Alucon Public Company Limited

Financial statements for the year ended
31 December 2020
and
Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Alucon Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Alucon Public Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Valuation of defined employee benefit plan	
Refer to Note 3(k) and 12 to the financial statements.	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The valuation of the defined employee benefit plan requires significant judgment of the Company because the Company has a significant number of employees who are potentially able to meet the conditions of the defined employee benefit plan and there is a low employee turnover rate. The assumptions used for estimation requires judgment of the Company and has uncertainty of estimates made in respect of long-term trends and market conditions to determine the value of employee benefit obligations, this is focus area in my audit.	My audit procedures included testing underlying data provided to the actuary on a sample basis for calculation of the employee benefit obligation. I evaluated the competence and independence of the Company's actuary and assessed the key assumptions with the actual result incurred in previous years. Moreover, I involved KPMG actuarial specialist to assist me in assessing the appropriateness of the assumptions applied and tested calculation for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by considering the actuarial report and by comparison of key assumptions against externally derived data and performed the sensitivity analysis, which included assessing if the effect of the change of key assumptions were reasonably possible. In addition, I also assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosure in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standard.

Other Information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the correction be made.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRSs, 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.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with TSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

(Piyatida Tangdenchai)
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 11766

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.
Bangkok
25 February 2021

Alucon Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position

Assets	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
		(in Baht)	
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*5*	1,125,835,834	883,872,643
Trade accounts receivable	*4, 23*	759,703,104	891,933,742
Inventories	*6*	1,014,868,820	1,352,105,316
Refundable value added tax		10,598,143	29,914,391
Other current assets		19,898,483	18,427,271
Total current assets		**2,930,904,384**	**3,176,253,363**
Non-current assets			
Other non-current financial assets	*23*	701,075,766	-
Property, plant and equipment	*7*	3,130,819,175	3,382,399,723
Intangible assets	*8*	7,474,498	8,772,261
Deferred tax assets	*9*	28,482,450	42,886,411
Other non-current assets		302,716	311,676
Total non-current assets		**3,868,154,605**	**3,434,370,071**
Total assets		**6,799,058,989**	**6,610,623,434**

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

Alucon Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position

Liabilities and equity	Note	31 December 2020	2019
		(in Baht)	
Current liabilities			
Bank overdrafts	*23*	598	112,745
Trade accounts payable	*4, 10, 23*	107,814,719	227,962,781
Contract liabilities	*14*	15,012,718	7,123,960
Other payables to related parties	*4, 23*	10,432,609	8,931,412
Other payables to other parties	*11, 23*	116,363,085	117,118,186
Deferred income		-	459,694
Current income tax payable		66,228,442	56,559,299
Current provisions for employee benefits	*12*	23,313,389	20,095,344
Other current liabilities		14,709,043	13,124,923
Total current liabilities		**353,874,603**	**451,488,344**
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	*12*	482,951,553	554,076,850
Total non-current liabilities		**482,951,553**	**554,076,850**
Total liabilities		**836,826,156**	**1,005,565,194**
Equity			
Share capital			
Authorised share capital			
(43,200,000 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 10 per share)		432,000,000	432,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital			
(43,199,986 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 10 per share)		431,999,860	431,999,860
Share premium			
Share premium on ordinary shares	*13*	254,000,000	254,000,000
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve	*13*	43,200,000	43,200,000
Unappropriated		5,233,032,973	4,875,858,380
Total equity		**5,962,232,833**	**5,605,058,240**
Total liabilities and equity		**6,799,058,989**	**6,610,623,434**

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

Alucon Public Company Limited
Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020	2019
		(in Baht)	
Revenue			
Revenue from sale of goods	*4, 14*	4,928,044,962	5,496,619,244
Net foreign exchange gain		30,497,866	-
Other income	*15*	113,835,126	147,746,116
Total revenue		**5,072,377,954**	**5,644,365,360**
Expenses			
Cost of sale of goods	*4, 6*	3,959,603,634	4,658,586,369
Distribution costs	*4, 16*	141,724,672	146,473,427
Administrative expenses	*4, 17*	142,641,000	150,601,974
Net foreign exchange loss		-	29,579,022
Finance costs	*4*	9	1,241,840
Total expenses		**4,243,969,315**	**4,986,482,632**
Profit before income tax expense		**828,408,639**	**657,882,728**
Tax expense	*20*	159,405,388	125,766,536
Profit for the year		**669,003,251**	**532,116,192**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain (loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	*12*	15,214,047	(47,645,738)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	*20*	(3,042,810)	9,529,148
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of tax		**12,171,237**	**(38,116,590)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**681,174,488**	**493,999,602**
Basic earnings per share ***(in Baht)***	*21*	**15.49**	**12.32**

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

Alucon Public Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings: Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Unappropriated	Total equity
				(in Baht)		
Year ended 31 December 2019						
Balance at 1 January 2019		**431,999,860**	**254,000,000**	**43,200,000**	**4,813,857,638**	**5,543,057,498**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Distribution to owners						
Dividends	22	-	-	-	(431,998,860)	(431,998,860)
Total distribution to owners		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(431,998,860)**	**(431,998,860)**
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity		-	-	-	**(431,998,860)**	**(431,998,860)**
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	532,116,192	532,116,192
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(38,116,590)	(38,116,590)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**493,999,602**	**493,999,602**
Balance at 31 December 2019		**431,999,860**	**254,000,000**	**43,200,000**	**4,875,858,380**	**5,605,058,240**

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

Alucon Public Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings: Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Unappropriated	Total equity
				(in Baht)		
Year ended 31 December 2020						
Balance at 1 January 2020		**431,999,860**	**254,000,000**	**43,200,000**	**4,875,858,380**	**5,605,058,240**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Distribution to owners						
Dividends	*22*	-	-	-	(323,999,895)	(323,999,895)
Total distribution to owners		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(323,999,895)**	**(323,999,895)**
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity		-	-	-	**(323,999,895)**	**(323,999,895)**
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	669,003,251	669,003,251
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	12,171,237	12,171,237
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**681,174,488**	**681,174,488**
Balance at 31 December 2020		**431,999,860**	**254,000,000**	**43,200,000**	**5,233,032,973**	**5,962,232,833**

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

Alucon Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020	2019
		(in Baht)	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		669,003,251	532,116,192
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash receipts (payments)			
Tax expense	*20*	159,405,388	125,766,536
Finance costs		9	1,241,840
Depreciation	*7*	436,986,014	446,416,707
Amortisation	*8*	1,579,961	1,606,340
Provisions for employee benefits	*12*	70,089,499	86,176,722
Recognised deferred income		(459,694)	(5,785,810)
Gain on fair value adjustment on unit trust - debt instruments	*23*	(1,075,766)	-
Unrealised loss on exchange		6,808,853	1,545,956
Reversal of losses on inventories devaluation	*6*	(627,943)	(1,543,031)
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment		(97,220)	(706,466)
Interest income		(3,187,468)	(2,477,803)
		1,338,424,884	1,184,357,183
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Trade accounts receivable		125,431,795	185,468,813
Inventories		337,864,439	458,570,174
Refundable value added tax		19,316,248	3,368,909
Other current assets		(774,006)	(6,033,684)
Other non-current assets		8,960	-
Trade accounts payable		(120,158,074)	(18,128,345)
Contract liabilities		7,888,758	(8,033,617)
Other payable to related parties		1,501,197	(2,635,961)
Other payable to other parties		(3,786,924)	(16,716,927)
Other current liabilities		1,584,120	(1,190,640)
Repayment of employee benefits		(122,782,704)	(52,730,768)
Net cash generated from operating		**1,584,518,693**	**1,726,295,137**
Taxes paid		(138,375,094)	(165,330,715)
Net cash from operating activities		**1,446,143,599**	**1,560,964,422**

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

Alucon Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020	2019
		(in Baht)	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of unit trust - debt instruments	*23*	(700,000,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of equipment		196,556	3,685,252
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(182,472,978)	(298,008,451)
Payment for acquisition of intangible assets		(282,198)	(379,841)
Interest received		2,490,263	2,453,765
Net cash used in investing activities		**(880,068,357)**	**(292,249,275)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Decrease in bank overdrafts		(112,147)	(48,543)
Repayment of short-term borrowings from related party	*4*	-	(200,000,000)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	*22*	(323,999,895)	(431,998,860)
Interest paid		(9)	(1,664,689)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(324,112,051)**	**(633,712,092)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**241,963,191**	**635,003,055**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		883,872,643	248,869,588
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	*5*	**1,125,835,834**	**883,872,643**
Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information:			
Cash paid for purchase of property, plant and equipment during the year are detailed as follows:			
Total addition of property, plant and equipment during the year	*7*	185,504,808	283,317,931
Add: settlement of payables for property, plant and equipment previously purchased		27,368,806	39,027,504
Less: payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment		(30,400,636)	(24,336,984)
Net purchases of property, plant and equipment paid by cash		**182,472,978**	**298,008,451**

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

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These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements, and were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2021.

1 General information

Alucon Public Company Limited, the "Company", is incorporated in Thailand and was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in November 1989 and converted to a public company in May 1994. The Company's registered office at 500 Moo 1, Soi Sirikam, Sukhumvit 72 Road, North Samrong, Muang, Samut Prakarn. Another plant at Chonburi is located at 272/5, Moo 3, Bor Win, Sriracha, Chonburi.

The parent company during the financial year was Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited, incorporated in Japan, which held 71.65% of the paid up share capital.

The principal businesses of the Company are producing and distributing aluminium containers such as Aluminium Collapsible Tubes, Aluminium Monobloc Aerosol Cans, Aluminium Rigid Wall Containers, Aluminium Bottles, Technical Impact Extrusions, Aluminium Slugs (Blanks), Aluminium Coils, Aluminium Pellets, strips, plates, etc.

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS"), guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions; and applicable rules and regulations of the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission.

New and revised TFRS are effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The initial application of these new and revised TFRS has resulted in changes in certain of the Company's accounting policies.

The Company has initially applied TFRS - Financial instruments standards which comprise TFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and relevant standards and interpretations and TFRS 16 *Leases* which have no material impact on the financial statements.

In addition, the Company has not early adopted a number of new and revised TFRS which are not yet effective for the current period in preparing these financial statements. The Company has assessed the potential initial impact on the financial statements of these new and revised TFRS and expects that there will be no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Thai Baht has been rounded in the notes to the financial statements to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

(c) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumption and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2020 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note 9	Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised
Note 12	Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rate at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and trade payables are initially recognised when transaction occurred. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset and financial liability (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component or measured at FVTPL) is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price. A financial asset and a financial liability measured at FVTPL are initially recognised at fair value.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets - classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value to other comphehensive income (FVOCI); or fair value to profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified prospectively from the reclassification date.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cashflows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets - business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets - assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:
- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets - subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and highly liquid short-term investments. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand are a component of financing activities for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

(d) Trade and other accounts receivable

Trade and other accounts receivable are recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive consideration. If revenue has been recognised before the Company has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract asset.

Trade and other accounts receivable are measured at transaction price less allowance for expected credit loss *(2019: allowance for doubtful accounts)* which is determined based on an analysis of payment histories and future expectations of customer payments. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

(e) Inventories

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

Cost is calculated using the first in first out principle, and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity and is calculated using standard cost adjusted to approximate average cost.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and to make the sale.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Owned assets

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Land improvement	5 - 30	years
Buildings and building improvement	5 - 40	years
Machinery and equipment	2 - 20	years
Office equipment	3 - 8	years
Vehicles	5 and 10	years
Spare parts	2 - 10	years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land or assets under construction and installation.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is based on the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Software license	10	years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(h) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables).

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:
- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; or
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of a financial instrument.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and other receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

Loss allowances for all other financial instruments, the Company recognises ECLs equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition or credit-impaired financial assets, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, significant deterioration in financial instruments's credit rating, significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor and existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Increased in loss allowance is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Loss allowances are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence of credit-impairment includes significant financial difficulty, a breach of contract such as more than 90 days past due, probable the debtor will enter bankruptcy.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering. Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off, are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is the greater of the assets' value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing 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. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods in respect of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(j) Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to the customer. A contract liability is recognised when the Company receives or has an unconditional right to receive non-refundable consideration from the customer before the Company recognises the related revenue.

(k) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in profit or loss as the related service is provided.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any application minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, actuarial gain or loss are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The Company determines the interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when:

(1) the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or
(2) when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring.

If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(l) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

(m) Fair values measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are based on unobservable input.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(n) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties, value added tax and is after deduction of any trade discounts and volume rebates.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods, generally on delivery of the goods to the customers. For contracts that permit the customers to return the goods, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for estimated returns, which are estimated based on the historical data.

(o) Interest

Accounting policies applicable from 1 January 2020

Effective Interest Rate (EIR)

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:
- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Accounting policies applicable before 1 January 2020

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss at the rate specified in the contract.

Interest expenses and similar costs are charged to profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

(p) Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company's expects, at the end of the reporing period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(q) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

(r) Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that has direct or indirect control or joint control, or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of the Company; a person or entity that are under common control or under the same significant influence as the Company; or the Company has direct or indirect control or joint control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of a person or entity.

(s) Segment reporting

Segment results that are reported to the Company's CEO (the chief operating decision maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly other income, selling and administrative expenses, loans and employee benefit obligations.

4 Related parties

Relationships with related parties that the Company had significant transactions with during the year were as follows:

Name of entities	Country of incorporation	Nature of relationships
Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	Japan	Parent Company, 71.65% shareholding
Key management personnel		Persons having authority and responsibility for planning directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

The pricing policies for transactions with related paties are explained further below:

Transactions	Pricing policies
Revenue from sale of goods	The market price or the price based on the memorandum of understanding. The selling price structure with the parent company is based on the actual cost incurred plus gross margin rate including the consideration of size, sale volume, country and transportation
Purchase of raw materials and spare parts	The market price
Purchase of machinery and equipment	The market price
License fee	Percentage of sales amount as determined in an agreement
Commission expenses	Percentage of sales amount as determined in an agreement
Key management personnel compensation	Amount approved by the directors and / or the shareholders
Interest expense	1.30 - 1.79% per annum

Significant transactions for the years ended 31 December with related parties were as follows:

Year ended 31 December	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Parent		
Revenue from sale of goods	1,067,374	1,284,062
Purchase of raw materials and spare parts	9,486	12,159
Purchase of machinery and equipment	254	564
License fee	16,806	20,427
Commission expenses	2,090	2,636
Other expenses	18	105
Interest expense	-	1,238
Key management personnel		
Key management personnel compensation		
Short-term employee benefit	45,766	49,520
Post-employment benefits	1,313	3,119
Total key management personnel compensation	**47,079**	**52,639**

Balances as at 31 December with related parties were as follows:

Trade account receivable - related party

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Parent		
Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	60,503	55,283

Trade account payable - related party

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Parent		
Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	1,675	1,579

Other payables to related party

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Accrued license fee		
Parent		
Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	5,052	3,714
Accrued commission payable		
Parent		
Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	707	543
Accrued management's remuneration and other benefits		
Key management personnel	4,674	4,674
Total	**10,433**	**8,931**

Movements during the years ended 31 December of short-term loans from related party were as follows:

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Short-term loans		
Parent		
At 1 January	-	200,000
Decrease	-	(200,000)
At 31 December	**-**	**-**

Significant agreement with related party

Technical license agreement

The Company entered into a technical license agreement with Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited, the parent company. Under the term of the agreement, the parent company agrees to provide technical assistance inclusive technical information and know-how, equipment for manufacturing and rights to sell the products. The Company is committed to pay a license and commission fee as indicated in the agreement. This agreement is valid for 10 years and shall be renewed automatically from year to year unless either party notifies the other party by a written notice at least 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Commitments for purchase of raw materials and spare parts

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Parent		
Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	522	320

Significant memorandum of understanding

On 4 February 2020, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding with Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited to supply aluminium slugs in quantity of about 7,000 MT for the production of aluminium monobloc aerosol cans and collapsible tubes for a period from April 2020 to March 2021.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Cash on hand	47	159
Cash at banks - current accounts	22,494	30,349
Cash at banks - saving accounts	603,295	853,365
Cash at banks - fixed accounts	500,000	-
Total	**1,125,836**	**883,873**

6 Inventories

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Finished goods	230,851	150,779
Work in progress	147,148	135,755
Raw materials	341,130	636,572
Spare parts	192,091	213,954
Goods in transit	105,351	217,375
Total	1,016,571	1,354,435
Less allowance for decline in value	(1,702)	(2,330)
Net	**1,014,869**	**1,352,105**
Inventories recognised in “cost of sales of goods”:		
- Cost	3,960,232	4,660,129
- Reversal of write-down to net realisable value	(628)	(1,543)
Total	**3,959,604**	**4,658,586**

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and land improvement	Buildings and building improvement	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Spare parts	Asstes under construction and installation	Total
				(in thousand Baht)				
Cost								
At 1 January 2019	273,446	1,706,576	7,122,159	19,248	31,190	95,569	114,040	9,362,228
Additions	165	3,068	36,192	609	2,850	32,010	208,424	283,318
Transfers	18,939	47,446	222,563	-	-	(28,956)	(259,992)	-
Disposals	-	-	(27,352)	(356)	(2,363)	-	-	(30,071)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	**292,550**	**1,757,090**	**7,353,562**	**19,501**	**31,677**	**98,623**	**62,472**	**9,615,475**
Additions	1,210	2,285	20,988	1,208	1,916	23,119	134,779	185,505
Transfers	-	22,765	134,512	-	-	(25,631)	(131,646)	-
Disposals	-	-	(62,093)	(1,083)	-	-	-	(63,176)
At 31 December 2020	**293,760**	**1,782,140**	**7,446,969**	**19,626**	**33,593**	**96,111**	**65,605**	**9,737,804**
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2019	30,023	837,403	4,909,993	15,328	21,004	-	-	5,813,751
Depreciation charge for the year	7,041	59,959	373,399	1,554	4,464	-	-	446,417
Disposals	-	-	(24,374)	(356)	(2,363)	-	-	(27,093)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	**37,064**	**897,362**	**5,259,018**	**16,526**	**23,105**	**-**	**-**	**6,233,075**
Depreciation charge for the year	7,430	60,133	364,117	1,476	3,830	-	-	436,986
Disposals	-	-	(61,993)	(1,083)	-	-	-	(63,076)
At 31 December 2020	**44,494**	**957,495**	**5,561,142**	**16,919**	**26,935**	**-**	**-**	**6,606,985**
Net book value								
At 1 January 2019	**243,423**	**869,173**	**2,212,166**	**3,920**	**10,186**	**95,569**	**114,040**	**3,548,477**
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	**255,486**	**859,728**	**2,094,544**	**2,975**	**8,572**	**98,623**	**62,472**	**3,382,400**
At 31 December 2020	**249,266**	**824,645**	**1,885,827**	**2,707**	**6,658**	**96,111**	**65,605**	**3,130,819**

The gross amount of the Company's fully depreciated plant and equipment that was still in use as at 31 December 2020 amounted to Baht 2,548 million *(2019: Baht 2,462 million)*.

8 Intangible assets

	Software licence *(in thousand Baht)*
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	30,336
Additions	211
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	**30,547**
Additions	286
Disposals	(60)
At 31 December 2020	**30,773**
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	20,168
Amortisation charge for the year	1,607
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	**21,775**
Amortisation charge for the year	1,580
Disposals	(56)
At 31 December 2020	**23,299**
Net book value	
At 1 January 2019	**10,168**
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	**8,772**
At 31 December 2020	**7,474**

9 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liability as at 31 December were as follows:

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Deferred tax assets	97,210	109,872
Deferred tax liability	(68,728)	(66,986)
Net	**28,482**	**42,886**

Movements in total deferred tax assets and liability during the year were as follows:

	At 1 January 2020	(Charged) / Credited to : Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	**At 31 December 2020**
		(Note 20)		
		(in thousand Baht)		
Deferred tax assets				
Inventories *(allowance for decline in value)*	466	(126)	-	340
Employee benefit obligations	109,314	(9,401)	(3,043)	96,870
Deferred income	92	(92)	-	-
Total	**109,872**	**(9,619)**	**(3,043)**	**97,210**
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment *(depreciation gap)*	(66,986)	(1,526)	-	(68,512)
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	(216)	-	(216)
Total	**(66,986)**	**(1,742)**	**-**	**(68,728)**
Net	**42,886**	**(11,361)**	**(3,043)**	**28,482**

	At 1 January 2019	(Charged) / Credited to : Profit or loss	Other comprehensive Income	**At 31 December 2019**
		(Note 20)		
		(in thousand Baht)		
Deferred tax assets				
Inventories *(allowance for decline in value)*	775	(309)	-	466
Employee benefit obligations	92,495	7,290	9,529	109,314
Deferred income	1,249	(1,157)	-	92
Total	**94,519**	**5,824**	**9,529**	**109,872**
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment *(depreciation gap)*	(55,735)	(11,251)	-	(66,986)
Total	**(55,735)**	**(11,251)**	**-**	**(66,986)**
Net	**38,784**	**(5,427)**	**9,529**	**42,886**

10 Trade accounts payable

	Note	2020	2019
		(in thousand Baht)	
Related party	*4*	1,675	1,579
Other parties		106,140	226,384
Total		**107,815**	**227,963**

11 Other payables to other parties

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Accrued operating expenses	38,248	34,575
Construction and machinery payables	25,897	21,373
Factory supplies and spare parts payables	11,440	30,587
Others	40,778	30,583
Total	**116,363**	**117,118**

12 Provisions for employee benefits

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Statement of financial position		
Provisions for :		
Post-employment benefits	393,903	452,283
Other long-term employee benefits	44,244	40,474
	438,147	**492,757**
Provident fund	68,118	81,415
Total	**506,265**	**574,172**
Statement of comprehensive income		
Recognised in profit or loss:		
Post-employment benefits	54,035	67,920
Other long-term employee benefits	11,115	10,402
Provident fund	6,494	7,855
	71,644	**86,177**
Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (gain) loss recognised in the year	(15,214)	47,646

Defined benefit plans

The Company operate a defined benefit plan based on the requirement of Thai Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) to provide retirement benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service. The defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

Defined contribution plans

The Company has established a contributory provident fund for its employees. Membership to the fund is on a voluntary basis. The Company contributes 50% of the amount paid in by each employee who has been a member of the provident fund scheme for five years and an additional 10% of the balance on the employee's provident fund in each subsequent year. The Company is the fund management.

Present value of the defined benefit obligations	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
At 1 January	492,757	409,064
Include in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	42,192	59,884
Past service cost	10,752	3,404
Interest on obligation	7,639	10,816
Gain on settlement	4,567	4,218
	65,150	78,322
Included in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain) loss		
- Demographic assumptions	-	11,251
- Financial assumptions	(10,261)	27,593
- Experience adjustment	(4,953)	8,802
	(15,214)	47,646
Benefit paid	(104,546)	(42,275)
At 31 December	**438,147**	**492,757**

Principal actuarial assumptions	2020	2019
	%	
Discount rate	1.22	1.59
Future salary growth	2.10 - 4.50	3.00 - 5.20

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

At 31 December 2020, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 8.97 years *(2019: 8.99 years).*

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Effect to the defined benefit obligation	1 year/1% increase in assumption		1 year/1% decrease in assumption	
At 31 December	2020	2019	2020	2019
		(in thousand Baht)		
Discount rate	(28,070)	(31,752)	31,649	35,699
Future salary growth	28,245	32,660	(25,588)	(29,648)
Employee turnover	(12,775)	(14,375)	9,973	10,744
Life expectancy (year)	451	512	(449)	(510)

13 Share premium and reserves

Share premium

Section 51 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires companies to set aside share subscription monies received in excess of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account ("share premium"). Share premium is not available for dividend distribution.

Legal reserve

Section 116 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires that a company shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward, to a reserve account ("legal reserve"), until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorised capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

14 Segment information and disaggregation of revenue

The Company has two reportable segments, as described below, which are the Company's strategic divisions. The strategic divisions offer different products are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic divisions, the chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The Company's main revenue is derived from contracts with customers and recognised at a point of time. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Company's reportable segments.

Segment 1 Can and tube
Segment 2 Slug

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Company's CODM. Segment profit before tax is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

Information about reportable segments

	Segment 1		**Segment 2**		**Total**	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
			(in thousand Baht)			
Revenue from sale of goods	2,842,588	3,341,759	2,085,457	2,154,860	4,928,045	5,496,619
Segment result	**645,293**	**684,049**	**323,148**	**153,984**	**968,441**	**838,033**
Unallocated revenues					144,333	147,746
Unallocated expenses					(284,365)	(326,654)
Finance costs					-	(1,242)
Profit before income tax					**828,409**	**657,883**
Segment assets						
Trade accounts receivable	457,813	585,313	301,890	306,621	759,703	891,934
Inventories	325,119	321,775	689,750	1,030,330	1,014,869	1,352,105
Property, plant and equipment	2,470,599	2,648,583	660,220	733,817	3,130,819	3,382,400
Unallocated assets					1,893,668	984,184
Total Assets					**6,799,059**	**6,610,623**

	Segment 1		Segment 2		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
			(in thousand Baht)			
Segment liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	89,370	99,070	18,445	128,893	107,815	227,963
Unallocated liabilities					729,011	777,602
Total Liabililites					**836,826**	**1,005,565**
Other material items						
Depreciation and amortisation	326,565	324,056	112,001	123,967	438,566	448,023
Capital expenditure	147,143	236,798	38,648	46,731	185,791	283,529

Geographical information

In presenting geographical information, revenue is based on the geographical location of customers. Assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

	Revenues		Non-current assets	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
		(in thousand Baht)		
Asia pacific	2,863,709	3,186,204	-	-
Thailand	1,377,227	1,657,565	3,868,155	3,434,370
United states of America	469,508	394,663	-	-
Others	217,601	258,187	-	-
Total	**4,928,045**	**5,496,619**	**3,868,155**	**3,434,370**

Major customer

Revenues from a customer of the Company's segments 1 and 2 are approximately Baht 455 million *(2019: Baht 541 million)* of the Company's total revenues.

Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	31 December	
	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Trade accounts receivable	759,703	891,934
Contract liabilities		
- Current	15,013	7,124

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for sales of goods. The Company recognises such contract liabilities as revenue when transferring control of the goods to the customers.

15 Other income

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Sale of scrap	100,263	128,765
Others	13,572	18,981
Total	**113,835**	**147,746**

16 Distribution costs

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Freight expenses	77,744	75,774
Employee benefit expenses	33,590	34,206
Others	30,391	36,493
Total	**141,725**	**146,473**

17 Administrative expenses

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Employee benefit expenses	116,950	120,721
Depreciation and amortisation	7,442	7,095
Repair and maintenance	1,953	4,628
Transportation expenses	5,311	2,593
Others	10,985	15,565
Total	**142,641**	**150,602**

18 Employee benefit expenses

	Note	2020	2019
		(in thousand Baht)	
Wages and salaries		644,684	669,617
Defined benefit plans	*12*	65,150	78,322
Defined contribution plans	*12*	6,494	7,855
Director’s remuneration		5,616	5,653
Others		36,091	38,853
Total		**758,035**	**800,300**

19 Expenses by nature

The statements of income include an analysis of expenses by function. Expenses by nature disclosed in accordance with the requirements of various TFRS were as follows:

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Included in cost of sale of goods:		
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(91,465)	149,323
Raw materials and consumables used	2,380,108	2,710,574
Employee benefit expenses	607,495	645,373
Depreciation and amortisation	430,053	440,022
Utilities expenses	281,551	337,472
Included in distribution costs:		
Freight expenses	77,744	75,774
Employee benefit expenses	33,590	34,206
Depreciation and amortisation	1,071	907
Included in administrative expenses:		
Employee benefit expenses	116,950	120,721
Depreciation and amortisation	7,442	7,095

20 Income tax expense

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Note	2020	2019
		(in thousand Baht)	
Current tax expense			
Current year		148,044	120,340
Deferred tax expense	*9*		
Movements in temporary differences		11,361	5,427
Total		**159,405**	**125,767**

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	2020			2019		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
			(in thousand Baht)			
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain (losses)	15,214	(3,043)	12,171	(47,646)	9,529	(38,117)
Total	**15,214**	**(3,043)**	**12,171**	**(47,646)**	**9,529**	**(38,117)**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2020		2019	
	Rate (%)	*(in thousand Baht)*	*Rate (%)*	*(in thousand Baht)*
Profit before income tax expense		**828,409**		**657,883**
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	165,682	20	131,577
Income not subject to tax		(6,551)		(6,258)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		(77)		(839)
Others		351		1,287
Total	**19**	**159,405**	**19**	**125,767**

21 Earnings per share

The calculations of basic earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 were based on the profit for the years attributable to shareholders of the Company and the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the years as follows:

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht / thousand shares)	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the year ended 31 December		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	**669,003**	**532,116**
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	**43,200**	**43,200**
Basic earnings per share *(in Baht)*	**15.49**	**12.32**

22 Dividends

The shareholders of the Company have approved dividends as follows:

	Approval date	Payment schedule	Dividend rate per share *(Baht)*	Amount *(in million Baht)*
2020				
Interim dividend	7 April 2020	May 2020	7.50	324
2019				
Annual dividend	18 April 2019	May 2019	10	432

23 Financial instruments

(a) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value

	Carrying amount Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	**Fair value**			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
			(in thousand Baht)		
At 31 December 2020					
Financial asset					
Unit trust - debt instruments	701,076	-	701,076	-	701,076
At 31 December 2019					
Financial asset					
Unit trust - debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-

Financial instruments measured at fair value - level 2

Type	**Valuation technique**
Investments in marketable unit trusts classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL	The net asset value as of the reporting date.

(b) Movement of marketable debt securities

Marketable equity and debt securities	At 1 January	Purchase	Disposal	Fair value adjustment	At 31 December
			(in thousand Baht)		
2020					
Non-current financial assets					
Unit trust - debt instruments measured at FVTPL	-	700,000	-	1,076	701,076
Total	**-**	**700,000**	**-**	**1,076**	**701,076**

During the year 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company approve the Company to invest in the financial fund account with a certain asset management company amounted to Baht 700 million. The Company intend to hold the securities for the higher return than general cash deposit at the Bank purposes. The Company has designated them as measured at FVTPL. The gain (loss) on measurement of these investments will be reclassified to profit or loss at the end of the accounting period. The Company recognised gain on fair value adjustment on such investment amounted to Baht 1.1 million in the profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020.

(c) Financial risk management policies

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

(c.1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

(c.1.1) Trade accounts receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate. Detail of concentration of revenue are included in note 14.

The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some cases bank references. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed regularly. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the risk management committee.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade accounts receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 90 days.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade accounts receivables.

At 31 December 2020	*Note*	Trade accounts receivable - carrying amount	Allowance for impairment losses
		(in thousand Baht)	
Related party			
Within credit terms	*4*	60,503	-
		60,503	**-**
Other parties			
Within credit terms		571,210	-
Overdue:			
Less than 3 months		127,990	-
		699,200	**-**
Total		**759,703**	**-**

At 31 December 2019	*Note*	2019
		(in thousand Baht)
Related party		
Within credit terms	*4*	55,283
		55,283
Other parties		
Within credit terms		652,154
Overdue:		
Less than 3 months		184,497
		836,651
Total		**891,934**

(c.1.2) Investment in debt securities

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid debt securities and only with counterparties that have a credit rating of at least “A+” from Tris rating and Fitch ratings.

The Company monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in published ratings, the Company supplements this by reviewing changes in bond yields and, where available, credit default swap (CDS) prices together with available press and regulatory information about debtors.

(c.1.3) Cash and cash equivalent

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents was measured on a 12-month ECLs. The Company considers that cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

(c.2) Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company’s operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The following table are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

		Contractual cash flows			
At 31 December 2020	Carrying amount	Within 1 year or less	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
			(in thousand Baht)		
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Bank overdrafts	1	1	-	-	1
Trade accounts payables	107,815	107,815	-	-	107,815
Other payables to related parties	10,433	10,433	-	-	10,433
Other payables to other parties	116,363	116,363	-	-	116,363
Total	**234,612**	**234,612**	**-**	**-**	**234,612**

	Effective interest rates	Within 1 year	Total
	(% per annum)	*(in thousand Baht)*	
At 31 December 2019			
Interest bearing financial liability			
- **Current**			
Bank overdrafts	7.13 - 9.88	113	113
Total		**113**	**113**

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had unutilised credit facilities from financial institutions of approximately Baht 2,007 million *(2019: Baht 1,996 million).*

(c.3) Market risk

The Company is exposed to normal business risks from changes in market interest rates and currency exchange rates and from non-performance of contractual obligations by counterparties.

(c.3.1) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk relating to purchases and sales which are denominated in foreign currencies. Most receipts in foreign currencies are credited into foreign currency accounts such as US Dollar, Japanese YEN, etc. with banks in Thailand. The Company foregoes interest earnings on such foreign currency accounts. Foreign currencies obtained from exports are used for payment of raw material purchased, spare parts and machinery and equipment imported, thus the Company saves foreign currency conversion charges.

At 31 December, the Company was exposed to foreign currency risk in respect of financial assets and liabilities denominated in the following currencies:

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
United States Dollars (USD)		
Cash and cash equivalents	408,444	303,324
Trade accounts receivable	351,918	414,765
Trade accounts payable	(4,391)	(114,426)
	755,971	603,663
Japanese Yen (YEN)		
Cash and cash equivalents	27,363	390,652
Trade accounts receivable	60,503	55,283
Trade accounts payable	(4,855)	(8,781)
	83,011	437,154
Australian Dollar (AUD)		
Trade accounts receivable	8,722	8,575
	8,722	8,575
Others (HKD, EUR, CHF and GBP)		
Trade accounts receivable	529	611
Trade accounts payable	(2,810)	(3,667)
	(2,281)	(3,056)
Gross statement of financial position exposure	**845,423**	**1,046,336**

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the USD against all other currencies at 31 December 2020 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and puchases.

		Profit or loss	
At 31 December 2020	Movement	Strengthening	Weakening
	(%)	*(in thousand Baht)*	
USD	1	7,474	(7,474)

(c.3.2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Company's operations and its cash flows.

Exposure to interest rate risk at 31 December	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Financial instruments with fixed interest rates		
Financial assets	1,125,836	-
Financial liabilities	(1)	-
	1,125,835	**-**

24 Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity and also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

25 Commitments with non-related parties

	2020	2019
	(in thousand Baht)	
Capital commitments		
Contracted but not provided for:		
Factory, machinery and equipment	**41,628**	**28,664**
Other commitments		
Purchase orders accepted by suppliers		
- Within one year	1,941,844	1,506,440
Bank guarantees	24,082	25,582
Total	**1,965,926**	**1,532,022**

Bank guarantee

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had commitment with a local bank for letters of guarantee issued in favour of the Company to the Metropolitan Electricity Authority and the Provincial Electricity Authority totaling Baht 24 million *(2019: Baht 26 million).*

Purchase orders accepted by suppliers

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had purchase orders accepted by suppliers for purchase of aluminium ingot in total quantity of 32,500 MT *(2019: 27,600 MT)*, at the price as determined in purchase orders *(2019: at the price as determined in purchase orders)* that will be delivered during 2020 to 2021 *(2019: within 2020).*

26 Events after the reporting period

At the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company held on 25 February 2021, the Company's Board of Directors approved to purpose to the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company for approval to appropriation of cash dividends of Baht 10 per share, amounting to Baht 432 million. The appropriation of dividend must be approved by shareholders's meeting of the Company.