390,778	
Cash receipt from previous year income tax	4,550,433	234,742	678,334	234,742	
Cash paid for income tax	(3,692,615)	(509,164)	(674,579)	(309,829)	
Net cash from operating activities	58,008,110	287,641,949	79,492,213	175,315,691	

## Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries Cash flow statement (continued)

#### For the year ended 31 December 2013

(Unit: Baht)

				(Unit. Bant)
	Consolidated finar	icial statements	Separate financia	al statements
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		(Restated)		(Restated)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of plant and equipment	(97,270,672)	(23,823,911)	(91,984,407)	(19,722,589)
Proceeds from sales of plant and equipment	44,865,430	2,104,338	44,505,000	1,924,562
Cash receipt from dissolution of subsidiary	-	113,735	-	-
Interest income		659,452	<u>-</u>	31,644
Net cash used in investing activities	(52,405,242)	(20,946,386)	(47,479,407)	(17,766,383)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Increase in short-term loans from financial institution	100,000,000	70,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000
Cash receipt from long-term loans from related parties	-	32,000,000	-	157,000,000
Repayment of long-term loans from related parties	-	(300,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(300,000,000)
Interest expenses	(43,778,412)	(63,955,076)	(55,153,782)	(70,633,256)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	56,221,588	(261,955,076)	(5,153,782)	(143,633,256)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	61,824,456	4,740,487	26,859,024	13,916,052
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	80,067,029	75,326,542	62,107,373	48,191,321
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	141,891,485	80,067,029	88,966,397	62,107,373
Supplemental cash flows information				
Non-cash transactions				
Purchases of equipment for which no cash has been paid	26,139,050	28,998,308	20,998,035	27,367,933
Transferred cement and spare parts to construction				
in progress during the year	20,481,545	10,300,957	20,481,545	10,300,957

#### Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2013

#### 1. General information

Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its parent company is Asia Cement Public Company Limited, which was incorporated in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and distribution of cement. The registered office of the Company are as follows:

Head office: 23/124-128 Soi Soonvijai Rama 9 Road, Bangkapi, Huaykwang,

Bangkok.

Takli plant: 1 Jalaprathan Cement Road, Tambol Takli, Amphur Takli,

Nakornsawan.

Cha-Am plant: 1 Jalaprathan Cement Road, Tambol Cha-Am, Amphur Cha-Am,

Petchaburi.

In January 2009, Board of Directors' Meeting no. 1/2009 of the Company passed a resolution to suspend clinker production at Cha-am and Takli plant. Consequently in 2010, the Company operated clinker production at partial capacity at Cha-am plant, and its production volume has increased in 2011. The Company's management therefore decided to reverse part of the impairment loss recorded in 2009 for buildings, machines and equipment related to clinker production at Cha-am plant, but maintain the impairment loss on spare parts related to clinker production, as described in Note 11 and Note 13 to the financial statements.

During 2013, Takli plant produced clinker at partial production capacity. In the meanwhile, the production volume of clinker at Cha-am plant remains at the same level as previous year. Therefore, the management set aside provision for impairment for buildings, machines and equipment that is related to the production of clinker as recorded in 2011.

As at 31 December 2013, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Baht 376 million (2012: Baht 302 million), and it had deficit of Baht 1,745 million in year 2013 (2012: Baht 1,882 million). However, the Company continues to receive financial support from its related parties and expect to be able to resume production at its normal capacity at both plants. In addition, the Company's management had reoriented the company and change the production plan in order to obtain the production costs which can be compete in the market.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

2.1 The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development dated 28 September 2011, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

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

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

#### 2.2 Basis of consolidation

a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Jalaprathan Cement Public Company Limited ("the Company") and two subsidiaries ("the subsidiaries") which are incorporated in Thailand. These are detailed below.

Company's name	Nature of business	Percentage of shareholding	
		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		%	%
Jalaprathan Concrete	Manufacturing of ready-		
Co., Ltd.	mixed concrete	99.99	99.99
Naga Property Co., Ltd.	Ceased its operation	100.00	100.00

- b) Subsidiaries are fully consolidated, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.
- c) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
- d) Material balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- e) Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Company and are presented separately in the consolidated profit or loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- 2.3 The separate financial statements, which present investments in subsidiaries under the cost method, have been prepared solely for the benefit of the public.

#### 3. Change in accounting policy for employee benefits

During the current year, the Company and its subsidiaries changed their accounting policy for employee benefits in terms of the recognition of actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits. Whereas these were previously recognised as income or expenses when the net cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains and losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceeded 10% of the defined benefit obligation at that date, they are now recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The reason for the change is to align the accounting policy with that of its group companies. The Company and its subsidiaries have restated the prior year's financial statements, presented as comparative information, as though the Company and its subsidiaries had initially recognised the actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits immediately in other comprehensive income.

The cumulative effect of the change in accounting policy is presented in Note 5 to the financial statements.

#### 4. New accounting standards

Below is a summary of accounting standards that became effective in the current accounting year and those that will become effective in the future.

#### (a) Accounting standards that became effective in the current accounting year

Accounting standards:

TAS 12 Income Taxes

TAS 20 (revised 2009) Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of

**Government Assistance** 

TAS 21 (revised 2009) The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Financial Reporting Standard:

TFRS 8 Operating Segments

Accounting Standard Interpretations:

TSIC 10 Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to

**Operating Activities** 

TSIC 21 Income Taxes - Recovery of Revalued Non -

Depreciable Assets

TSIC 25 Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an

Entity or its Shareholders

Accounting Treatment Guidance for Transfers of Financial Assets

These accounting standards, financial reporting standard, accounting standard interpretations and accounting treatment guidance do not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

#### (b) Accounting standards that will become effective in the future

		Effective date
Accounting Standards:		
TAS 1 (revised 2012)	Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2014
TAS 7 (revised 2012)	Statement of Cash Flows	1 January 2014
TAS 12 (revised 2012)	Income Taxes	1 January 2014
TAS 17 (revised 2012)	Leases	1 January 2014
TAS 18 (revised 2012)	Revenue	1 January 2014
TAS 19 (revised 2012)	Employee Benefits	1 January 2014
TAS 21 (revised 2012)	The Effects of Changes in Foreign	1 January 2014
	Exchange Rates	
TAS 24 (revised 2012)	Related Party Disclosures	1 January 2014
TAS 28 (revised 2012)	Investments in Associates	1 January 2014
TAS 31 (revised 2012)	Interests in Joint Ventures	1 January 2014
TAS 34 (revised 2012)	Interim Financial Reporting	1 January 2014
TAS 36 (revised 2012)	Impairment of Assets	1 January 2014
TAS 38 (revised 2012)	Intangible Assets	1 January 2014
Financial Reporting Stand	ards:	
TFRS 2 (revised 2012)	Share-based Payment	1 January 2014
TFRS 3 (revised 2012)	Business Combinations	1 January 2014
TFRS 4	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2016
TFRS 5 (revised 2012)	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and	1 January 2014
	Discontinued Operations	
TFRS 8 (revised 2012)	Operating Segments	1 January 2014
Accounting Standard Inter	pretations:	
TSIC 15	Operating Leases - Incentives	1 January 2014
TSIC 27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions	1 January 2014
	Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	
TSIC 29	Service Concession Arrangements:	1 January 2014
	Disclosures	
TSIC 32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs	1 January 2014

		Effective date
Financial Reporting	g Standard Interpretations:	
TFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning,	1 January 2014
	Restoration and Similar Liabilities	
TFRIC 4	Determining whether an Arrangement	1 January 2014
	contains a Lease	
TFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from	1 January 2014
	Decommissioning, Restoration and	
	Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	
TFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach	1 January 2014
	under TAS 29 Financial Reporting in	
	Hyperinflationary Economies	
TFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and	1 January 2014
	Impairment	
TFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements	1 January 2014
TFRIC 13	<b>Customer Loyalty Programmes</b>	1 January 2014
TFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to	1 January 2014
	Owners	
TFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers	1 January 2014

The Company's management believes that these accounting standards, financial reporting standard, accounting standard interpretations and financial reporting standards interpretations will not have any significant impact on the financial statements for the year when they are initially applied.

#### 5. Cumulative effect of change in accounting policy for employee benefits

During the year, the Company and its subsidiaries changed their accounting policy for employee benefits related to recognition of actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits. The cumulative effect of the change in the accounting policy has been separately presented in the statements of changes in shareholders' equity.

The amounts of adjustments affecting the statements of financial position and the statements of comprehensive income are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			Separa	ate financial statem	nents
	As at As at As at		As at	As at	As at	
	31 December	31 December	1 January	31 December	31 December	1 January
	2013	2012	2012	2013	2012	2012
Statements of financial position						
Increase in deferred tax assets	1,293	1,852	4,254	167	395	1,333
Increase in provision for long-term						
employee benefits	(6,462)	(9,261)	(21,272)	(832)	(1,975)	(6,666)
Decrease in non-controlling						
interests of the subsidiary	-	1	1	-	-	-
Decrease in unappropriated						
retained earnings	5.169	7.408	17.017	666	1.580	5.333

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the	vears	ended	31	December
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	<del></del>			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Statements of comprehensive income				
Profit or loss:				
Decrease in administrative expenses	(395)	(1,383)	-	(379)
Increase in income tax income	79	277	-	76
Increase in profit attributable to non-controlling				
interests of the subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Increase in profit attributable to equity holders of				
the Company	316	1,106	-	303
Increase in basic earnings per share (Baht)	0.003	0.009	-	0.003
Other comprehensive income:				
Increase in actuarial gains arising from post-				
employment benefits, net of income tax	1,923	8,503	914	3,449

#### 6. Significant accounting policies

#### 6.1 Revenue recognition

#### Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Sales are the invoiced value, excluding value added tax, of goods supplied after deducting discounts and allowances.

#### Rental income

Rental income is recognised over the term of the lease, on an accrual basis.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis based on the effective interest rate.

#### 6.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 6.3 Trade accounts receivable

Trade accounts receivable are stated at the net realisable value. Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided for the estimated losses that may be incurred in collection of receivables. The allowance is generally based on collection experiences and analysis of debt aging.

#### 6.4 Inventories

Finished goods and work in process are valued at the lower of cost (weighted average method) and net realisable value. Cost includes all production costs and attributable factory overheads.

Raw materials are valued at the lower of cost (weighted average method) and net realisable value and are charged to production costs whenever consumed.

Spare parts and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and net realisable value and are charged to production costs whenever consumed.

#### 6.5 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method.

The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in profit or loss.

#### 6.6 Property, plant and equipment/Depreciation

Land is stated at revalued amount less allowance for loss on impairment of assets.

Quarries cost is stated at cost less accumulated depletion and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Building and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets.

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

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

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

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and structures - 5 - 30 years

Machinery, tools and equipment - 5 - 30 years

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment - 3 - 10 years

Motor vehicles - 5 - 10 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and construction in progress.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

In certain cases the Company owns quarries from which it extracts its raw materials. In these cases the stated value includes the purchase price of the land and any improvement costs. When not owned, the quarries costs represent the improvement costs, survey and replantation costs.

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

#### 6.7 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise enterprises and individuals that control, or are controlled by, the Company, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company.

They also include associated companies and individuals which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company's operations.

#### 6.8 Long-term leases

Leases of property, plant or equipment which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 6.9 Foreign currencies

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Company's functional currency. Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

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

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

#### 6.10 Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount. In determining value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by a valuation model that, based on information available, reflects the amount that the Company could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

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

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

#### 6.11 Employee benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

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

#### Post-employment benefits

#### Defined contribution plans

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

#### Defined benefit plans

The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

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

#### 6.12 Provisions

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

#### 6.13 Income tax

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

#### Current tax

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

#### Deferred Tax

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

The Company recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while recognises deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The Company records deferred tax directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to equity.

#### 7. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

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

#### Leases

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

#### Allowance for doubtful accounts

In determining an allowance for doubtful accounts, the management needs to make judgment and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the prevailing economic condition.

#### Allowance for diminution in value of inventory

In determining an allowance for diminution in value of inventory, the management makes judgment and estimates net realisable value of inventory based on the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period. Also, the management makes judgment and estimates expected loss from stock obsolescence based upon aging profile of inventories and the prevailing economic condition.

#### Property plant and equipment/Depreciation

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

The Company measures land at revalued amounts. Such amounts are determined by the independent valuer using the market approach. The valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates. 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 their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgments regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

#### **Deferred tax assets**

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

#### Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

#### 8. Cash and cash equivalents

(Unit: Thousand Baht) Consolidated Separate financial statements financial statements 2013 2012 2013 2012 Bank deposits 141,891 80,067 88,966 62,107 Total 141,891 80,067 88,966 62,107

As at 31 December 2013, bank deposits in saving accounts carried interests at the rate 0.5-0.63 percent per annum (2012: 0.63 percent per annum)

#### 9. Related party transactions

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

·			(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consol	Consolidated		arate
	financial st	atements	financial s	tatements
	<u>2013</u>	2012	2013	2012
Transactions with parent company				
Sales of goods	66	1	66	1
Trademark license fee income	2	2	2	2
Purchases of goods	787	826	601	704
Trademark license fee	2	2	2	2
Management fee	70	79	66	75
Penalty due to failure to buy goods in the amount	26	8	26	8
specified in the agreement				
Interest expenses	18	37	18	37
<u>Transactions with subsidiaries</u>				
(eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)				
Sales of goods	-	-	46	30
Interest expenses	-	-	12	7
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>				
Sales of goods and raw materials	30	12	-	1
Purchases of goods	36	21	19	11
Trademark license fee	6	3	6	3
Management fee	47	31	28	17
Interest expenses	30	26	30	26

The balances of accounts as at 31 December 2013 and 2012 between the Company, its subsidiaries and those related parties are as follows:

			(Unit: Tho	usand Baht)
	Consolid	dated	Sepa	arate
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2013</u>	2012	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Bank deposits - related party				
Related financial institution				
(related by common shareholders)	48,791	7,900	25,415	4,283
Total bank deposits with related party	48,791	7,900	25,415	4,283

			(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated		Sepa	arate	
	financial sta	atements	financial sta	tatements	
	<u>2013</u>	2012	<u>2013</u>	2012	
Trade and other receivables - related parties (Note 10)					
Parent company	67,758	20,488	67,685	20,488	
Subsidiary	-	-	15,505	10,669	
Related companies (related by common shareholders)	14,201	642			
Total trade and other receivables - related parties	81,959	21,130	83,190	31,157	
Short-term loans from related party (Note 15)					
Related financial institution (related by common					
shareholders)	350,000	250,000	350,000	250,000	
Total short-term loans from related party	350,000	250,000	350,000	250,000	
Trade and other payables - related parties (Note 16)					
Parent company	237,596	454,043	164,898	322,308	
Subsidiary	-	-	13,571	8,264	
Related companies (related by common shareholders)	82,971	39,022	41,344	12,518	
Total trade and other payables - related parties	320,567	493,065	219,813	343,090	
Long-term loans from - related parties					
Parent company	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	
Subsidiary	-	-	225,000	275,000	
Related companies (related by common shareholders)	513,174	500,654	513,174	500,654	
Total	813,174	800,654	1,038,174	1,075,654	
Less: portion due within one year	(813,174)	(414,654)	(913,174)	(434,654)	
Long-term loans from related parties - net of					
current portion		386,000	125,000	641,000	

(Linit: Thousand Baht)

#### Long-term loan from Jalaprathan Concrete Co., Ltd. (subsidiary)

The outstanding balances as at 31 December 2013 represented 3 unsecured promissory notes as follows.

- Promissory note dated 29 December 2011 amounting to Baht 100 million (2012: Baht 130 million), maturing within 2014.
- Promissory note dated 25 December 2012 amounting to Baht 25 million (2012: Baht 25 million), maturing on 29 December 2015.
- Promissory note dated 27 December 2012 amounting to Baht 100 million (2012: Baht 100 million), maturing on 29 December 2015.

Interest on these loans is payable on a quarterly basis at a rate equal to the average three-month fixed deposit of three local banks plus 2.5 percent per annum.

#### **Long-term loans from related companies**

The outstanding balances as at 31 December 2013 consisted of unsecured loans of Euro 2.8 million and Baht 386 million (2012: Euro 2.8 million and Baht 386 million).

The Euro 2.8 million loan was acquired to settle the unpaid technical fee with CTG S.p.A., Italy, a fellow subsidiary. The loan bears interest at the EURIBOR three months rate plus 0.5 percent per annum. Interest is repayable on a quarterly basis while the loan principal matures on 15 December 2011 or as agreed by the parties. Both parties may agree to extend the repayment schedule from the original maturity date.

The second loan of Baht 386 million (2012: Baht 386 million) was acquired to pay for management and technical services from Ciments Francais S.A., France. The loan bears interest at a floating rate following the average three-month fixed deposit rate of three local banks plus 2.5 percent per annum and due on 31 October 2014.

#### **Long-term loans from Asia Cement Plc. (Parent company)**

The outstanding balances as at 31 December 2013 secured by Ciments Francais S.A., France, represented an outstanding loan of Baht 300 million (2012: Baht 300 million) carrying interest at a floating rate equal to the average MLR of three local banks minus 1.0 percent per annum. Interest is repayable on a quarterly basis and the loan was to be repayable within 2013.

#### Directors and management's benefits

During the year ended 31 December 2013 and 2012, the Company and its subsidiaries had employee benefit expenses to their directors and management as below.

			(Uni	t: Million Baht)
	Conso	Consolidated		arate
	financial s	tatements	financial statements	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Short-term employee benefits	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6

#### 10. Trade and other receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Trade receivables - related parties				
Aged on the basis of due dates				
Not yet due	32,978	2,183	33,145	10,540
Past due				
Up to 3 months	23,185		23,100	133
Total trade receivables related parties	56,163	2,183	56,245	10,673
Trade receivables - unrelated parties				
Aged on the basis of due dates				
Not yet due	390,536	422,079	253,820	296,821
Past due				
Up to 3 months	149,574	89,098	103,631	62,797
3 - 6 months	6,591	2,754	3,285	1,522
6 - 12 months	1,684	1,325	186	946
Over 12 months	7,755	7,185	4,949	4,441
Total	556,140	522,441	365,871	366,527
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(8,678)	(8,246)	(5,173)	(5,183)
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net	547,462	514,195	360,698	361,344
Total trade receivables - net	603,625	516,378	416,943	372,017
Other receivables				
Other receivables - related parties	25,796	18,947	26,945	20,484
Other receivables - unrelated parties	23,767	4,062	3,037	2,691
Total other receivables	49,563	23,009	29,982	23,175
Total trade and other receivables - net	653,188	539,387	446,925	395,192

Approximately Baht 1.7 million of the subsidiary's trade accounts receivables as at 31 December 2013 was factoring with recourse to a bank. The amount received from factoring has been recorded as a secured liability under the caption of "Trade and other payables" in the statement of financial position.

#### 11. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Canaa	lidatad	I financial	I statements	
Conso	llualeu	Hillanda	ı statements	i

	Reduce cost to					
	Cost		net realisable value		Inventories-net	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Finished goods	45,030	43,572	-	-	45,030	43,572
Work in process	27,003	30,668	-	-	27,003	30,668
Clinker	106,525	65,424	(2,000)	(2,000)	104,525	63,424
Raw materials	248,602	273,519	(4,005)	(4,005)	244,597	269,514
Spare parts and supplies	257,518	251,636	(155,451)	(159,233)	102,067	92,403
Total	684,678	664,819	(161,456)	(165,238)	523,222	499,581

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

#### Separate financial statements

	Reduce cost to					
	Cost		net realisable value		Inventories-net	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Finished goods	45,030	43,572	-	-	45,030	43,572
Work in process	27,003	30,668	-	-	27,003	30,668
Clinker	106,525	65,424	(2,000)	(2,000)	104,525	63,424
Raw materials	244,982	270,092	(4,005)	(4,005)	240,977	266,087
Spare parts and supplies	257,518	251,636	(155,451)	(159,233)	102,067	92,403
Total	681,058	661,392	(161,456)	(165,238)	519,602	496,154

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the management continued to record the impairment of spare parts of machines which are related to the clinker production as at 31 December 2013 amounting to Baht 62 million (2012: Baht 75 million) in the statements of financial position.

# 12. Investments in subsidiaries

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

			Shareh	olding		
Company's name	Paid-up	capital	perce	ntage	Co	st
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
			(%)	(%)		
Jalaprathan Concrete Co., Ltd.	280,000	280,000	99.99	99.99	279,981	279,981
Naga Property Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	100.00	100.00	100,000	100,000
Total					379,981	379,981
Less: Allowance for impairment loss of investment	nents				(93,739)	(93,739)
Investments in subsidiaries - net					286,242	286,242

The Company had no dividend received from its subsidiaries during 2013 and 2012.

13. Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

•						Consolid	Consolidated financial statements	ements					
			Assets	Assets used in the operations	ations				Unused assets but not classified as held for sale	not classified as	held for sale		
	Revaluation							Revaluation					
	basis			Costbasis	oasis			basis		Cost basis	is		
			Buildings,		Furniture,				Buildings,				
			leaseholds	Machinery,	fixtures and				leaseholds	Machinery,			
		Quarries	improvement	tools and	office	Motor	Construction		improvement	tools and	Motor	Construction	
	Land	cost	and structures	equipment	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Land	and structures	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Total
Cost/revalued amount:													
As at 1 January 2012	1,042,656	45,445	859,256	3,521,938	25,719	159,680	158,703	126,465	275,469	1,261,535	115,631	76,440	7,668,937
Additions	1	•	•	1,636	374	•	61,113	1	•	1	•	•	63,123
Disposals/write-off	•	•	(529)	(3,745)	(1,098)	(933)	(2,295)	1		•	٠	•	(8,600)
Transfer between accounts	(175)	175	527	12,448	15	2,210	(15,200)	1	•	•	٠	•	
Revaluations	208,353		•	1	•	•	•	12,000	•	•	•	•	220,353
As at 31 December 2012	1,250,834	45,620	859,254	3,532,277	25,010	160,957	202,321	138,465	275,469	1,261,535	115,631	76,440	7,943,813
Additions	1	•	•	2,346	35	•	141,510	1	•	1	•	1	143,891
Disposals/write-off		1	(1,851)	(4,137)	(5)	(1,921)	1	(38,700)	1	1	(6,500)		(53,114)
Transfer between accounts	'	'	11,616	128,662	1,257	9,467	(151,002)	1		1	'		'
As at 31 December 2013	1,250,834	45,620	869,019	3,659,148	26,297	168,503	192,829	99,765	275,469	1,261,535	109,131	76,440	8,034,590
Accumulated depreciation:													
As at 1 January 2012	1	6,483	660,353	2,646,867	24,356	151,615		1	151,709	643,221	109,291	•	4,393,895
Depreciation for the year	1	•	21,976	123,287	299	1,209		•	•	•	٠	•	147,129
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	•	'	(413)	(3,094)	(1,097)	(633)		•	,	,	'	•	(5,537)
As at 31 December 2012	٠	6,483	681,916	2,767,060	23,916	151,891	•	1	151,709	643,221	109,291	1	4,535,487
Depreciation for the year	1	•	20,790	130,968	424	2,802	1	ı	•	•	٠	1	154,984
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	•	'	(1,592)	(3,656)	(5)	(1,920)	'	•	,	1	(6,500)	'	(13,673)
As at 31 December 2013		6,483	701,114	2,894,372	24,335	152,773		ı	151,709	643,221	102,791	1	4,676,798

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Consolidated	

			Assets u	Assets used in the operations	itions				Unused assets but not classified as held for sale	t not classified a	s held for sale		
	Revaluation							Revaluation					
	basis			Cost basis	asis			basis		Cost basis	sis		
			Buildings,		Furniture,				Buildings,			•	
			leaseholds	Machinery,	fixtures and				leaseholds	Machinery,			
		Quarries	improvement	tools and	office	Motor	Construction		improvement	tools and	Motor	Construction	
	Land	cost	and structures	equipment	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Land	and structures	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Total
Allowance for impairment loss:													
As at 1 January 2012	5,340		22,148	65,348	ı	2,149	3,693	-	123,760	618,314	6,340	76,440	923,532
As at 31 December 2012	5,340		22,148	65,348	•	2,149	3,693	-	123,760	618,314	6,340	76,440	923,532
As at 31 December 2013	5,340		22,148	65,348	ı	2,149	3,693	1	123,760	618,314	6,340	76,440	923,532
Net book value:													
As at 31 December 2012	1,245,494	39,137	155,190	698'669	1,094	6,917	198,628	138,465	•	•	1	,	2,484,794
As at 31 December 2013	1,245,494	39,137	145,757	699,428	1,962	13,581	189,136	99,765	,	'	•	,	2,434,260
Depreciation for the year													

2012 (Baht 147 million included in manufacturing cost and the balance in administrative expenses)

2013 (Baht 155 million included in manufacturing cost and the balance in administrative expenses)

147,129 154,984

						Sepa	Separate financial statements	atements					
			Assets u	Assets used in the operations	ations				Unused assets but not classified as held for sale	ıt not classified	d as held for sale		
	Revaluation							Revaluation					
	basis			Cost basis	basis			basis		Cost	Cost basis		
			Buildings,		Furniture,				Buildings,				
			leaseholds	Machinery,	fixtures and				leaseholds	Machinery,			
		Quarries	improvement	tools and	office	Motor	Construction		improvement	tools and		Construction	
	Land	cost	and structures	equipment	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Land	and structures	equipment	Motor vehicles	in progress	Total
Cost/revalued amount:													
As at 1 January 2012	1,042,656	45,445	825,058	3,346,816	22,721	156,729	158,288	126,465	275,469	1,261,535	115,631	76,440	7,453,253
Additions	1	•	•	1,636	374	•	55,381	٠	1	•	1	٠	57,391
Disposals/write-off	1	•	•	ı	1	(833)	(2,295)	•	1	•	1	٠	(3,228)
Transfer between accounts	(175)	175	1	11,027	1	2,210	(13,237)	•	ı	•	1	•	•
Revaluations	208,353		•	•	1	-		12,000	1	•	1	-	220,353
As at 31 December 2012	1,250,834	45,620	825,058	3,359,479	23,095	158,006	198,137	138,465	275,469	1,261,535	115,631	76,440	7,727,769
Additions	1	•	•	2,346	35	•	131,083	•	•	•	•	•	133,464
Disposals/write-off	ı	•	1	(1,177)	1	•	1	(38,700)	1	•	(6,500)	•	(46,377)
Transfer between accounts	1	1	10,600	124,872	854	9,467	(145,793)	'	'	1	'	1	'
As at 31 December 2013	1,250,834	45,620	835,658	3,485,520	23,984	167,473	183,427	99,765	275,469	1,261,535	109,131	76,440	7,814,856
Accumulated depreciation:													
As at 1 January 2012	ı	6,483	637,197	2,497,356	21,499	148,664	1	•	151,709	643,221	109,291	•	4,215,420
Depreciation for the year	1	1	18,563	116,423	909	1,209	i	•	1	•		1	136,801
Depreciation on disposals													
/write-off	'	1	'	,		(933)	'	'	'	'	'	•	(633)
As at 31 December 2012	ı	6,483	655,760	2,613,779	22,105	148,940	•	•	151,709	643,221	109,291	•	4,351,288
Depreciation for the year	ı	1	18,020	124,428	383	2,802	i	i	•	•	1	•	145,633
Depreciation on disposals													
/write-off	1	'	1	(1,177)		•	1	'	1	•	(6,500)	1	(7,677)
As at 31 December 2013	•	6,483	673,780	2,737,030	22,488	151,742	•	•	151,709	643,221	102,791	•	4,489,244

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			Assets us	Assets used in the operations	ions				Unused assets but not classified as held for sale	t not classified	as held for sale		
	Revaluation							Revaluation					
	basis			Cost basis	asis			basis		Cost basis	sis		
			Buildings,		Furniture,				Buildings,				
			leaseholds	Machinery,	fixtures and				leaseholds	Machinery,			
		Quarries	improvement	tools and	office	Motor	Construction		improvement	tools and	Motor	Construction	
	Land	cost	and structures	equipment	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Land	and structures	equipment	vehicles	in progress	Total
Allowance for impairment loss:	loss:												
As at 1 January 2012	5,340	•	22,148	65,348	-	2,149	3,693	•	123,760	618,314	6,340	76,440	923,532
As at 31 December 2012	5,340		22,148	65,348	•	2,149	3,693	•	123,760	618,314	6,340	76,440	923,532
As at 31 December 2013	5,340	•	22,148	65,348	,	2,149	3,693	•	123,760	618,314	6,340	76,440	923,532
Net book value:													
As at 31 December 2012	1,245,494	39,137	147,150	680,352	066	6,917	194,444	138,465	'   	'	•		2,452,949
As at 31 December 2013	1,245,494	39,137	139,730	683,142	1,496	13,582	179,734	99,765		-	1	•	2,402,080

2012 (Baht 136 million included in manufacturing cost and the balance in administrative expenses)

136,801

2013 (Baht 145 million included in manufacturing cost and the balance in administrative expenses)

Depreciation for the year

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, during 2011, the management considered to transfer assets related to the clinker production at Cha-Am plant from unused assets to assets used in the operations and reversed the impairment of those assets which are related to the clinker production amounting to Baht 263 million. However, the management continue to maintain the provision for impairment of assets at Takli plant as recorded in 2009.

As at 31 December 2013, the allowance for impairment loss of the assets related to the clinker production amounted to Baht 914 million (2012: Baht 914 million).

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

Consolidated / Separate financial statements

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	1111010101010101	atorriorito
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Original cost	61,533	61,953
Surplus from revaluation	1,289,066	1,327,346
Revalued amount	1,350,599	1,389,299
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(5,340)	(5,340)
Net book value	1,345,259	1,383,959

During 2012, the Company engaged an independent professional valuer to reappraise the value of land, using the Market Approach. As the result of the appraisal, the Company recorded the revaluation increase in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2012 as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Consolidated / Separate
	financial statements
Other comprehensive income:	
Gains on revaluations of land	220,353
Less: Effect of deferred tax	(44,071)
Gains on revaluations of land - net	176,282

As at 31 December 2013, certain plant and equipment items of the Company and its subsidiaries have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 2,522 million (2012: Baht 2,479 million) (Separate financial statements: Baht 2,428 million (2012: Baht 2,390 million).

#### 14. Income tax

- 14.1 In October 2011, the cabinet passed a resolution to reduce the corporate income tax rate from 30 percent to 23 percent in 2012, and then to 20 percent from 2013. In addition, in order to comply with the resolution of the cabinet, in December 2011, the decreases in tax rates for 2012 2014 were enacted through a royal decree. The Company had already reflected the changes in tax rates in its deferred tax calculation.
- 14.2 Income tax expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

			(Unit: The	ousand Baht)
	Consc	olidated	Sep	oarate
	financial	statements	financial	statements
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
		(Restated)		(Restated)
Current income tax:				
Current income tax charge	14,954	1,800	-	-
Under recorded of last year income tax	95	-	-	-
Write-off of non-refundable withholding tax				
deducted at source/overpaid tax/(overpaid				
tax received)		7		
Total	15,049	1,807		
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary				
differences	(16,262)	18,508	(15,989)	1,686
Effect of changes in the applicable tax rates		(1,450)		(210)
Total	(16,262)	17,058	(15,989)	1,476
Income tax expenses as included in profit or loss	(1,213)	18,865	(15,989)	1,476

14.3 The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

			(Unit: The	ousand Baht)
	Consoli	idated	Sepa	rate
	financial st	atements	financial st	atements
	2013	2012	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Surplus revaluation of land				
Deferred tax relating to gain on revaluation of land		44,071		44,071
		44,071		44,071

14.4 Reconciliation between income tax expense and the product of accounting profit (loss) multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

			(Unit: Tho	usand Baht)
	Consol	lidated	Sepa	arate
	financial s	tatements	financial s	tatements
	2013	2012	2013	2012
		(Restated)		(Restated)
Accounting profit (loss) before tax	162,975	62,019	89,363	(19,003)
Applicable tax rate	20%	23%	20%	23%
Accounting profit (loss) before tax multiply with applicable tax rate	32,595	14,223	17,872	(4,382)
Deferred taxes assets which were not recognised during the year				
- Tax losses	(10,211)	27,130	(10,209)	27,126
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets				
- Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	(2,463)	(1,209)	(2,463)	(1,209)
- Allowance for impairment of assets	(15,297)	(18,977)	(15,297)	(18,977)
Previous year tax losses which were recognised as deferred tax				
assets during the year	(6,696)	-	(6,696)	-
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	8,420	(859)	8,460	(872)
Tax effect of reversal surplus revaluation of land	(7,656)	-	(7,656)	-
Write-off of non-refundable withholding tax deducted at source /				
overpaid tax/(overpaid tax received)	-	7	-	-
Under recorded of last year income tax	95	-	-	-
Effect of changes in the applicable tax rates		(1,450)		(210)
Income tax expense reported in profit or loss	(1,213)	18,865	(15,989)	1,476

#### 14.5 The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated Separate financial statements financial statements As at As at As at As at As at As at 31 December 31 December 31 December 31 December 1 January 1 January 2013 2012 2012 2013 2012 2012 (Restated) (Restated) **Deferred tax assets** Allowance for doubtful accounts 8,678 8,246 41,910 5,173 5,183 5,554 Allowance for diminution in value of inventories 99,264 90,731 91,254 99,264 90,731 91,254 Allowance for impairment loss of other long-term investments 16,240 5,840 Allowance for impairment loss of assets 4,255 4,255 4,255 4,255 4,255 4,255 Provision for quarry restoration 2,833 2,944 2,833 2,944 costs 3,062 3,062 Provision for long-term employee benefits 42,738 42,567 50,593 22,398 21,889 24,949 Tax losses 33,482 30,925 33,482 191,479 148,632 238,121 167,634 124,891 134,796 Application tax rates 20% 20% 20-23% 20% 20% 20% 38,296 29,726 48,552 33,527 24,978 26,959 Deferred tax assets **Deferred tax liabilities** Depreciation from changing useful lives of assets (6,661)(4,440)(2,653)(6,661)(4,440)(2,653)(1,289,066)(1,106,993)(1,289,066)Surplus from revaluation of land (1,327,346)(1,327,346)(1,106,993)(1,295,727)(1,331,786)(1,109,646)(1,295,727)(1,331,786)(1,109,646)Applicable tax rates 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% (259, 145)(266, 357)(221,929)(259, 145)(266, 357)(221,929)Deferred tax liabilities

14.6 As at 31 December 2013, the Company and its subsidiaries have deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses of approximately Baht 1,497 million (2012: Baht 1,670 million), on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised as the Company and its subsidiaries believe that future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of the temporary differences and unused tax losses.

#### 15. Short-term loans from financial institution

As at 31 December 2013, the Company has unsecured loan from a local commercial bank, related financial institution, amounting to Baht 350 million (2012: Baht 250 million), bearing interest at a rate of 3.26-3.45 percent per annum (2012: 3.70 percent per annum).

# 16. Trade and other payables

			(Unit: <sup>-</sup>	Thousand Baht)	
	Consol	idated	Separate		
	financial st	atements	financial st	atements	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Trade payables - related parties	173,387	417,549	103,992	282,337	
Trade payables - unrelated parties	178,200	171,002	119,336	124,301	
Other payables - related parties	147,180	75,516	115,821	60,753	
Other payables - unrelated parties	110,838	78,491	100,983	75,306	
Account payable from factoring	1,666	-	-	-	
Accrued expenses	38,954	33,690	28,200	25,919	
Total trade and other payables	650,225	776,248	468,332	568,616	

The account payable from factoring represents the amount received from a bank for factoring with recourse, in accordance with the conditions specified in the factoring agreement. The bank has the right to pursue the subsidiary for payment in the event that it is unable to make full collection of the trade receivable.

## 17. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which is compensation on employees' retirement, was as follows:

					(Unit: Thou	sand Baht)
		Consolidated			Separate	
	fina	ncial statements	3	fina	ncial statements	3
	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 December	31 December	1 January	31 December	31 December	1 January
	2013	2012	2012	2013	2012	2012
		(Restated)			(Restated)	
Defined benefits obligation						
at beginning of year	42,568	50,592	32,958	21,889	24,949	17,263
Current service cost	1,938	2,136	1,648	937	975	817
Interest cost	1,592	1,771	1,318	817	873	690
Benefits paid during the year	(956)	(1,303)	(1,248)	(102)	(596)	(487)
Actuarial (gains) losses	(2,404)	(10,628)	15,916	(1,143)	(4,312)	6,666
Provisions for long-term						
employee benefits at end						
of year	42,738	42,568	50,592	22,398	21,889	24,949

Long-term employee benefit expenses included in the profit or loss was as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht) Consolidated Separate financial statements financial statements 2013 2012 2013 2012 Current service cost 1,938 2,136 937 975 Interest cost 1,592 1,771 817 873 Total expenses recognised in profit or loss 3,530 3,907 1,754 1,848 Line items under which such expenses are included in profit or loss 1,754 Cost of sales 1,754 1,848 1,848 Selling and administrative expenses 1,776 2,059

Total actuarial gains recognised in the other comprehensive income of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2013 amounted to Baht 2 million (2012: Baht 9 million) (The Company only: Baht 1 million (2012: Baht 3 million)).

Principal actuarial assumptions at the valuation date were as follows:

	Consolid	dated	Separate financial statements		
	financial sta	atements			
	<u>2013</u> <u>2012</u>		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
	(% per annum) (%	% per annum) (9	% per annum) (%	per annum)	
Discount rate	4.25	3.75	4.25	3.75	
Future salary increase rate	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Staff turnover rate	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	

Amounts of defined benefits obligation and experience adjustments for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated finan	cial statements	Separate financial statements		
	Defined	Experience	Defined	Experience	
Year	benefits obligation	adjustments	benefits obligation	adjustments	
2013	42,738	-	22,398	-	
2012	42,568	(9,363)	21,889	(3,704)	
2011	50,592	12,438	24,949	4,556	
2010	32,958	2,155	17,263	-	
2009	58,512	(3,766)	46,294	(3,766)	

# 18. Statutory reserve

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

#### 19. 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.

# 20. Other components of shareholders' equity

The revaluation surplus on land as included in other components of shareholders' equity can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

# 21. Compensation for flood damage

During 2012, the Company and its subsidiary received compensation claims from an insurer for the business interruption caused by the floods from October to November 2011 amounting to Baht 17 million (The Company only: Baht 12 million).

# 22. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses by nature are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht) Consolidated Separate financial statements financial statements 2013 2012 2013 2012 (Restated) (Restated) Salary and wages and other employee benefits 129,265 105,833 101,492 81,957 Depreciation 147,129 145,633 136,801 154,984 Allowance for doubtful accounts (reversal) 786 (28,759)179 Rental expenses from operating lease agreements 24,932 22,450 2,925 2,641 Transportation expenses 88,491 71,041 Management fee 117,243 109,744 93,904 92.237 Repair and maintenance expenses 121,724 93,667 121,720 93,655 Raw materials and consumables used 1,388,542 1,258,197 925,693 946,373 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in process and clinker 364,742 631,469 364,742 631,469

## 23. Basic earnings per share

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

# 24. 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 Company and its subsidiaries are organised into business units based on its products and services and have three reportable segments as follows: (1) Manufacturing of cement (2) Manufacturing of ready-mixed concrete and (3) Office building rental. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

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

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

The Company and its subsidiaries are operated in Thailand only. As a result, all of the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned geographical reportable.

For the years 2013 and 2012, the Company and its subsidiaries have no major customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of an entity's revenues.

The following tables present revenue, profit and total assets information regarding the Company and its subsidiaries' operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012.

Consolidated	financial	statements

							Elimina	tion of		
			Ready-	mixed	Office b	uilding	inter-se	gment		
	Cement	segment	concrete	segment	rental s	egment	rever	nues	Total	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>								
Revenue from external customers	2,320	2,000	797	545	=	=	=	-	3,117	2,545
Inter-segment revenues	46	30	-	11	=	-	(46)	(30)	-	11
Interest income	1	1	12	9	=	-	(11)	(7)	2	3
Other income	13	22	2	7	=		(1)	(1)	14	28
Total revenues	2,380	2,053	811	572			(58)	(38)	3,133	2,587
Cost of sales	1,954	1,745	698	486	-	-	(46)	(31)	2,606	2,200
Selling expenses	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Administrative expenses	122	104	27	21	-	-	-	-	149	125
Depreciation	146	137	9	10	=	-	-	-	155	147
Reversal allowance for doubtful										
accounts			1	(29)					1	(29)
Total expenses	2,224	1,994	735	488	-		(46)	(31)	2,913	2,451
Profit before finance cost and										
income tax expenses	156	59	76	84	=	-	-	-	220	136
Finance cost	(67)	(79)	(2)	(2)	=	-	12	7	(57)	(74)
Income tax income (expenses)	16	(1)	(15)	(18)	=	-	-	-	1	(19)
Non-controlling interests of the										
subsidiaries										
Profit (loss) for the year	105	(21)	59	64	-				164	43

(Unit: Million Baht)

	-						Elimin	ation of		
			Ready	-mixed	Office b	ouilding	inter-s	egment		
	Cement	segment	concrete	segment	rental s	egment	reve	nues	To	tal
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>								
Property, plant and equipment	2,402	2,453	32	32	-	-	-	-	2,434	2,485
Other assets	1,386	1,273	524	467	6	6	(540)	(580)	1,376	1,166
Total assets	3,788	3,726	556	499	6	6	(540)	(580)	3,810	3,651

## 25. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both the Company and its employees contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 3 - 9 percent of basic salaries. The fund, which is managed by UOB Asset Management (Thai) Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. During the year 2013, the Company contributed Baht 4 million (2012: Baht 2 million) to the fund.

# 26. Commitments and contingent liabilities

## 26.1 Operating lease commitments

The Company and its subsidiaries have entered into several lease agreements in respect of the lease of land and motor vehicle. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 and 10 years.

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012, future minimum lease payments required under these non-cancellable operating leases contracts were as follows.

			(Unit:	: Million Baht)
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Payable:				
In up to 1 year	8	12	3	3
In over 1 and up to 5 year	15	9	3	4
In over 5 years	1	-	-	-

## 26.2 Long-term service agreements commitments

- a) The Company and its subsidiaries have entered into agreements relation to the concrete transportation, packing cement and other related services. The Company and its subsidiaries are committed to pay service fees calculated from quantities and distance multiplied by the rate specified in the agreements.
- b) The 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. Such agreement holds for a period of ten years effective from 1 January 2005.
- c) The subsidiary has entered into service agreement relation to computer advisory and training services. The subsidiary is committed to pay service fees at the rate specified in the agreement.
- d) The subsidiary has entered into service agreement relation to the management and technical services. The subsidiary is committed to pay service fees charged at a rate of revenues as specified in the agreement. Such agreement holds for a period of ten years effective from 14 December 1999 and if no notice from party of the contract the agreement will automatically be extended by successive period of one year.

e) The Company and its subsidiaries have entered into others services agreements, mostly relating to the provision of repair and maintenance of machines and equipment. As at 31 December 2013 and 2012, there were commitments to be payable under those agreements as follows:

			(Unit:	Million Baht)	
	Conso	Consolidated		arate	
	financial s	statements	financial statements		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Payable:					
In up to 1 year	43	16	38	9	
In over 1 and up to 5 year	5	3	5	3	

#### 26.3 Purchase of raw material commitment

As at 31 December 2013, the Company has entered into an agreement amounting to Baht 16 million (2012: Baht 15 million) regarding to purchase of raw material in the future. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries have commitment regarding to purchase of raw material in the future which commitment value will be based on the purchase volume and price specified in the agreement.

## 26.4 Bank guarantees

The Company and its subsidiaries have outstanding bank guarantees as follows:

			(Unit: Million Baht			
	Consol	idated	Separate			
	financial st	tatements	financial statements			
	31 December 31 December		31 December	31 December		
	2013	2013 2012		2012		
Guarantee electricity use	45	46	43	44		
Other guarantees	1	3	1	3		

#### 27. Financial instruments

#### 27.1 Financial risk management policies

The Company and its subsidiaries' financial instruments, as defined under Thai Accounting Standard No. 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentations", principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, investments, trade and other payables and loans. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

#### Credit risk

The Company and its subsidiaries exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade and other receivables. The Company and its subsidiaries manage the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore do not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries do not have high concentrations of credit risk since it has a large customer base. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables as stated in the statement of financial position.

#### Interest rate risk

The Company and its subsidiaries exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks and loans. Most of the Company and its subsidiaries' financial assets and liabilities bear no interest or floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

Significant financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2013 and 2012 classified by type of **interest** rate are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 December 2013						
	Cd	_					
	Fixed			_	Effective		
	interest rates	Floating	Non-interest		interest		
	within 1 year	interest rate	bearing	Total	rate		
					(% p.a.)		
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalent	-	128	14	142	0.50 - 0.63		
Trade and other receivables	18	-	635	653	2.00		
	18	128	649	795			
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans from financial							
institution	350	<del>-</del>	-	350	3.26 - 3.45		
Trade and other payables	-	<del>-</del>	650	650	-		
Long-term loans from related parties	<u> </u>	813		813	0.72 - 5.96		
	350	813	650	1,813			

(Unit: Million Baht)

As at 31 December 2012

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Fixed		Non-		
	interest rates	Floating	interest		Effective
	within 1 year	interest rate	bearing	Total	interest rate
					(% p.a.)
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	-	63	17	80	0.63
Trade and other receivables	1		538	539	2.00
	1	63	555	619	
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institution	250	-	-	250	3.70
Trade and other payables	-	-	776	776	-
Long-term loans from related parties		801		801	0.68 - 6.13
	250	801	776	1,827	

(Unit: Million Baht)

# As at 31 December 2013

	Separate financial statements				
	Fixed		Non-		
	interest rates	Floating	interest		Effective
	within 1 year	interest rate	bearing	Total	interest rate
					(% p.a.)
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	-	76	13	89	0.50 - 0.63
Trade and other receivables	-	-	447	447	-
Investments in subsidiaries			286	286	-
		76	746	822	
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institution	350	-	-	350	3.26 - 3.45
Trade and other payables	-	-	468	468	-
Long-term loans from related parties		1,038		1,038	0.72 - 5.96
	350	1,038	468	1,856	

(Unit: Million Baht)

As at 31 December 2012

	Separate financial statements				
	Fixed		Non-		
	interest rates	Floating	interest		Effective
	within 1 year	interest rate	bearing	Total	interest rate
					(% p.a.)
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	-	45	17	62	0.63
Trade and other receivables	-	-	395	395	-
Investments in subsidiaries			286	286	-
		45	698	743	
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institution	250	-	-	250	3.70
Trade and other payables	-	-	569	569	-
Long-term loans from related parties		1,076		1,076	0.68 - 6.13
	250	1,076	569	1,895	

#### Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries' exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from purchasing transactions and loans that are denominated in foreign currencies.

The balances of financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are summarised below.

	Financial liabilities as at 31 December		Selling exchange rate		
Foreign currency			as at 31 December		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 forei	gn currency unit)	
Euro	3	3	45.3223	40.8603	

#### 27.2 Fair value of financial instruments

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

A fair value is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value is determined by reference to the market price of the financial instrument or by using an appropriate valuation technique, depending on the nature of the instrument.

# 28. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has an appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholders value. As at 31 December 2013, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 1.29:1 (2012: 1.44:1) and the Company's was 1.32:1 (2012: 1.44:1).

# 29. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 27 February 2014.



# **Linanu** S

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