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In 2022 the palm oil industry has seen unprecedented record high prices, a period of rapid decline in prices, and significant volatility. The high prices were prompted in early part of the year, when global vegetable oil stocks were still on the low side, and the Russian invasion of Ukraine then disrupted the supply of sunflower oil (Ukraine being the top producer of Sunflower oil). This caused a demand for vegetable oil and prices began to soar. Further to this, Indonesia, the world's largest palm oil producer, began to restrict their Crude palm oil (CPO) exports and then imposed a 3 week ban on exports between April and May to secure domestic supply. This escalated the global demand further, and large importers looked to secure volumes from other producing countries. As the supply improved in the second half of the year, prices fell considerably and inventories began to recover towards the end of the year.

For the Thailand palm oil industry, 2022 was a year of strong growth. CPO production increased by 8% to 3.19 million tonnes. This growth was supported by very favourable rainfall, with no prolonged dry period in the early part of the year, which led to a very consistent cropping pattern throughout the full year.

It is significant to note that the Thailand CPO production is driven largely by independent smallholder farmers (in excess of 380,000 farmers) supplying over 90% of the country's production, supporting sustainable livelihoods. This is different to Malaysia and Indonesia, where the smallholders make up less than 40% of the production.

Univanich has certainly played its part in Thailand's growth of 2022, in all key areas of the business. We processed a record breaking, 1.5 million tonnes of FFB, of which 95% was supplied by independent smallholder farmers. This growth stems from smallholder farmers having access to the new generation of high performing seedlings. Our clonal planting material is now well established, and the yields being achieved in the field are very encouraging. The Univanich material has been bred and developed for the drier conditions experienced in Thailand. The recent buoyant palm oil prices have also encouraged farmers to replant areas and plant new areas with our clonal material. This year we were able to expand our nursery capacity to cater for the increased demand, achieving sales in excess of 1.6 million seedlings (100% increase from the previous year).

With Indonesia focusing on the Biodiesel mandate and B35 blending, and the Malaysia labour shortage of foreign workers, Thailand was able to grow its export of CPO by 67%, exceeding 1 million metric tonnes. This meant we were able to fully utilise the tank farm and loading port at Laemphong, throughout the year, and exported in excess of 250,000 tonnes of palm product (a 38% increase year on year). Export is now becoming an integral part of the palm oil industry for Thailand.

Univanich has also been active in ensuring that our factories can meet this added volume of fresh fruit through an extensive capex programme to enable additional capacity during the peak crop periods. We are currently in the process of improving our efficiencies further in our factories, through capacity expansion and improvements in our power utilisation to lower our energy costs and reduce our GHG emissions. Our biogas plants continue to grow in performance with the support of additional processing volume.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT



Our Philippines subsidiary, Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation, saw significant increases in fresh fruit volumes for 2022, processing 170,000 metric tonnes, as yields improve, and plantings increase in the region. We are greatly encouraged by increased seed sales and new plantings in Mindanao and this bodes well for the future.

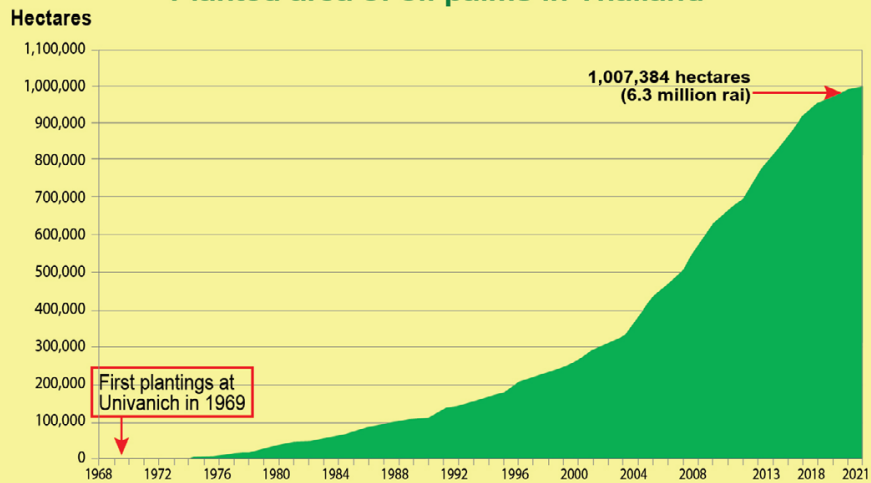
I must congratulate our management teams in Thailand and Philippines on a very successful year, in achieving new company records for production, and in being a part of Thailand's expanding palm oil industry. I would like to take this opportunity to also thank our shareholders for their support during 2022 and for their continuing interest in the development of the Univanich business.

Thank you for your support.

Apirag Vanich
Chairman

PALM OIL INDUSTRY IN THAILAND

พื้นที่ปลูกปาล์มน้ำมันในประเทศไทย Planted area of oil palms in Thailand



Source : Office of Agricultural Economic

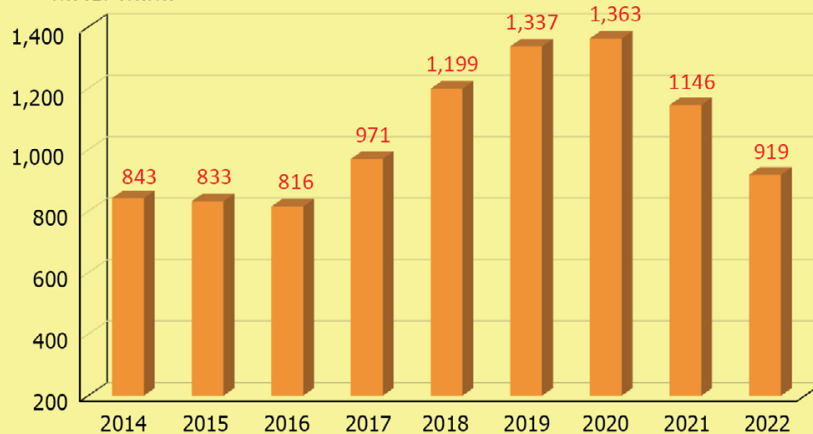
การบริโภคและการใช้น้ำมันปาล์มในประเทศไทย ในปี 2565 Consumption and Uses of Palm Oil in Thailand in 2022 Total 3,201,125 tonnes CPO



Source : Department of Internal Trade

Thailand's Use of Crude Palm Oil for Biodiesel ปริมาณการใช้น้ำมันปาล์มดิบเพื่อการผลิตไบโอดีเซลในประเทศ

Unit: Thousand Tonnes
หน่วย: พันตัน



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Financial Status (Baht millions)					
Total assets	3,799	3,644	3,885	4,436	5,271
Total accounts receivable, net	218	157	242	570	709
Property, plant & equipment, net	2,420	2,551	2,540	2,440	2,365
Total liabilities	424	380	537	632	649
Total shareholders' equity	3,375	3,265	3,349	3,803	4,622
Total equity attributable to the owners of the parent	3,309	3,151	3,215	3,614	4,385
Operating Performance (Baht millions)					
Sales	5,718	4,506	5,908	11,789	18,587
Total revenues	5,748	4,525	5,927	11,844	18,610
Gross profit margin	714	657	718	1,393	2,358
Earnings before interest expense and income tax	389	291	428	1,110	1,827
Corporate income tax	71	62	81	211	315
Net profit	316	225	342	892	1,505
Net profit attributable to owner of the parent	304	217	329	839	1,430
Financial Ratios					
Earnings (Baht/Share)	0.32	0.23	0.35	0.89	1.52
Dividend Declared (Baht/Share)	0.40	0.34	0.27	0.70	1.00*
Book Value (Baht/Share)	3.52	3.35	3.42	3.84	4.66
Net Profit margin (%)	5.50	4.98	5.77	7.53	8.09
Current ratio (Times)	9.30	9.28	8.00	7.00	7.50
Quick ratio (Times)	6.57	6.53	5.67	4.56	5.75
Return On Assets (ROA) (%)	7.97	6.06	9.09	21.45	31.02
Return on shareholders' equity (ROE) (%)	8.96	6.71	10.34	24.58	35.75
Debt to Equity Ratio (Times)	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.14

Note: * Interim dividends totalling Baht 0.30 per share have been paid in September 2022, with a final dividend of Baht 0.70 per share proposed to be paid in May 2023, subject to shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting on 28th April 2023

1

Lamthap factory – Boiler Modification

The existing 30 T-steam/hr water tube boiler at Lamthap factory has been modified and upgraded from saturated steam output to superheated steam output. The superheated steam has greater internal energy that can be used to power a new high efficiency steam turbine, to be installed in 2023. This modification allows us to reduce the fuel intake and produce significantly more power to run our own operation, in particular our kernel crushing plant.

Currently we use our own biogas produced power and also the local grid to run our kernel crushing operation. We will be able to reduce significant power costs and supply the local grid with more of our biogas produced power.





2

Expansion of Fat Traps at Siam and TOPI factories

To accommodate the increased milling capacity at Siam factory and TOPI factory, we have increased the size of the fat trap to allow for longer retention time to allow oil to separate. This allows for more residual oil to be skimmed off and returned to the process before the POME is discharged to the biogas digester and treatment ponds. The main benefit of this expansion is to further reduce our oil losses in the milling process.



Topi Factory Fat Trap



Siam Factory Fat Trap

3

Expansion of Daily Production tanks at Siam and Pabon Factory



The volume of the daily production tanks at both Siam factory and Pabon factory have been increased to accommodate the additional oil produced by our earlier factory capacity improvement projects.

Two 250 mt tanks capacity at Siam factory were enlarged to 300 mt, and two 150 mt tanks at Pabon factory were enlarged to 240 mt respectively.

Siam Production Tanks



Pabon Production Tanks.



4

CVP factory – Capacity Improvement Project

The existing machineries at CVP factory have been improved and modified to increase the milling capacity from 60 TFFB/hr to 70 TFFB/hr in the peak crop period. Modifications were made to control the flow of FFB following the sterilization process, which allows for a faster turnaround time for loading the sterilizer. A faster turnaround provides for an increased number of cycles per day. This additional capacity allows Univanich to maximize throughput during peak cropping periods.



5

Nursery Expansion at Topi Nursery

With the increasing demand for seedlings in the region, the Topi Nursery has been expanded to cater for an additional 100,000 seedlings per year, making a total capacity of 400,000 seedlings per year. In 2022 we sold over 1.6 million seedlings to oil palm farmers. Sales for the high performing Univanich clonal seedlings is strengthening year on year.



6

Replanting at Topi Estate and Akapojana Estate 2022

In 2022 we continued our replanting programme for palms over the age of 25 years. It is important to maintain a consistent replanting schedule of 4% to 5% per year so we can continue to advance our planting material with high performance palms, and maintain an even age profile and maximise yield performance. Univanich also continues with planting of progeny trials to ensure continuous improvement of the Univanich breeding programme.



Palms are planted and cover crop is established to provide ground cover and maintain soil moisture, as well as provide nutrients. Empty fruit bunches are applied around the palm as a nutrient mulch to help reduce weeding costs and promote palm growth. Paths are slashed to maintain good access to each palm.





7

Construction of Cha Uat Estate Fertiliser Store

A new fertiliser store was constructed at Cha Uat to ensure fertiliser remains safe and dry and kept in very good conditions. Fertiliser is a major input cost and it is very important we have a good storage facility. As the palms are growing and increasing production, increased volumes of fertiliser are required which we need to store properly.



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

1. Organizational structure and operation of the group of companies

1.1 Policy and business overview

Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited was established on 26th December 1995 as an amalgamation of three of Thailand's pioneer palm oil companies. The three companies were Thai Oil Palm Industry and Estate Company Limited, Siam Palm Oil and Refinery Industry Company Limited, and Hup Huat Palm Oil Industry Company Limited. The Company was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on 25th November 2003 under the abbreviation UVAN.

The main company's business are as follows:

Main Business	Nature of Business
Oil Palm Factory	Univanich is one of Thailand's leading producers of crude palm oil ("CPO") and crude palm kernel oil ("PKO"). Palm oil and Palm Kernel oil are important ingredients in the manufacture of cooking oils and salad oils, margarines and shortening, snack foods, ice creams, soaps, shampoos and cosmetics. Biodiesel and biofuels are rapidly expanding to new uses of palm oil. A byproduct from the production of PKO is palm kernel cake ("PKC") which is used in animal feeds. - In Thailand, Univanich has five palm oil crushing factories and two palm kernel crushing plants, located in Krabi, Phang-nga and Phatthalung Provinces. - In 2013, Univanich expanded its business to the Philippines by establishing a 51% owned joint venture company named Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation (UCPOC). UCPOC has constructed a palm oil crushing factory in North Cotabato province of Mindanao which started processing in July 2014.
Oil Palm Plantation	Univanich operates oil palm plantations in Krabi, Surat Thani, Phang-nga, Phattalung and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces of Southern Thailand, with a planted area in 2022 of 28,948 rai (4,631.7 hectares) including 834 rai (133.5 hectares) immature area. The first plantations were established in 1969 and replanting of a new generation of palms commenced in 1992.
Seed and Seedlings	- The Univanich Oil Palm Research Centre (OPRC) is internationally recognised for pioneering oil palm research and advanced palm breeding. Univanich drought-tolerant hybrid seeds are now exported to oil palm growers in more than fifteen countries. The company's oil palm nurseries supply approximately 1.6 million high yielding seedlings to Thailand's smallholder growers, annually. - Univanich commissioned Thailand's first laboratory for oil palm tissue culture in 2006. Since 2010, the company has been testing elite oil palm clones in field trials and in 2016 the company commenced production of clonal seeds from these elite oil palm clones.
Electricity	Four of the crushing factories operate methane capture systems to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to generate approximately 7 megawatts of renewable electricity for sale to the Provincial Electricity Authority grid.



Main Business	Nature of Business
Others	Univanich operates a palm oil exporting facility at the deep-water port of Laemphong in Krabi Province.

1.1.1 Univanich Vision / Mission Statement

Our first priority is to be a profitable and sustainable business. That means investing for future growth and balancing short term and long-term business interests. It also means caring about our employees, shareholders, customers and suppliers, together with the communities and environments in which we conduct our operations.

1.1.2 Transition and milestone developments

Year	Milestones
Year 2019	
February	The company completed the palm kernel factory expansion to increase the capacity from 90 mt/day to 190 mt/day at Plaiphraya factory. The expansion was commissioned in February 2019.
March	The company completed the capacity expansion of electricity generation from the biogas plant at Siam factory to be a capacity of 2.8 Megawatt. The expansion commenced electricity sales to PEA in March.
May	The company commenced seedlings sales at the new nursery at Bangwan, Kuraburi, Phang nga province.
August	The company completed the palm kernel factory expansion to increase the capacity from 75 mt/day to 150 mt/day at Lamthap factory. The expansion was commissioned in August 2019.
Year 2020	
March	The company completed the factory expansion at Philippines to increase the capacity from 30 mt fruit/hour to 60 mt fruit/hour.
Year 2021	
August	The company completed the factory expansion to increase the capacity from 30 mt fruit/hour to 45 mt fruit/hour at Pabon factory. The expansion was commissioned in August 2021.
December	The new nursery at Plaiphraya district, Krabi was completed in December 2021 and planned to commence seedlings sales in 2022
Year 2022	
August	The company completed the factory expansion at Topi factory to increase the capacity from 60 mt fruit/hour to 70 mt fruit/hour.

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

Year	Milestones
Year 2022	
September	The company completed the factory expansion at Siam factory to increase the capacity from 45 mt fruit/hour to 50 mt fruit/hour.
October	The company completed the factory expansion at CVP factory to increase the capacity from 60 mt fruit/hour to 70 mt fruit/hour.

1.2 Nature of Business

1.2.1 Revenue structure

	Operated by	Shareholding (%)	Year 2020		Year 2021		Year 2022	
			Baht Millions	%	Baht Millions	%	Baht Millions	%
1. Sales of goods								
<u>Domestic Sales</u>								
Crude Palm Oil	UVAN		3,747.91	63.24	3,211.09	27.11	4,291.02	23.06
Palm Kernel Oil	UVAN		65.65	1.11	37.72	0.32	-	-
Others	UVAN		405.49	6.84	592.63	5.00	1,009.88	5.43
Total Domestic Sales			4,219.05	71.19	3,841.44	32.43	5,300.90	28.48
<u>Export Sales</u>								
Crude Palm Oil	UVAN		760.45	12.83	5,265.64	44.46	9,945.92	53.44
	UCPOC	51%	336.44	5.68	684.62	5.78	1,293.13	6.95
Palm Kernel Oil	UVAN		557.84	9.41	1,937.93	16.36	1,928.94	10.37
Others	UVAN		12.83	0.22	59.66	0.50	71.37	0.38
	UCPOC	51%	21.48	0.36	-	-	46.62	0.25
Total Export Sales			1,689.04	28.50	7,947.85	67.11	13,285.98	71.39
<u>Total Sales of goods</u>								
Crude Palm Oil			4,844.80	81.74	9,161.35	77.35	15,530.07	83.45
Palm Kernel Oil			623.49	10.52	1,975.65	16.68	1,928.94	10.37
Others			439.80	7.42	652.29	5.51	1,127.87	6.06
Total Sales of goods			5,908.09	99.68	11,789.29	99.54	18,586.88	99.88
2. Other Income**			18.75	0.32	54.22	0.46	23.19	0.12
Total Revenue			5,926.84	100.00	11,843.51	100.00	18,610.07	100.00

** Other Income : Gains on asset disposals, Interest Income, Revenue sharing from business acquisition and subsidy for export shipments.



1.2.2 Product information

● (1) Characteristics of products

1) *Crude Palm Oil*

The purchased fresh fruit bunches from third parties and the production of fresh fruit bunches from our own plantations are processed at our factories to produce crude palm oil which is a red-brown liquid. The crude palm oil from the production is stored in large tanks before sales to the palm oil refineries in Thailand and abroad.

Most of crude palm oil that the company sells to palm oil refineries in Thailand is used in the food industry. For example, bottled vegetable oil, bucketed vegetable oil. It also be used in biodiesel industry. For overseas customers, most of them use crude palm oil in food industry and biodiesel industry.

2) *Crude Palm Kernel Oil*

After extracting the crude palm oil from palm pulp, Palm Kernel will be obtained. Palm Kernel will be further processed and crude palm kernel oil is extracted, which is a liquid similar in color to the edible vegetable oil, the company stores the palm kernel oil in storage tanks, before selling to palm kernel oil refineries in Thailand and abroad.

Most of crude palm kernel oil that the company sells to palm kernel oil refineries in Thailand are used as a substitute product for coconut oil in the food industry, such as biscuits, non-diary creamers, ice-cream, shampoo and cosmetics. The qualification of crude palm kernel oil, is similar to coconut oil and can be used as substitute product. For overseas customers, the crude palm kernel oil supplied by the company is mainly used in oleochemical industries, such as the production of fatty acids and methyl esters, which can be used in a wide range of industries.

By-Product: Palm Kernel, Palm Kernel Cake and Shell

The Company has by-products from the production process, such as Palm Kernel, Palm Kernel Cake and Palm Kernel Shell. In the crude palm oil production process, palm kernels are obtained as by-products first. The shell is removed from the kernel and the company then takes the aforementioned palm kernels for further extraction process to be crude palm kernel oil. Palm kernel cake is obtained after the extraction of crude palm kernel oil, The company sells palm kernel cake to animal feed manufacturers. The Palm Kernel Shell is sold as a fuel to third party biomass power stations.

Others :

1) Seeds and Seedlings

The company has a Research and Development department which focuses on the development of Univanich hybrid seed. The company has developed oil palm seed for replanting oil palm in the company's plantations and selling to farmers both domestically and internationally. The company sells both palm seeds and palm seedlings. Univanich oil palm is the first Thai oil palm cultivar. The quality of Univanich oil palm seeds and seedlings is highly suitable for Thailand's weather, with high yield per Rai and high oil extraction qualities.

2) Electricity from biogas

The company has 3 biogas plants producing electricity, located at Siam Factory, Lamthap Factory and Topi Factory.

● (2) Marketing and competition

(2.1) Marketing

(A) Competitive Strategy

The competitive strategies of the company are:

1.) Increased production volume to achieve the economies of scales and improved production efficiency

Currently, the company has 5 crude palm oil crushing factories with capacity 280 tonnes per hour and two palm kernel oil factories with capacity 340 tonnes per day.

The company has a policy to continuously increase the total palm oil production as well as fully utilizing production capacity by focusing on the supply of quality raw materials or fresh palm fruit, to continuously feed into the factories. The production costs of the company will be lower due to economies of scale. The company continuously improves productivity of company's plantation by using palm cultivars that have been researched and developed by the company, and are most suitable for the climate, soils and terrain. The high fruit yield and high oil extraction from the fruit bunches help to lower the production costs. This is to enable the company to maintain its competitiveness in both domestic and international markets and will result in higher profits for our shareholders.

In addition, the company has also jointly invested in the palm oil factory in Philippines, Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation (UCPOC) with the capacity of 60 tons of fresh fruit per hour. The company applies the knowledge, expertise and experience in the palm oil industry to the joint venture in Philippines. The executives and engineers from Thailand together with our team of experts in the Philippines supervise and manage the factory's operations to achieve full efficiency. In addition, the Philippines is a country with a suitable climate and environment for oil palm planting. It is expected that there will be more planting areas in close proximity to the factory, which will increase the potential of procurement of raw materials for supplying to the factory. The company's production costs will be lower from economies of scale of production.

2.) Replanting Policy

Replanting is often carried out when the palms become too tall, yields begin to fall and the cost of harvesting is high. This is done when the palm trees are between 25-28 years old. Replanting is also helpful as we are able to plant, high-yielding hybrid palm cultivars that have been bred by the company to provide improved yield of FFB and oil.

Since 1992, the Company has been replanting in order to balance the age of palm trees in its plantation estates and the Company will continue to adhere to the replanting policy.

3.) Trust from farmers

Palm oil producers in Thailand have to rely on fresh palm fruit from smallholder farmers. Relationships with nearby farmers are one of the key factors for business success. The company has a policy to build good relationships with farmers and traders. Since 1998, the company has carried out a project to improve good quality palm breeds for sale to farmers. The company has a research and development centre that develops oil palm varieties that are suitable for the weather conditions of Thailand for high fruit yields and high oil yield.



4.) Reputation for quality and reliability from both domestic and international customers

The company has always been trusted by customers throughout the business for over 30 years because the company has a policy to control the quality of crude palm oil to meet the standards with an FFA (Free Fatty Acid) value of not more than 4% before deliver goods to customers. The company will bring fresh palm fruit into the production process within 24 hours to ensure that the crude palm oil to be extracted has good quality.

5.) Implementation of new knowledge and technology continuously

The company has continually applied new knowledge and technology throughout its inception. Especially during the Unilever Group era, who were joint venture partners between 1983-1998. During this time the company gained knowledge in agricultural technology and production engineering. As a result, at present, the company has developed good quality palm varieties and continuously developed the production process to be efficient. The company still maintains independent consultants to give advice on palm breeding and production efficiency to the company approximately twice a year. In addition, the company has hired factory experts from Malaysia to analyze and improve production efficiency to be up-to-date.

(B) Customers, target customers and distribution channels

Business in Thailand

The Company's crude palm oil and crude palm kernel oil customers are divided into two main groups: domestic customers and foreign customers. For domestic customers, the Company distributes directly to palm oil refineries and biodiesel plants. The crude palm oil is refined to produce bottled palm oil, palm oil and biodiesel respectively. For other by-products such as palm kernel meal, this is sold to the animal feed factories.

For international customers mainly palm oil refinery and trading company, the company distributes through an agent, Uni-Agro Palm Sdn. Bhd. and Mantras Pte Ltd, which has a good relationship with the company for a long period of time. The main export countries of the company this year are Malaysia and India.

Overseas Business (UCPOC)

Customers in the Philippines of the subsidiary (UCPOC) are customers in the food industry with large demand.

(2.2) Competitive Environment

Crude palm oil and crude palm kernel oil are agricultural products. The competitive conditions of crude palm oil and crude palm kernel oil are the same. where prices are determined by supply and demand. Key factors affecting supply and demand are weather conditions which have a direct impact on the output of palm oil and other vegetable oils in the world market. In addition, the economic growth of the countries that consume vegetable oil, as well as the policies of the country's import tariffs. The world's largest vegetable oil consumers, such as India and China, will have a direct impact on the demand for vegetable oil consumption.

(A) Entrepreneur

The Company is one of the leading crude palm oil producers in Thailand. as well as being one of the leading exporters of crude palm oil and crude palm kernel oil to international markets.

Therefore, there are two types of competition in the industry, namely competition for purchasing fresh palm fruit raw materials from farmers for supplying to manufacturing plants, and competition for selling crude palm oil to customers.

Competition in purchasing fresh palm fruit

The Company's competitors in purchasing FFB are factories located close to the Company's factories. Fresh palm fruits harvested from oil palm trees should be processed within 24 hours to obtain good quality crude palm oil. As a result, the competition in terms of purchasing fresh palm fruit will be quite high.

1. The company purchases palm fruit in the similar price of the competitors. The payment always fast and on time. This will be convenient to the palm fruit sellers to deliver palm fruit to the company.
2. The company has a policy to expand production capacity, increase production efficiency and improve distribution channels both domestically and internationally. This enables the company to continue production and be able to purchase fresh palm fruit in large and consistent quantities. Therefore, farmers and traders trust to bring fresh palm fruit for sale to the company continuously.
3. The company has added outside fruit buying stations in the areas where the palm fruit is in sufficient quality and quantity.

Distribution Channel in Thailand

The Palm oil industry is one of the important agricultural industries in Thailand. Domestic operators mainly produced to meet high domestic consumption. The export capacity of most operators is limited from the high production cost per unit, due to lack of efficiency in oil palm plantings, and crude palm oil production. At present, only few domestic manufacturers are competitive in the export market due to their good management systems and competitiveness, comparable to exporters in other countries. The company is one of the few operators that export crude palm oil.

Consumption: The target market for palm oil in Thailand will be in the food industry and the biodiesel industry. In terms of price, Thailand palm oil price is mainly based on the price in the Malaysian market, along with the demand and supply in Thailand.



The main factors affecting the price of palm oil in the Malaysian market. For example:

- The price of other vegetable oils that can be used interchangeably, such as soybean oil
- Demand and supply of palm oil in the world market
- Weather conditions that affect the yield and price of fresh palm fruit to the market
- Petroleum prices
- foreign exchange rates

Distribution Channel Overseas

The major producer of soybean oil will be the United States, Brazil and Argentina. The United States is the country that promotes soybean cultivation the most in the world. While the main consumers of palm oil are South East Asian countries followed by India, and China, and Europe.

Thailand has more advantage than the major producing countries. For example, Malaysia's labor cost structure is higher than Thailand. While Indonesia lacks infrastructure, especially in transportation. Therefore, it is believed that if the government provides more support for the proper cultivation of palm oil to farmers, Thailand will have the potential to compete in the international market.

(B) Trend of competition

In the future, there will be competition in the purchase of palm fruit. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has developed a palm oil development plan. The main goal is to expand the palm plantation area and increase productivity.

● (3) Procurement of products or services

(3.1) Production

At present, the Company and its subsidiaries have 6 crude palm oil extraction plants with a total crude palm oil production capacity of 340 tons of fresh palm fruit per hour. The location and factory capacity are as follows:

- Siam factory (Krabi province) with a capacity of 50 tons palm fruit per hour.
- Topi factory (Krabi province) with a capacity of 70 tons palm fruit per hour and 190 tons of palm kernel per day.
- Lamthap factory (Krabi province) with a capacity of 45 tons palm fruit per hour and 150 tons of palm kernel per day.
- CVP factory (Phang Nga Province) with a capacity of 70 tons palm fruit per hour.
- Pabon factory (Phatthalung Province) with a capacity of 45 tons palm fruit per hour.
- UCPOC factory (Philippines) with a capacity of 60 tons palm fruit per hour.

In terms of production technology, the global crude palm oil extraction industry has been continuously developing to improve the production process and increase efficiency and reduce wastage. The company continually strives to invest in projects that increase production capacity and efficiency.

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

The company focuses on fully utilizing its production capacity by focusing on purchasing palm fruit with high quality, to the factory. This will enable the company to have low production costs from economy of scale.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Capacity (tonnes of palm fruit per hour)	270	270	300	300	340
Processed Fresh Fruit Bunch (tonnes)	1,190,852	1,125,596	1,100,487	1,289,085	1,681,507
Crude Palm Oil Production (tonnes)	209,412	203,755	194,360	227,261	294,509
Palm Kernel Production (tonnes)	60,854	58,702	57,639	65,964	83,906

This table include the number of the company and its subsidiaries (UCPOC)

(3.2) Raw Material Procurement

The main raw material for the Company's production is palm Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB). The sources of palm fruits are from our own estate fruit and purchased fruit. In 2022, the Company and its subsidiaries (UCPOC) purchased 95.8% palm fruit from outsiders. The rest is obtained from the company's oil palm plantations.

(A) Fresh Fruit Bunch from suppliers

The Company andThe Company and its subsidiaries (UCPOC) procure palm fruit from third parties by buying from farmers and brokers (who collects palm fruits from farmers). The purchase price will be the market price announced in front of the company's factory which will be adjusted depends on the competitive conditions of purchasing FFB between factories and palm oil price. The company pay fruit prices base on the quality.

(B) Fresh Fruit Bunch from company's plantation

The Company has a total palm plantation area in Thailand of approximately 28,948 rai. In 2022, the Company's palm plantations are capable of producing 4.2 percent of the palm fruit supplied to the Company's factories.

Typically, palm trees begin to produce at about 3 years of age and full yield from 6 years of age, with an average yield of 25 years from the start of planting.

The company has a policy to replace old palm trees about 4% of the total planted area each year. Oil Palm trees at approximately 25 years of age, are usually difficult to harvest due to the height of the palm so they need to be felled and replanted. The benefits of replanting enable the company to replace with better palm varieties that provide higher yield and improved oil extraction. The result of a balanced replanting programme are that the Company receives fresh palm fruit regularly each year. Unless it is affected by uncontrollable climatic conditions.

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



● (4) Assets used in business operation

1) Fixed assets of the company's and subsidiaries are used in business operations

	Property Type / Characteristics	Value (Million Baht)	Obligation (mortgage)	Ownership
1.1	Land	838.77	No	Univanich
1.2	Land improvement	60.35	No	Univanich
1.3	Building and building improvement	558.86	No	Univanich
1.4	Machinery and equipment	623.73	No	Univanich
1.5	Motor vehicles	53.06	No	Univanich
1.6	Furniture fixtures and office equipment	5.44	No	Univanich
1.7	Assets under installation/construction	113.84	No	Univanich
1.8	Bearer Plants - Palm trees			
	- Palm trees	104.90	No	Univanich, concession and operating lease *
	- Immature palm trees	6.41	No	
	Property, plant and equipment, net	2,365.36		
1.9	Intangible assets			
	- Computer software	2.06	No	
	- Revenue sharing	7.33	No	
	Intangible assets, net	9.39		

Remark

*The Company's plantation has been made on the Company's own land, concession land and lease land. Details of land under concession and under operating lease agreements as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of estate	Type	Terms	Area per contract (Rai)	Planted area (Rai)
Thai Oil Palm Industry (TOPI)	Concession	For 30 years from 19 November 1993	8,250	8,250
Thai Oil Palm Industry (TOPI)	Lease	Leased from Co-operative Promotion Department for 30 years, at the rates of Baht 100 to Baht 300 per Rai per year, commencing on 27 April 1994	2,500	2,500

In addition, Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited's predecessor was granted a concession for the development of an oil palm plantation on 20,000 rai in Krabi Province. The concession was for thirty years, from 22 April 1983 to 21 April 2013.

Please see more information in note 17 of the Notes to Financial statements.

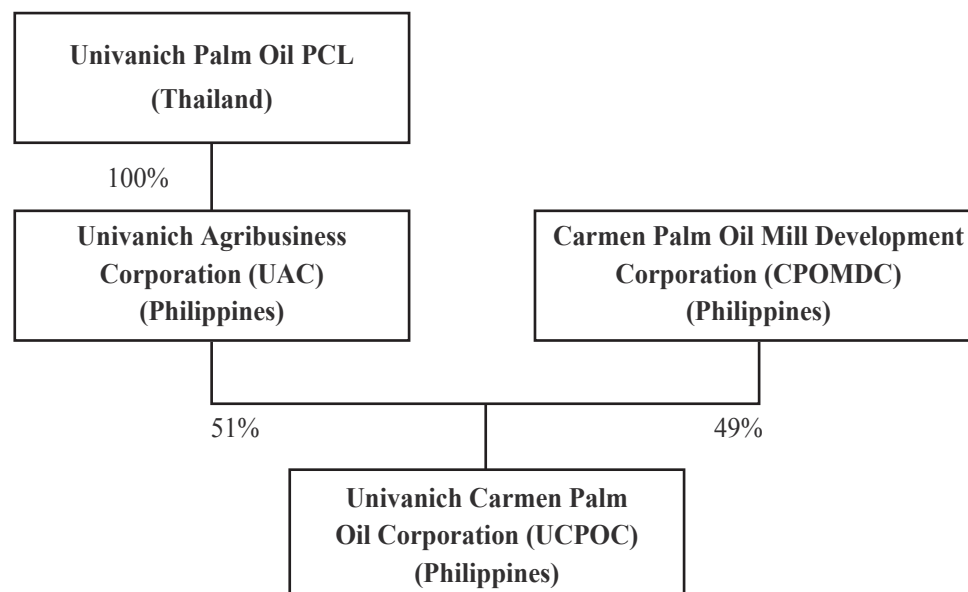
PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

2) Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint ventures policy

In addition to the current subsidiary company. The company has planned to invest in oil palm industrial activities such as Biogas, current and will invest in the beneficial business for the main company's business that have the possible trend of growth. The investment proportion and administration policy of the subsidiaries and joint ventures mainly depend on the expertise in business, investment capability, and management authority.

1.3 Shareholding Structure

1.3.1 Shareholding Structure



1.3.2 Shareholders

The 10 largest shareholders as at 31 December 2022

Shareholders	Number of shares	Percent
1. Mr. Apirag Vanich	179,136,120	19.06
2. Mrs. Chantip Vanich	91,116,300	9.69
3. UBS AG Singapore, Branch	57,300,000	6.09
4. Chean Vanich Co.,Ltd.	55,966,620	5.95
5. Mrs. Nuanchan Ratanakulsereeroengrith	36,370,900	3.87
6. Thai NVDR Company Limited	30,040,820	3.20
7. Mr. Narut Chitrudiamphai	27,100,320	2.88
8. Ms. Aungkhana Vanich	23,845,990	2.54
9. Ms. Rojana Vanich	23,294,820	2.48
10. Ms. Oranutch Vanich	22,554,980	2.40

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



Board of Directors and Management

The Company's Board of Directors	No of Shares 31 December 2021	No of Shares 31 December 2022	Change
1. Mr. Apirag Vanich	177,850,420	179,136,120	1,285,700
2. Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob	0	0	0
3. Dr. Phortchana Manoch	6,952,840	6,952,840	0
4. Ms. Kanchana Vanich	0	0	0
5. Dr. Prote Sosothikul	0	0	0
6. Mr. John Clendon	10,843,500	8,000,500	-2,843,000
7. Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha	0	0	0
8. Mr. Anek Pana-apichon **	0	0	0
9. Mr. Harry Brock *	0	0	0
10. Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon	350,000	460,000	110,000

* Mr. Harry Brock was appointed as Director on 22nd April 2022

** Mr. Anek Pana-apichon was appointed as Independent Director on 22nd April 2022 to take the place of Mr. Suchad Chiaranussati, who retired by rotation.

Management Committee	No of Shares 31 December 2021	No of Shares 31 December 2022	Change
1. Mr. Harry Brock *	0	0	0
2. Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon	350,000	460,000	110,000
3. Mr. Nattapong Dachanabhirom	30,000	30,000	0
4. Mr. Phiphit Khlaisombat	0	0	0
5. Mr. Santi Suanyot	60,000	200,000	140,000
6. Mr. Adoonka Kwankaew **	0	0	0

* Mr. Harry Brock was appointed as Chief Executive Officer to replace Mr. John Clendon who retired from the Univanich Management committee on 30th April 2022

** Mr. Adoonka Kwankaew was appointed as Regional Commercial Manager on 1st June 2022

1.4 Amounts of registered capital and paid-up capital

The Company has a registered capital of 470 million baht, of which 470 million baht is paid up with ordinary share 940,000,000 shares, at 0.50 baht per share.

1.5 Issuance of other securities

- None -

1.6 Dividend policy

The Company has a policy to pay cash dividends of not less than 50% of its net profit after taxation. However, whether the Company will pay a dividend and the amount thereof will depend, amongst other things, on the Company's financial condition, future plan and by approval by the shareholder's meeting.

2. Risk Management

2.1 Risk management policy and plan

- 1) All directors, executive members, employees and business units are risk owners and are responsible for assessment, follow-up and provision of support for having in place an efficient risk management process.
- 2) Establish integrated organization-wide risk management with systematic and continuous management and operation in line with the achievement of the objectives of the organization.
- 3) Ensure that there is a process to monitor, evaluate and report risk management results including regular reviews and updates of operational guidelines.
- 4) Promote and develop the application of modern information technology systems to be used in the risk management process of the company.

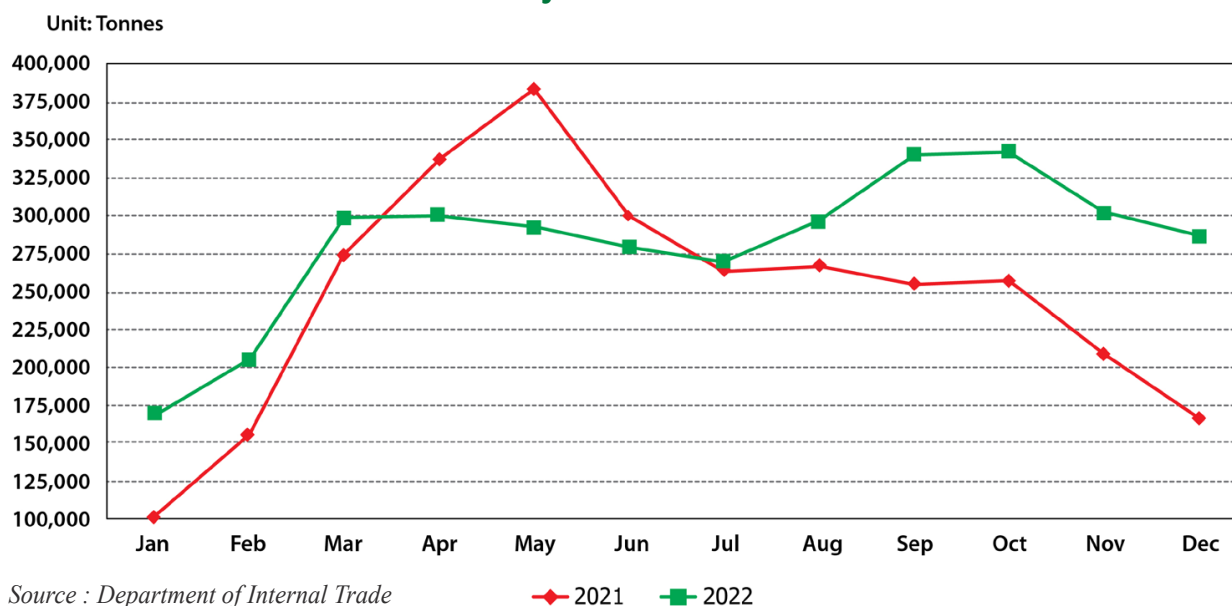
2.2 Risk factors on business operation

Climate

Climatic factors have significant influence on palm oil production.

Weather patterns, such as a severe drought, can affect average oil palm yields by more than 20%. This impact of climatic events will be experienced in the year of the drought and up to two years after the stress, when the palms produce fewer fruit bunches.

Thailand's Monthly CPO Production 2021-2022



Thailand's annual CPO Production (tonnes)

2016	1,804,449
2017	2,626,006
2018	2,778,108
2019	3,033,743
2020	2,651,598
2021	2,963,225
2022	3,375,922

Source : Department of Internal Trade



AFTA and Trade Barriers

Under the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) with effect from 1st January 2010 there are no tariffs on the trade of vegetable oils within the ASEAN region. This measure has not yet been fully implemented and palm oil imports into Thailand are subject to some controls intended to stabilise the domestic market. If tariff or non-tariff barriers were imposed to restrict free trade in palm oil it may have a negative impact on Thailand's oil palm industry.

Thailand's Supply & Demand of Palm Oil in 2022

	Supply (Tonnes)		Demand (Tonnes)
Opening Stock 1/01/2022	172,657	Local Consumption	1,250,824
CPO Production in 2022	3,375,922	Exported CPO	1,031,281
Imported crude palm oil	684	Biodiesel	919,020
Imported RBDPO	0	Ending Stock 31/12/2022	348,138
Total	<u>3,549,263</u>	Total	<u>3,549,263</u>

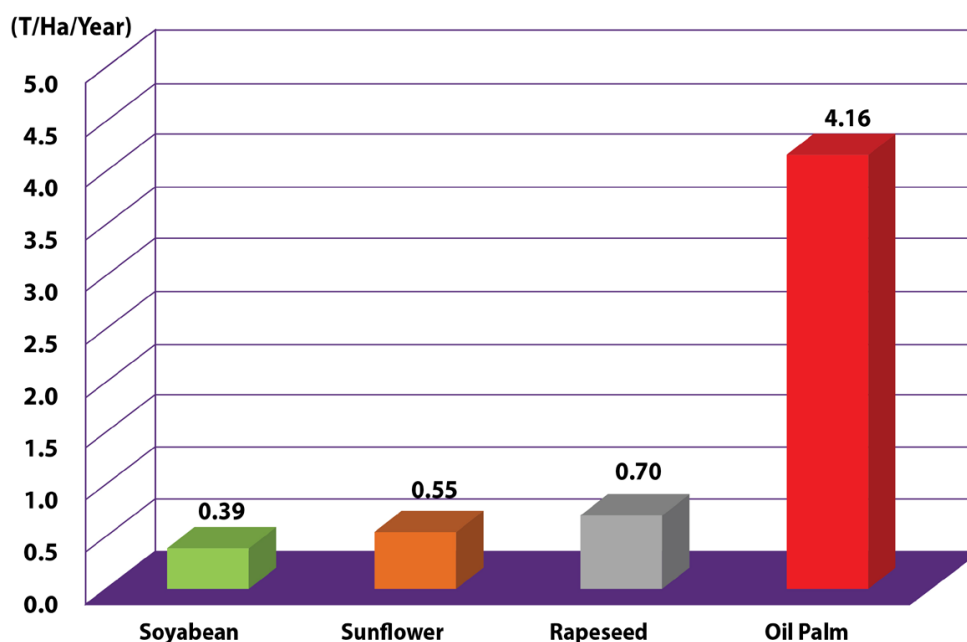
Source : Department of Internal Trade

Competition from Soybean Oil, Rape Seed Oil and Sunflower Oil

The main competitor for palm oil in world markets and in Thailand's domestic market is soybean oil. Competition from soybean oil may increase as a result of increased plantings in South America, encouraged by growing demand for soybean meal as an animal feed and by the higher yields from genetically modified soy crops (GMOs).

However, oil palms produce an average of 4.16 tonnes oil per hectare, compared to less than 0.5 tonnes per hectare from soybeans.

Palm Oil vs Other Oil Seed Crops Average Oil Yield (Tonnes/Hectare/Year)



Source: Oil World (2016)

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

For this reason, palm oil's share of world production is steadily increasing.

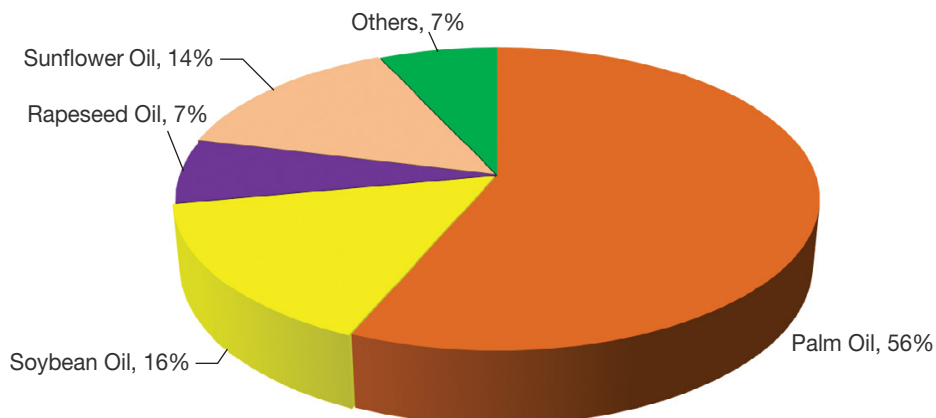
Palm Oil's Share of World Production

	<u>Palm Oil Million tonnes</u>	<u>Share of World Production of 17 main oils & fats</u>
1980	4.6	8%
1990	11.0	14%
2000	21.5	25%
2010	46.6	33%
2020	72.6	36%
2022	74.7	35%
2030 forecast	95.0	estimated minimum requirement to meet consumption demand

Source: LMC (2023)

At the present time, palm oil is the most price competitive of the main oils competing for a share of the world market, and palm oil is easily the most efficient and environmentally sustainable of the main oil crops.

Palm Oil's Share of World Trade 2022 International Trade Volume of 5 Vegetable Oils



Source: LMC (2023)

World oil palm plantings occupy less than 1% of the 5 billion hectares used for agriculture today. But in return, oil palms produce 35% of the world's supply of edible oils and fats.



World Demand Growth

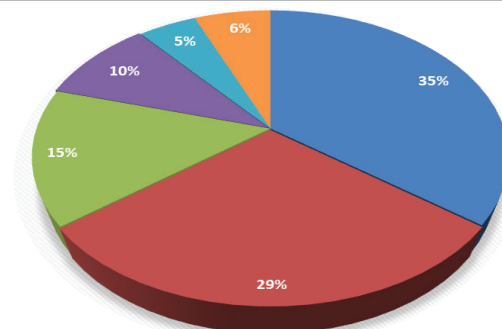
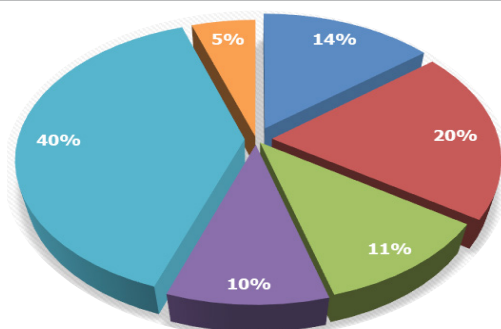
World demand growth for edible oils and fats will depend on world population growth, world economic growth and price trends which will fluctuate according to supply and demand.

The world's annual production of the 17 main edible oils and fats has grown from 80.7 million tonnes in 1990 to 211 million tonnes in 2022.

Growth in world production of main Oils & Fats

1991 : 83.2 mil tonnes

2022 : 211 mil tonnes



■ Palm Oil ■ Soybean Oil ■ Rapeseed Oil
■ Sunflower Oil ■ Others ■ PKO & CNO

Source: LMC (2022)

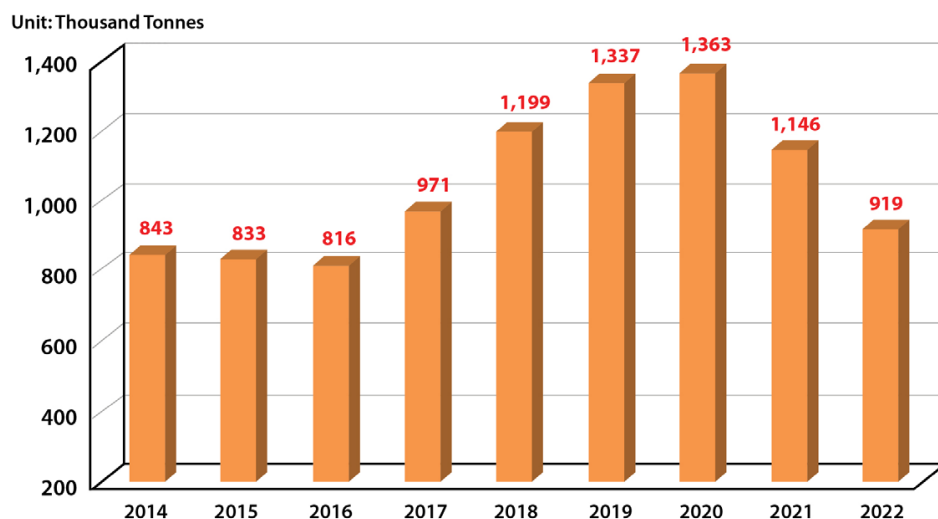
Since year 2000, world consumption of vegetable oils grew at a compound annual growth rate of 5.2%. During this period, consumption of palm oil increased at an average annual rate of 8.1% to become the world's leading source of vegetable oil.

One factor driving this consumption increase has been the strong economic growth in large developing countries such as India and China. With the economies of India and China now experiencing slower growth, this has reduced the rate of growth in the world's demand for vegetable oils.

Biofuels Demand Growth

Vegetable oils are increasingly consumed as biofuels and for the manufacture of biodiesel. Over the past 16 years the world consumption of biodiesel has increased from around 4.0 million tonnes in 2004 to 51 million tonnes in 2022.

Thailand's Use of Crude Palm Oil for Biodiesel



Source: Internal Trade Department

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Biodiesel is seen to reduce the effect of fossil fuel on world climate change, and oil palm cultivation has been a very successful crop for the alleviation of rural poverty. Of the 300 million hectares deforested in the world from 1990 to 2010 about 3% was planted with oil palms (not taking crop conversion into account) in some of the world's underdeveloped regions (Source: FAO).

In 2022, approximately 23% of total palm oil usage was used in biodiesel production. This is the same as the previous year (2021). Europe has reduced the use of biodiesel, as road transport moves away from fossil fuels altogether, for environmental reasons. Oil palm has become a target for some environmental NGOs. Stricter sustainability criteria have meant the reduction in palm oil, as international biodiesel consumers become concerned about the environmental sustainability of Asian palm oil production.

Despite this negative perception, palm oil producing countries have continued in their production of biodiesel and have legislated to mandate its use in diesel blends.

This mandated use means that future consumption growth of biodiesel may not depend on price alone, and that vegetable oil prices are now linked to petroleum prices.

If the manufacture of biodiesel is perceived to cause the price of vegetable oils to rise to an unacceptably high level, some governments may withdraw their biodiesel mandates and biodiesel subsidies. This may cause a reduction in the use of biodiesel and a surplus of vegetable oils on world markets and lower prices for oil palm farmers. Recent supply concerns and higher prices of palm oil, coupled with covid lockdowns, have meant a partial withdrawal of such mandates and subsidies in certain countries. Such interventions will continue to cause annual fluctuations of palm oil usage for biodiesel.

Univanich is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and the company is a certified supplier of sustainable palm oil. While sustainability certification increases production costs it also presents an opportunity for a company like Univanich, which can demonstrate a proven track record of environmental, economic and social sustainability.

Exchange rates

International trade in palm oil is conducted in US dollars. Importers and Exporters from Thailand can therefore be affected by the value of the Thai Baht relative to the US dollar.

In the short term, Univanich hedges any currency risk on individual sales contracts which are denominated in US dollars.

Renewal of Land Concessions

Parts of the Univanich oil palm plantations are planted on land leased under concession from the Government.

The Topi concession was renewed in 1993 and runs for a further 30 years to 2023.

The Chean Vanich concession was issued in 1983 and ran for 30 years to 2013.

The Chean Vanich concession expired on April 21st, 2013. In 2010 the company submitted a renewal application to continue utilizing 10,849-1-60 rai of the concession area. The company is continuing to pursue legal action to gain access to this land. This is detailed in Auditor Note 17.

Loss of this land would mean a reduction in the company's plantation area and some of the company's research programs would be terminated.



Competition from new crushing factories

In Thailand there is strong competition for purchased fruit amongst at least 50 major crushing mills. Univanich has approximately 8% share of this market. New crushing factories and expanded existing factories can affect the level of competition for purchased fruit.

Although new crushing capacity is entering the industry every year, Univanich has achieved a good long term growth rate. This has been made possible by the company's continuing investment in new processing capacity and by the expansion of Thailand's oil palm planted area which is reported to have increased from 320,000 hectares (2.0 million rai) in 2003 to 1,007,384 hectares (6.3 million rai) in 2021 (*source: Office of Agricultural Economics*). At this rate of planting growth, Thailand will require a similar rate of expansion of crushing capacity but expansion of new planting and expansion of new crushing capacity will not always match.

3. Business Sustainability Development

3.1 Policy and objectives of Sustainable Management



The Univanich company's 6,000 hectares of oil palm plantations now produces approximately 5% of the fruit processed by the company's five crushing factories. More than 4,000 independent small farmers produce 95% of fruit processed by the company, and it is through encouragement of this smallholder participation that Univanich business has grown into a sustainable agribusiness success.

Univanich Palm Oil PCL was listed on the stock exchange of Thailand in 2003, under the abbreviation of UVAN. Today, it is one of Thailand's leading producers of crude

palm oil (CPO) and crude palm kernel oil (PKO) for domestic and international markets. Biodiesel and other renewable biofuels are rapidly expanding new uses for palm oil, within Thailand's domestic palm oil market.

In helping to promote this successful transformation, Univanich has always emphasized what it perceives as the "four Pillars of Sustainability" which are:



Advances in Science

In 1983, Univanich commenced a collaboration with the UK based Unilever Plantations and Plant Science Group. During the ensuing fifteen years, the company's Oil Palm Research Centre (OPRC) was established to carry out research into unique features of Thailand's oil palm agronomy and in particular, into oil palm breeding for improved drought tolerance.

Today, the Univanich OPRC is recognised internationally as a leader in oil palm research. High yielding, drought tolerant Univanich seeds are exported globally to oil palm growers in more than 15 countries. In 2006 the company established Thailand's first laboratory for oil palm tissue culture, with an objective to clone the elite parent palms from the Univanich breeding programme. This long-term research is now coming to fruition with Thailand's first planting of high yielding clones in 2010, and in 2016 the company produced Thailand's first semi clonal oil palm seeds, which are now available for sale. The latest advance in science should ensure the competitiveness of Thailand's oil palm industry into future generations.



Environmental Best Practice

Since the company's first Environmental charter in the 1980's, which prohibited clearing of primary forests, Univanich has been at the forefront of promoting environmental best practice. The company's pioneering investment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions has led to development of four methane capture projects which together supply renewable electricity to many thousands

of households through Thailand's national grid and which have generated more than 100,000 Gold Standard Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) annually, under the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism. This creation and sale of Gold Standard CERs from Palm oil waste was another world first for the Univanich company.



Social Sustainability

Independent smallholders now make up more than 80% of Thailand's 1 million hectares of oil palm, mostly located in the Southern provinces of Krabi and Surat Thani. What had been an impoverished and politically unstable region 40 years ago, has achieved a new prosperity,

largely as a result of this successful agricultural development. Univanich has encouraged this development through the annual supply of more than 1.5 million high yielding seedlings to local farmers and through field- days at the company's OPRC training centre.

The company's strategy of 'sharing the technology and spreading prosperity' has paid off for the entire community. As thousands of small farmers have expanded and prospered, so too has the Univanich business.

These three pillars of sustainability have been developing into the culture of the Univanich Business since the early plantings by Khun Chean Vanich in the late 1960s.

The realization of stakeholder engagement and sharing the value with the local community has meant that the business has grown in a sustainable manner through the decades.

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This fourth and final pillar is the Development of Sustainable markets with RSPO Certification.

In the early 2000's there were strong links developing that associated palm oil with deforestation, threats to species survival, environmental damage and severe social consequences. In response to this urgent and pressing global call for the production of sustainable palm oil, the Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) was formed in 2004. With the objective of promoting growth and use of sustainable oil palm products through a credible global standard, and engagement of stakeholders from all sectors of the palm oil industry:

Producers & Processors, Traders, Consumer goods manufacturers, Retailers, Banks, Investors, Environmental conservation NGO's and Social or Developmental NGO's.

The aim was to develop and implement a global standard for Sustainable Palm Oil.

This multi stakeholder approach developed a set of Principles and Criteria (with supporting Indicators) that the industry players could adhere to.

The Principle is the fundamental statement about the desired outcome and the Criteria is the implementation of this principle, the means of judging whether or not the Principle has been fulfilled.





RSPO Principles and Criteria Topics and Objectives

Principle No.	Criteria Topic	Objective
Prosperity	1. Information and public availability	A sustainable, competitive and resilient palm oil sector ensures long term viability of the entire supply chain and shared benefits for both private sector as well as the livelihoods of communities where oil palm is grown. Effective planning and management system to address economic viability, environmental and social compliance and risk, establish procedures and systems for ensuring conformance to the RSPO P&C, and supports continuous improvement towards sustainable palm oil.
	Communication and consultation	
	Commitment to ethical conduct	
	2. Legal compliance	
	Third party contractors legal	
	Third party FFB legally sourced	
	3. Long term plan and economic viability	
	Continuous Improvement and Reporting	
	Standard Operating Procedures	
	SEIA and Plans	
People	System for managing human resources	Human rights protected, respected and remedied. The palm sector contributes to reducing poverty, and palm oil production is a source of sustainable livelihoods. Human rights are respected. People participate in processes that affect them with shared access and benefits. Everyone engaged in palm oil production has equal opportunities to fulfill their potential in work and community with dignity and equality and in a healthy working and living environment.
	Occupational Health and Safety Plan	
	Training	
	4. Human Rights	
	Complaints and Grievances	
	Contribution to local sustainable development	
	Land use and Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC)	
	Land use: Compensation	
	Land use: Conflict	
	5. Improved smallholder livelihoods	
Planet	Pay and working conditions	Impact Goal: Conserved, protected and enhanced ecosystems that provided for the next generation. Ecosystems and their services are protected, restored and resilient, including through sustainable management of natural resources (sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse and degradation, halt biodiversity loss. Climate change is addressed through continuous GHG reduction and air and water pollution are controlled.
	6. No discrimination	
	Freedom of association	
	No child labour	
	No harassment	
	No forced or trafficked labour	
	Safe working environment	
	7. Effective Integrated Pest Management	
	Pesticide Usage	
	Waste management	
	Soil health fertility	
	Soil Conservation (erosion and degradation)	
	Soil surveys and topographic information	
	Peat	
	Water quality and quantity	
	Energy use	
	Pollution and GHG's	
	Fire	
	HCV and HCS	

Univanich Palm Oil PLC, with its previously embedded sustainable and inclusive culture, became an early member of the RSPO, and the RSPO has now provided Univanich with a globally recognised and certifiable framework.

As a certified member of RSPO since 2013, Univanich engages in an annual audit and verification of the production process to the stringent RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production by accredited Certifying Bodies. The certificate can be withdrawn at any time in case of infringement of the rules and standards.

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Univanich uses the RSPO Principles and Criteria as it's foundation and guidance for its Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) platform, where we can demonstrate benchmarks and continuous improvement through the monitoring of key performance indicators (KPIs) with targets to highlight our sustainable and responsible growth, and mitigate our enterprise risk.

The remainder of this report focuses on the methods Univanich use in addressing the RSPO Principles and Criteria in regards to maintaining certification since 2013, and how we monitor continuous improvement through annual KPI's.

3.2 Management of Impacts on stakeholders in the Business Supply Chain

3.2.1 Business Value Chain.





3.3 Management of Environmental Sustainability

Climate Change

Global weather patterns and sea levels are changing because of increasing temperatures caused by human activities releasing greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere.

Carbon dioxide has been the main cause of global warming to date, releasing into the atmosphere by use of fossil fuels, land use change, such as deforestation and agricultural conversion. Methane is another significant greenhouse gas (the impact of methane on global warming is 23 times greater than that of CO₂).

GHG emissions and temperatures will continue to increase throughout the 21st century. This will encourage a greater frequency of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts and sudden heavy rainfall.

The RSPO has a strong focus on reducing Green House Gas emissions and the attempts to limit the contribution of the palm oil industry to climate change.

Members are required to monitor and report emissions and implement plans to reduce emissions.

Univanich takes the matter of climate change seriously and as a member of RSPO we currently monitor and look for opportunities to reduce our GHG emissions.

Univanich weather conditions are also on the drier spectrum of growing oil palm, with longer dry seasons than other more suitable growing regions. The longer drier period can have pronounced effects on the yield and this has also led to a focus on our water management practices and water usage which we monitor, and look for innovative methods of irrigation to support our production.

Reducing our Carbon Footprint

RSPO Principle No.	Criteria Topic	Objective
Planet	7.	Energy use
		Pollution and GHG's
		Use of renewable energy
		Reduction in GHG emissions

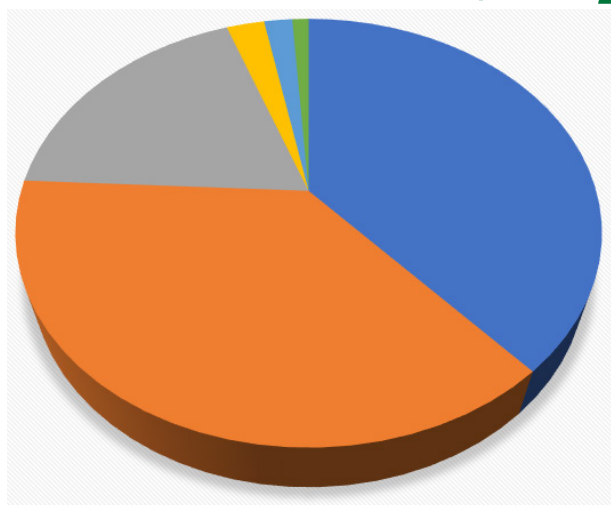
Our target is to maintain a carbon negative footprint and continue to improve on these reductions from our 2018 baseline data.

The 2018 baseline was an overall palm product carbon footprint of -0.23 MTCO₂e/MT CPO/PK (ex-factory). Our method of monitoring this measurement is through the use of the RSPO Palm GHG calculator, which came into effect in January 2020.

The pie chart highlights the most significant source of emissions from the Univanich operations. In 2022 the POME (palm oil mill effluent) has become our leading emission as our processing of fresh fruit bunches in our factories increased in 2022 (27% yoy increase in FFB processed), this increase came from our smallholder farmers.

This increase in emissions from POME has overtaken the land conversion emission, which is now reduced from 42% in 2021 to 37% in 2022. This is the measured over the full life cycle of the plantation. Generally, the emission is higher in new planting areas, however, Univanich is now only replanting existing plantations hence the GHG emissions from land use conversion is reducing.

Univanich Gross GHG Emissions by Source 2022 (MT CO₂ e%)

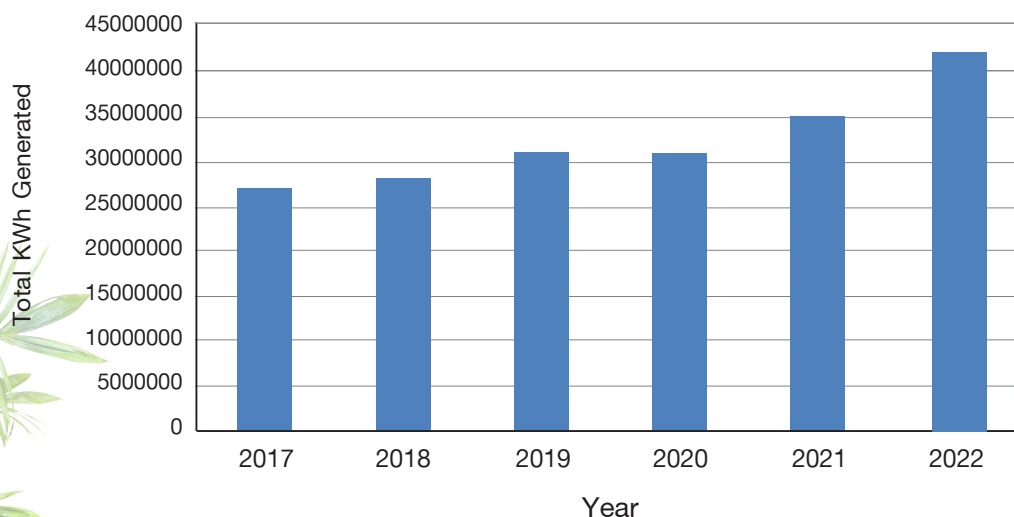


Pome	38%
Land Conversion	37%
Factories Fuel	18%
CO ₂ Emissions Fertiliser	2%
N ₂ O Emissions	2%
Fuel (Field Operations)	1%

Emissions from fuel use in the processing factories is the third highest GHG emission, this is a combination of the requirement from fossil fuels, as well as the requirement to use power from the main grid, on occasions. We hope to see this reduce over next few years as we look to improve our power efficiencies and become less dependent on fossil fuels as the feedstock for our power requirements. We have also reduced emissions from fertiliser in 2022, both CO₂ and N₂O (which is 300 times more potent than CO₂). Fertiliser inputs were lower in 2022 as some areas are scheduled for replants in next few years, hence the fertiliser inputs are not required.

Univanich remains strongly committed in the reduction of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and carbon footprint at our plantations and factory processing operations. Nearly 20% of the planets warming can be attributed to methane gas and with our top GHG emission coming from POME, Univanich is able to harness this emission through use of our biodigesters and gas engines, which have been in operation since 2008. Through this technology, we are able to capture the methane from our POME and convert this into energy, which is then used in our own operation or sold to the local power grid.

Electricity Generated through our Methane Capture Projects 2017-2022

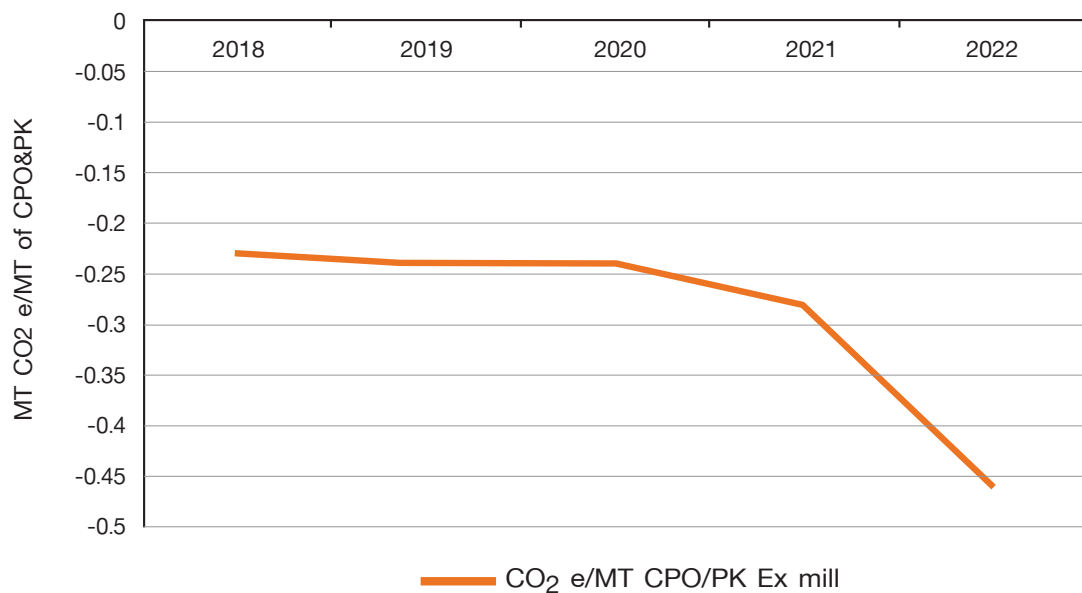


PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



Year	Emission Sources							Credits			Summary		
	Land Clearing	CO ₂ Emissions Fertiliser	N ₂ O Emissions	Fuel (Field Ops)	POME	Mill Fuel	Grid Electricity	Crop Sequestration	Export of Electricity	Sales of PKS & EFB	Net Emissions	Total Palm Product	CO ₂ e/MT CPO/PK Ex mill
2018	46,344	3,075	17,158	1,534	25,663	2,783	11,899	- 44,767	- 4,746	- 114,782	- 55,838	237,787	- 0.23
2019	47,481	3,312	2,429	1,320	23,754	2,495	12,122	- 42,959	- 7,302	- 101,239	- 58,587	240,087	- 0.24
2020	31,601	3,058	2,554	1,225	23,103	1,821	12,705	- 32,542	- 5,161	- 93,675	- 55,309	231,116	- 0.24
2021	36,039	2,632	2,121	940	28,096	1,821	13,879	- 33,173	- 6,489	- 120,804	- 74,938	267,623	- 0.28
2022	34,997	2,357	1,760	1,020	36,004	2,356	15,171	- 29,442	- 8,823	- 211,284	- 155,883	339,011	- 0.46

2022 Univanich CO₂ Emissions per MT of CPO and PK Produced



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

The net CO₂ emissions from Univanich operations in 2022 was a total of – 155,883 MT CO₂, or - 0.46MT CO₂ / MT CPO & PK. This is a significant reduction in emissions from 2021 (- 0.28 MT CO₂ / MT CPO & PK), primarily due to the following reasons.

The significant volume of fresh fruit bunches received from smallholder farmers. This led for an increase in crude palm oil production as well as large increases in the by products such as fibre, Palm Kernel Shell (PKS), empty fruit bunches (EFB) and POME (Palm oil mill effluent).

The additional volumes of PKS, and EFB produced, are then sold to third party biomass power producers.

We continue to use the EFB as a fertiliser source to substitute the quantities of inorganic fertiliser that we require. With the use of EFB, we are able to reduce the emissions from fertiliser usage. In addition to this substitution of inorganic fertiliser, we also required less quantities of inorganic fertiliser as we are approaching replanting for some of our older palms, so inorganic inputs were not required in the soon to be replanted area.

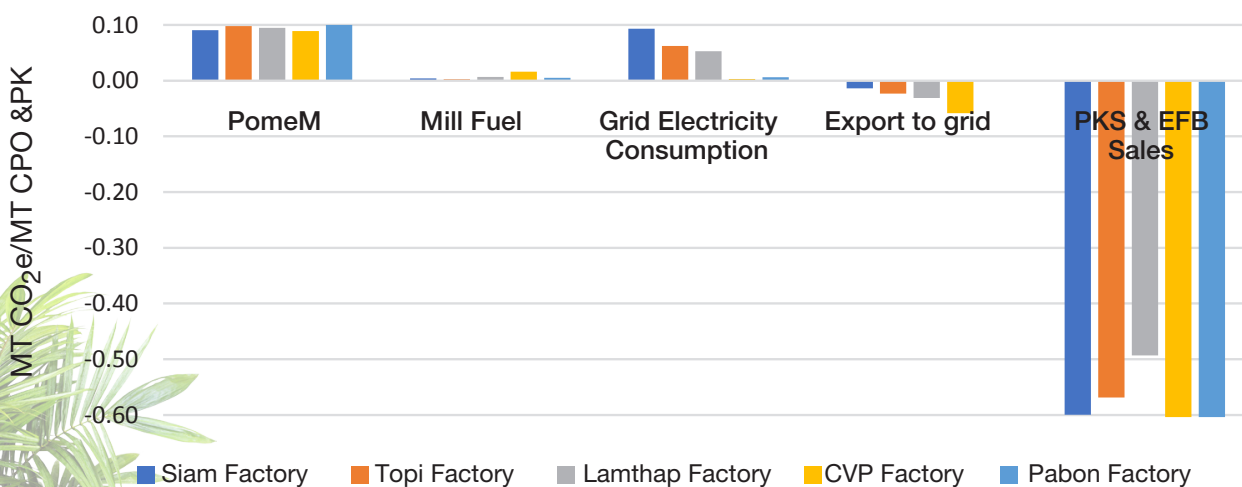
The increased POME allowed for a higher production of methane that we utilised to produce increased electricity from our gas engines to produce more electricity for the local power grid.

We continue to make improvements to our energy management operation at our processing factories to ensure we maximise the use of our biomass fuel supply and operate our boilers as efficiently as possible to reduce our power requirement from fossil fuels.

The improvement in efficiency has allowed for additional credits from electricity export to the grid, and sales of palm kernel shell to third parties for their own fuel supplies.

Our ability to be able to recycle our byproducts of fibre, and palm kernel shell, and our biogas operations, allow Univanich operations to demonstrate negative GHG emissions, or a carbon negative operation.

**2022 Processing Emissions From Univanich Factories
(MTCO₂ e/MT CPO&PK Ex-Factory)**





To highlight potential areas of improvement, we analyze the emissions for each factory.

Emissions from POME fluctuate subject to processing fruit volumes and the volume of water used in the process. In 2022 we increased our processing volumes and hence volumes of POME increased. However this increase in emissions from POME is offset by our methane capture operation. The increased methane is burnt in our gas engines to produce renewable electricity.

At Pabon we have completed the digester infrastructure and the methane gas collected is flared off. The remaining infrastructure for production of electricity is still under discussion, subject to availability of a power purchase agreement with the Provincial Electricity Authority. By converting this biogas into electricity, we can make a significant offset from our POME emissions.

The factories fuel emissions and grid electricity consumption are an area for focus, where we can look to offset further emissions. We are currently progressing on turbine and boiler upgrades at Topi, Lamthap and Pabon factories. This will allow us to reduce emissions from use of fossil fuels and increase our sales of byproducts (renewable biomass fuel in the form of Palm kernel shell, fibre and Empty Fruit Bunches) to third party power producers.

Overall, our processing factories are able to demonstrate negative emissions from the collection of GHG emissions in our biodigesters and converting the methane to electricity, which is sold to the local grid. Also the sale of renewable biomass products to third party energy producers and lastly through improvements to our current steam turbines, so that we are no longer dependent on buying in electricity or using fossil fuels to power generators. This reduces the requirement of fossil fuels to the operations.

It is pleasing to note that the byproducts from Palm Oil processing factories have evolved, from once being considered as a waste product, to now becoming very suitable renewable replacements for fossil fuels and an important product to offset emissions from the operation. Univanich will continue to review new technology in this area and aim to reduce GHG emissions further.

Water Management and Protection

RSPO Principle No.		Criteria Topic	Objective
Planet	7.	Waste Management	Waste Management Plan and reduction in waste
		Soil Conservation (erosion and degradation)	Protecting soil structure and water conservation
		Water quality and quantity	Management of water usage

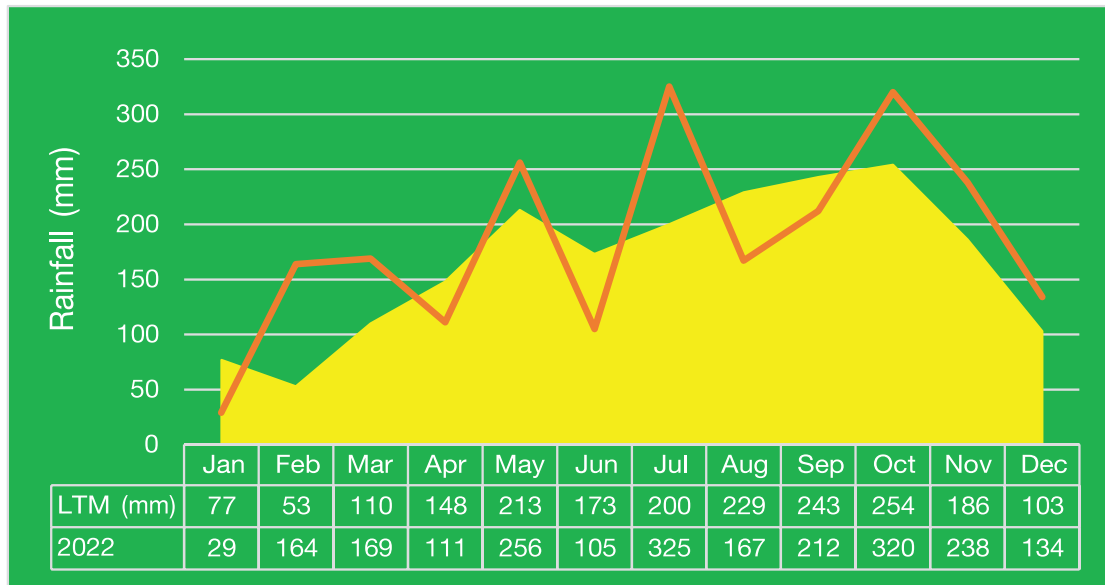
The average long term annual rainfall for the Univanich operations is below 2,000mm and therefore it is important to manage our use of water with care and attention. Whilst we consume water for the processing of FFB, it is also vital we look for ways to recycle and conserve water for the field operations.

Being in a region with lower rainfall means we tend to experience a pronounced dry season in the early part of the year that can lead to consecutive months with rainfall below the 150mm mark. This can strongly influence our yield performance and hence the reason for our focus on water conservation, recycling and irrigation opportunities.

For 2022 we experienced a higher total rainfall of 2,230mm for the full year. However, more importantly was the fact that we did not experience a prolonged period where the monthly rainfall fell below 150mm per month (Long term mean shows four consecutive months). This mean that soil water deficit was kept at a low level and meant that we were able to have an improved yield in the 2nd half of the year.

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

Univanich Rainfall (Long Term Mean mm)



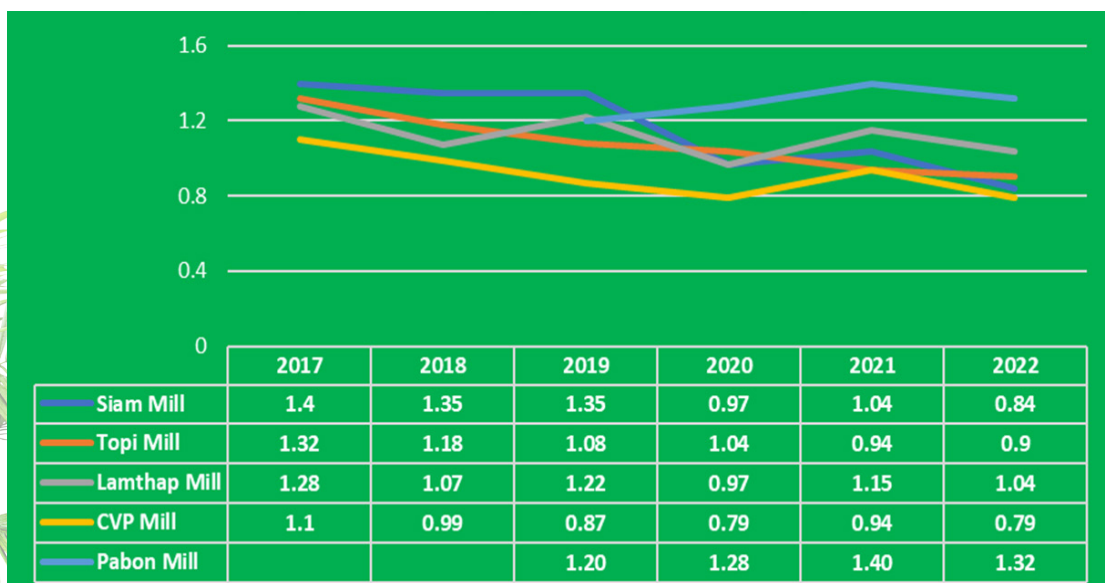
Water for our factories processing and nurseries, is drawn from local rivers and from Univanich reservoirs that have been constructed for operational use and thanks to the higher rainfall in 2022 we were able to replenish our reservoirs sufficiently.

The palm oil factories water usage does fluctuate year on year, depending on the volume of FFB, process management, boiler efficiency and sterilizing methods used at each factory.

Univanich's current target is to maintain usage below 1.40m³ per tonne of FFB processed. In 2022 the average water usage per MT of FFB processed was 0.98 m³ per MT of FFB processed. This is a reduction from 1.09 m³ of water used in 2021.

A reduction has been maintained for the past five years where we have seen a 15% reduction in water usage at our processing factories. This reduction is through active monitoring and improved management attention.

Palm oil mill water usage intensity for Univanich mills (2017 - 2022 (m³/MT FFB Processed))



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



The higher recorded usage at Pabon is due to additional consumption by our small oil palm seedling nursery.

Our CVP processing factory shows consistently lower usage and this is because of different equipment used for the oil recovery system which requires less water in the process.

Continuous monitoring and improvements to the processes will allow us to continue in our efforts to reduce water usage.

All palm oil factories effluent (POME) is processed through our bioreactors and treatment ponds before being discharged. For all factories, upon completion of water treatment, the water is used for land application and provides a useful source of water for irrigation of the oil palms, allowing for a steady flow of water to maintain soil moisture through the pronounced dry periods that we experience.



To improve the treatment process, we carry out regular desilting of the treatment ponds. The recovered silt is also applied to our plantations, as it is a useful source of organic matter to maintain soil structure and provide nutrients for the oil palms.

We monitor the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels of our final treatment pond to ensure the level does not exceed 20 ppm at the last pond of water treatment.



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

Chemical Management and Pest Control

RSPO Principle No.	Criteria Topic	Objective
Prosperity	3. Occupational Health and Safety Plan	Health & Safety Procedures
	Training	Chemical Handling Training
People	6. Safe working environment	Personal Protective Equipment
Planet	7. Effective Integrated Pest Management	Alternative Solutions to using pesticides
	Pesticide Usage	Monitoring of chemicals applied

Principle 3,6 and 7 of RSPO focuses on the commitments to monitor pesticide usage within our own plantation estates, and the implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) plans to reduce the use of chemicals application and find alternative methods to minimise the use of chemicals on the plantations.

The Univanich plantation estates utilise the following pesticides in their field management practices.

	Brand Name	Active Ingredient	Target Pest
HERBICIDES	Roundup	Glyphosate	Broadleaf weeds & grasses
	Garlon	Triclopyr	Broadleaf & woody weeds
	Starane	Fluroxypyr	Broadleaf & woody weeds
	Basta	Glufosinate Ammonium	Broadleaf weeds & grasses
	Ally	Metsulfuron	Broadleaf weeds
INSECTICIDES	Cypermethrin	Alpha-cypermethrin	Rhinoceros Beetle
RODENTICIDES	Deadline, Lanirat	Bromadiolone	Rodents

Since the very early years, Univanich has been implementing IPM through best management practices. A high standard of replanting with focus on sanitation and effective palm chipping, to reduce potential breeding sites for Rhinoceros beetle, a major pest to oil palm. The Rhinoceros beetle larvae chew into the growing point of young palms and can kill the palm. They are a very significant pest in oil palm plantations.

If replanting, and sanitation is maintained to a high standard, this can significantly reduce the amount of insecticide, namely cypermethrin, which is used as a prophylactic, to control the numbers of Rhinoceros beetle at the replant area.

Cover crops are planted early, to establish good ground cover, and suppress weeds in the early stages of the palm growth. Palm circles are cleared and empty fruit bunches are applied in a single layer around the palm to form an effective mat to prevent weed emergence in the early years. This allows management to reduce the number of rounds of chemical herbicide control in the immature stage when there is no canopy to assist in weed suppression. The empty fruit bunches provide a much-needed supply of nutrients as well as suppressing weed species that will compete with the newly planted oil for both light and soil nutrients. It is important that the young palms are provided with optimum growing conditions so as to reach early maturity and fresh fruit bunch formation.



At Univanich we do not use chemicals identified by World Health Organisation (WHO) as Class1A (extremely Hazardous) or 1B (Highly Hazardous).

Rats are a major pest causing damage to oil palm plantations. They can eat the leaf bases of young palms, sometimes killing the palms and in older palms, rats eat the ripening fruits on the bunch and thereby reduce the oil content of the fruitlets which can affect overall yield. Most farmers use poisons or rodenticides to control rat numbers.



Barn owls are efficient predators of rats and at Univanich Plantations, we have been actively encouraging barn owls to reside in the plantations as an environmentally sustainable method of rat control.

The Univanich team has been erecting Barn owl boxes in the plantation blocks to encourage barn owls to live and breed on the estate.



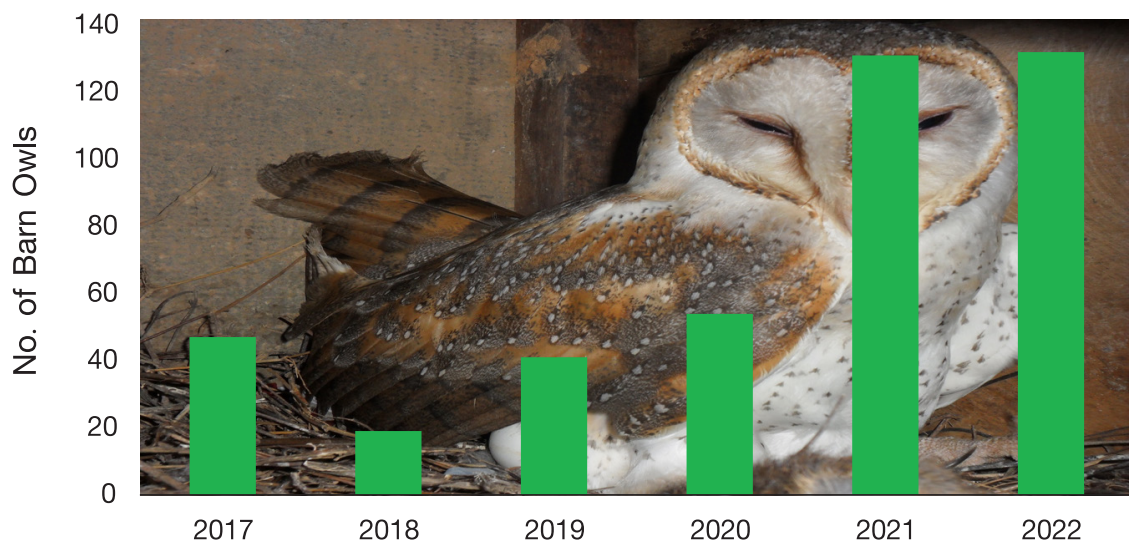
PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



Adult barn owls can catch up to three rats per day, thereby reducing the need for chemical poisons to control rat numbers.

Numbers of barn owls have been increasing and have almost tripled over the past 5 years.

Barn Owl Population in the Univanich Estates



An annual census is carried out to record, adult numbers, occupancy rates, egg counts and owlet numbers. Univanich has also developed a breeding programme to be able to carry out awareness and assist with rearing and providing barn owls for smallholder farmers that are interested in biological control for their own estates.



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



In 2022 Univanich commenced a collaboration with The Siam Cement (Thung Song) Co.Ltd in a trial to use dead palm tree fibre as a biomass fuel for cement production.



The concept is to produce Biomass fuel from dead palm tree as an alternative to using fossil fuels in the process of making cement. Old felled oil palm trees could provide a renewable energy source. Thailand oil palm planted area is now in excess of 1 million hectares. Replanting usually occurs between the ages of 25 to 35 years. There is a potential biomass fuel source of over 2 million tonnes per year from old oil palm trunks and this is seen as a potential renewable fuel source for industries.



Dried oil palm trunk fibre



Fibre can be processed into pellets

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

For Univanich, at the time of replanting it is important to sanitize the area to avoid potential palm oil pests. In particular, the Rhinoceros beetle, that has adapted to use old palm oil trunks as a suitable habitat to lay eggs and breed their larvae. These beetle larvae can then feed on young oil palm that can cause significant damage and loss to young palms in their early stages.

In order to reduce this pest issue, oil palm growers can spend significant money in properly chipping the dead palm material so the highly suitable breeding ground is significantly reduced and prepare for regular insecticide spraying to keep beetle numbers at a low level. However, if the potential breeding site is removed from the field then this will act as a very suitable biological control to reduce pest outbreaks, and could negate the need for regular insecticide spraying. Current practices of chipping the material and regular prophylactic spraying are expensive and environmentally unfriendly, which also encompass significant health and safety concerns.



Section of palm trunks being removed from the field.

This project has real potential for small farmers to reduce the cost of replanting and promote sustainable disposal of old palm tree felling, and avoid potential pest issues for their young palms.

One key objective of this trial is to work out the several logistical challenges of the evacuation of the palm trunks from the field and delivery to the SCG operation for processing.

It is important to note that palm trunks contain nutrients that the new young palms can benefit from, however this trial is only removing the middle part of the trunk from the field, and the root bowl and frond mass of the crown of the palm, are still chipped and remain in the field. These parts contain the bulk of the nutrients and decompose much faster than the palm trunk, providing a fertiliser source to the newly planted young palms. The palm trunk is the preferred breeding habitat and this is the part of the palm that is removed from the field.

Both Univanich and SCG will continue to trial and refine the protocols whilst measuring the impact of cost reduction for carrying out the replanting operation, as well as cost reduction from reducing the need to spray insecticide. Univanich considers this to be an important KPI whereby it can reduce insecticide spraying, as well as providing a very good biological control, providing significant health and safety benefits as well as environmental benefits.



3.4 Social Sustainability Management

Managing our People

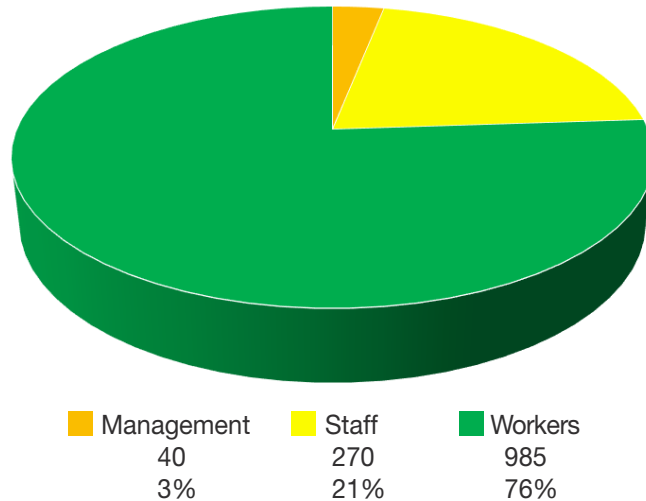
RSPO Principle No.	Criteria Topic	Objective
People	4. Human Rights	Policy in place to protect our employees
	Complaints and Grievances	Grievance Procedures
	5. Pay and working conditions	Policy in place to protect our employees
	6. No discrimination	Policy in place to protect our employees
	Freedom of association	Policy in place to protect our employees
	No child labour	Policy in place to protect our employees
	No harassment	Policy in place to protect our employees
	No forced or trafficked labour	Policy in place to protect our employees

Univanich employs over 1,300 people across the operations in Thailand and Philippines. It is key for Univanich to uphold the highest standards to ensure we are a fair and safe place to work.

We are guided by the national laws in the respective countries and by the RSPO Principles and Criteria guidelines, to which we are audited against annually.

The number of employees as of December 2022 is displayed below.

Univanich Employees by level 2022



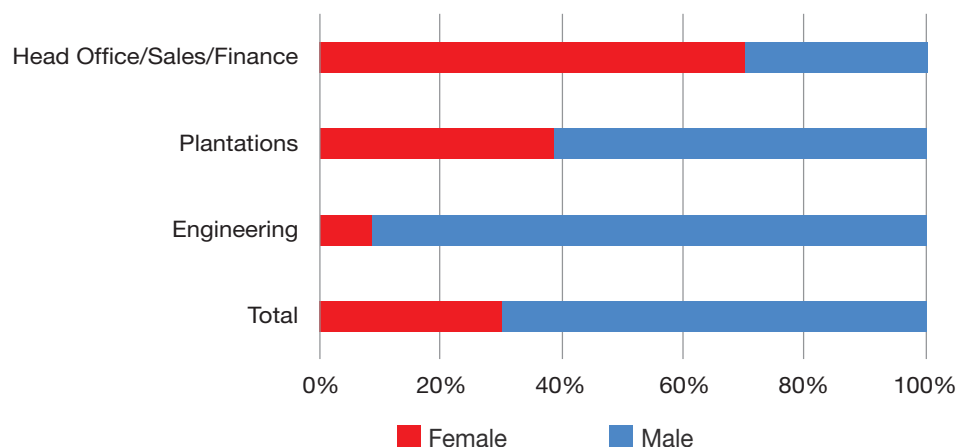
Our employees are predominantly from the local areas of operations for both Thailand and Philippines, as it is part of our social responsibility to support the local community, by providing employment.

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The company also provides the majority of employees with housing and utilities. In October 2022 the minimum wages were revised in Thailand and the company ensures that wages are paid above the national minimum wage.

No. of Male and Female Employees within Univanich Operations 2022



Univanich is an equal opportunities employer that does not allow any forms of discrimination. All our employees receive the same pay and benefits regardless of gender.

Univanich actively supports gender equality and continues to challenge traditional notions of what gender roles should be. We monitor the gender balance across all our operations and are encouraged by the changes that we are seeing over time, to balance what was previously perceived as a male dominated industry.

Under the guidance of RSPO Principles and Criteria Univanich has established a set of policies in relation to our employees,

Our labour standards are benchmarked against the ILO core labour standards and the National Labour Protection Act (No.7) that include

- All employees have the right of freedom of expression to join and form organisations of their own choosing.
- No children below the age of 18 are permitted to work on Univanich premises, either paid or unpaid.
- There is no engagement or support of discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, gender, disability, age, national origins, marital status, religion or ethical beliefs.



Health and Safety of our People

RSPO Principle No.	Criteria Topic	Objective
Prosperity	3. Occupational Health and Safety Plan	Health & Safety Procedures Committee Establishment, Awareness, Training and regular monitoring of Incidents and Prevention Plans.
	Training	
People	6. Safe working environment	

Improving health and safety standards and safeguarding the health and safety of our employees has always been a major focus for Univanich.

Monthly Health and Safety briefings are held at our operational sites on rotational basis, throughout the year. This provides an opportunity for the operational teams to visit and inspect other sites of the Univanich operations to support and share knowledge, experience and awareness to improve the Health and Safety culture within each of our operations.

The key performance indicators used to measure our performance are

1. No of Lost Time Cases across all Univanich Operations
A lost time case is an occupational injury/incident which results in an employee being unable to return to meaningful work.
2. The Lost Time Incident Rates
This represents the number of cases that result in lost days' work over a given time period. The current industry standard is to use 1,000,000 working hours as the time unit for comparison across other oil palm companies.
3. Severity Rate
This is a calculation that gives the average number of lost days per recordable incident.

We currently record all lost time incidents resulting in more than 3 lost days of work, and have been tracking this information since 2017.

Our target is to reduce all Health and Safety KPI's by 5% each year.

The number of incidents in the Univanich operations is showing a reduction over the past 5 years. We have seen a sharp decline in the number of incidents since 2020, particularly in our factory operations. Near miss reporting and ongoing awareness has encouraged management to target areas of concern with specialized training.

In 2020 we also embarked on the ISO 9001 certification across all our processing factories, which helped us develop a quality management system to focus on areas of concern in the factories, this also encompasses our Health and Safety monitoring systems, which in turn heightens our awareness.

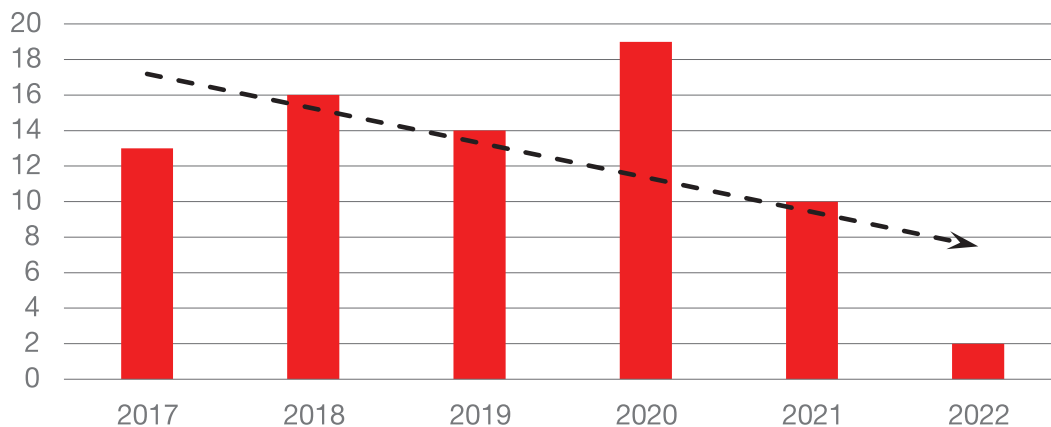
For each Lost time incident, a detailed investigation is carried out and an Improvement and Prevention Plan (IPP) is completed and implemented.

Our target is to reduce the number of incidents by 5% each year. Since our monitoring programme commenced in 2017, we have seen a 85% reduction in lost time cases.

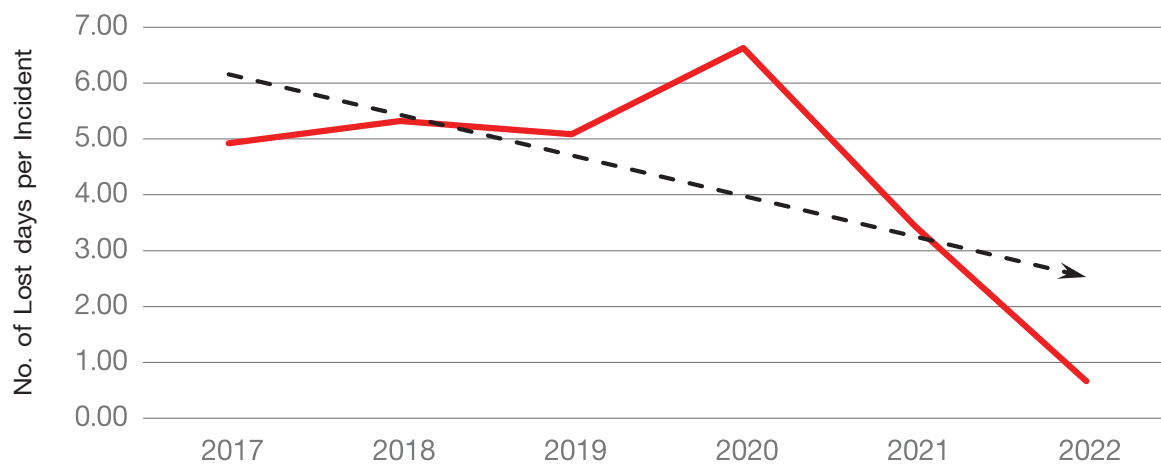
For our lost time rate, or the number of lost time cases per 1,000,000 work hours. We have continued to see a downward trend as a result of our improved awareness and attention to Health and Safety.

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

No. of Incidents for all Univanich Operations 2017-2022

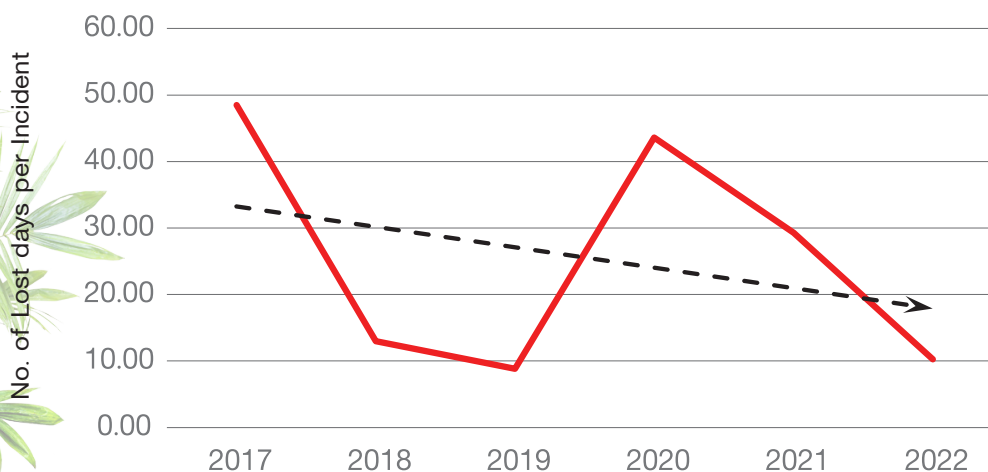


**Lost Time Accident Rate 2017-2022
(per 1,000,000 working hours)**



The severity rate (average number of lost days per recordable incident) has seen a significant downward trend since 2020, and this highlights the progress made. This performance indicator can fluctuates based on the scale or severity of the incident.

**Severity Rate 2017-2022
average lost days per incident**



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



Overall, since 2017 we have managed to reduce the severity by 79%. Our target remains to maintain this low level and further reduce by 2%.

In 2023 we will continue our Health and Safety awareness and training in order to continue the downward trend in terms of lost time incidents and the severity of these such incidents.

One area of focus is to curb our excessive overtime hours. This is a common issue across the industry given the seasonality of the crop and the large peak periods when the factory is running 24 hours a day.

It is important to note that the overtime is voluntary overtime that is authorized and recorded.

Workers generally prefer the extra hours and earnings and understand that in other periods of the year there is no opportunity for overtime.

However, we also need to be concerned that our team can become tired and tiredness can lead to lack of concentration and more accidents at work. Management is looking at methods to try and reduce the overtime and believes this will help to improve the Health and Safety KPI's further.

Stakeholder Extension Services

RSPO Principle No.	Criteria Topic	Objective
People	5. Improved Smallholder livelihoods	Extension service for support and Advice

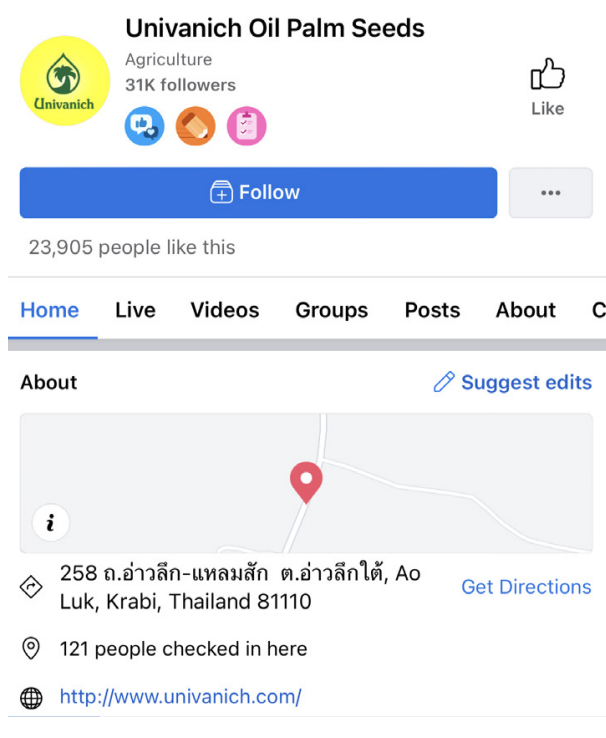
With 95% of our FFB volume coming from smallholders, it is paramount that we work together and support our local farmers and maximise their production. Univanich has the benefit of being vertically integrated, from seed production to estate management and factory processing. This provides the opportunity for a supportive extension service for knowledge sharing and technical advice on growing oil palm.



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

Through coordination with the District Agriculture Department, Univanich are regularly invited to participate in oil palm field days. These events are held across all districts and are designed to educate farmers on the following:

1. General knowledge of oil palm farming
2. Planting techniques and the importance of selecting the correct planting material.
3. Oil Palm Seedling handling.
4. Upkeep practices.
5. Pest and Disease Control.
6. Fertiliser Application.
7. Replanting methods.
8. Basic Budgeting.
9. Sustainable production of oil palm and benefits of becoming RSPO certified.



The Univanich team attended 18 events in 2022. These events were very well supported by farmers and other stakeholders.

Seed and Seedling Customer visits were also carried out throughout the year, to provide an after sales and support service to ensure the quality standard is maintained and to provide further advice on nursery and immature field practices. These visits allow our team to look at new market areas and receive feedback from our customers for future improvements in our customer relations.

In addition to Field Days and Customer visits, Univanich also runs a very active Facebook page with regular updates and this is a good method of reaching out to smallholders for advice and support.

Followers to our Facebook page have increased 100% in 2022.



Univanich continues to support the Univanich Plaipraya Community Enterprise Group in their ongoing RSPO certification. Univanich provides logistical and administrative support, as well as agronomic advice and support.



This group of 235 members with 1,193.43 ha have been certified under RSPO since 2012. The Univanich Plaipraya Community Enterprise Group was the first independent smallholder farmers to become RSPO certified in Thailand, under the Book and Claim model. This model allows for smallholder farmers to be able to sell RSPO credits against physical sales of oil palm products.

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

Univanich CVP Factories 'To Be Number One' Campaign.

RSPO Principle No.	Criteria Topic	Objective
People	4.	Contribute to local sustainable development
		Supporting stakeholders and local community

The 'To be Number One' campaign is an initiative that was founded by Princess Ubolratana Rajakanya which was established in 2002. The main aim is to help youths stay away from the dangers of drug use. The drug problem in Thailand has been escalating year on year. The Princess recognises the very important role that the youth population has to play in the development of the country. This age group is also the high-risk group for drug addiction.

The 'To be Number One' initiative is aimed to prevent and solve this increasing drug problem through awareness and information. With the support from a multi stakeholder approach, organisations and government agencies are to join forces and share the challenges to reduce the drug problems across the whole nation.

The main objectives of the 'To Be Number One' programme are:

1. To create a set of values and to strengthen the youth population to say no to drugs.
2. To develop a new generation who believes in and is proud of their achievements.
3. To provide a social support group to organizes creative activities.
4. To provide support to addicts and their families.
5. To provide general awareness and knowledge about the preventions, and options for rehabilitation.

Our Phang Nga processing factory, at CVP, has been a part of the "To be Number One" campaign since January 2016. It is 1 of 3 companies to join in Southern Thailand and has 113 members.

The main activities are promoting the recycling of our waste products such as ash, fibre, empty bunches and decanter cake for organic vegetable farming.



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



The team continues to work with local communities and schools to encourage the benefits of using our waste products as a soil medium for growing organic vegetables. The team have supported the community with the supply of the organic produce. This has helped to create positive awareness to demonstrate that the processing factories waste products have enormous value as an organic fertiliser.



The ‘To be Number One’ programme has also helped establish a strong network amongst stakeholders, in particular linking the Univanich operation with the local community, and local leaders at the sub district level and, district level. Strong links have also been established with the local Health Authority at the District and Provincial level. This has allowed the team at CVP to be involved in numerous community events in Phang Nga province.

Collecting rubbish on Taimung beach

For our operation, this initiative has encouraged teamwork and created awareness amongst our own workforce of the dangers of taking drugs and the importance of a close community.

Participating in the Bang Wan Anti Drug Fun run.



PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS



Our District Manager, Pattanapong Jaiklieng explaining the various by products of the Palm oil process, during the National Level Presentation in June 2022.

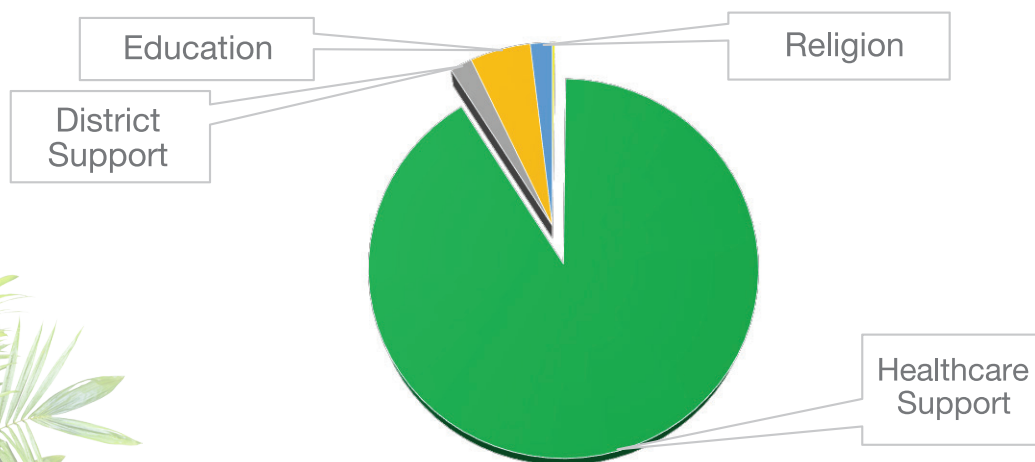
Community Support

RSPO Principle No.	Criteria Topic	Objective
People	4.	Contribute to local sustainable development
		Supporting stakeholders and local community

Univanich Palm Oil Public Company appreciates and understands the importance of its stakeholders within the community. Being a large footprint in the community in terms of employment, and support to smallholder farmers, Univanich is committed to community development within its area of operations.

Each year Univanich donates towards community programs, primarily in areas of Health and Education.

2022 Donations for Community Support



For 2022, Univanich has supported several community projects. The chart above highlights the areas of focus, predominantly in the Healthcare support.



Establishments supported by Univanich in 2022

Krabi	Phang nga / Phuket	Others
1. Lamthap Municipality	1. Red-cross Phang nga	1. Andaman Coastal Research Station
2. Krabi Hospital	2. Phuket Plant control at	2. Thapja Subdistrict,
3. Nongtalay District	Wat Nakorn sawan	Nakornsrihammarat
4. Lamthap District	3. Kuraburi District, Phang nga	3. Buengkan Province
5. Ministry of Interior	4. Baanhinlard Mosque, Phang nga	4. Uthairungsri Temple, Phattalung
6. Nongtalay community		5. Huaysai Temple, Phattalung
7. Krabi Agriculture Office		6. Jankapor Temple,
8. Labor office, Krabi		Pathumtani Province
9. Aoluk District		7. Kapur District, Ranong Province
10. Plaipraya Palm Oil Community, Krabi		
11. Tung sai tong Subdistrict,		
Lamthap, Krabi		
12. Plaipraya District, Krabi		
13. Prisoner at Aoluk		
14. Red-cross Krabi		
15. Municipal Aoluk Tai School, Krabi		

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

4. Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Weather

Table 1: Univanich Soil Moisture Deficit (2018 - 2022)

(mm)

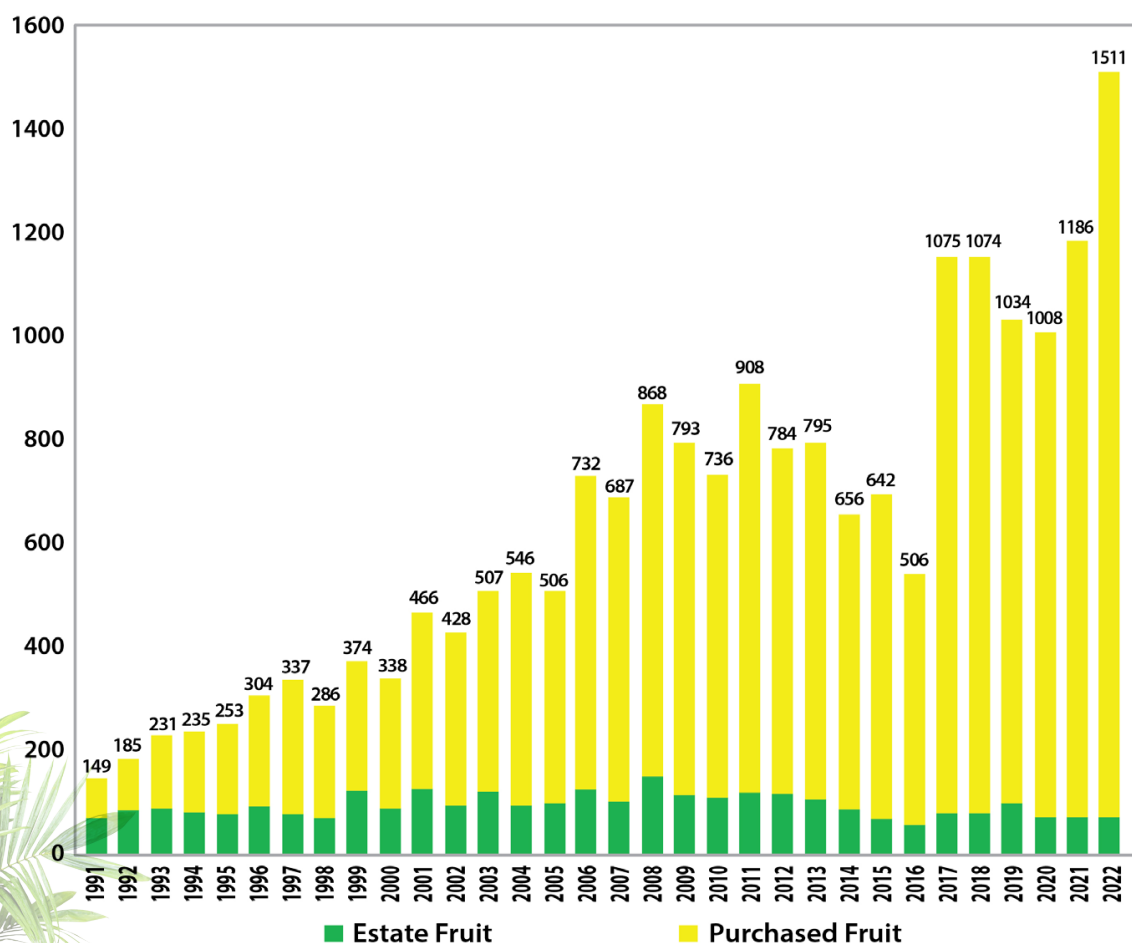
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2018	0	3	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
2019	0	14	52	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	76
2020	50	114	72	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240
2021	0	64	79	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	147
2022	71	3	0	1	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	85

Lower Soil Moisture Deficit in 2022 affected FFB production yield in Thailand in 2022 recovered from the very dry weather in the previous year.

Production

Univanich Fruit Processed 1991 – 2022

(Thousand tonnes)

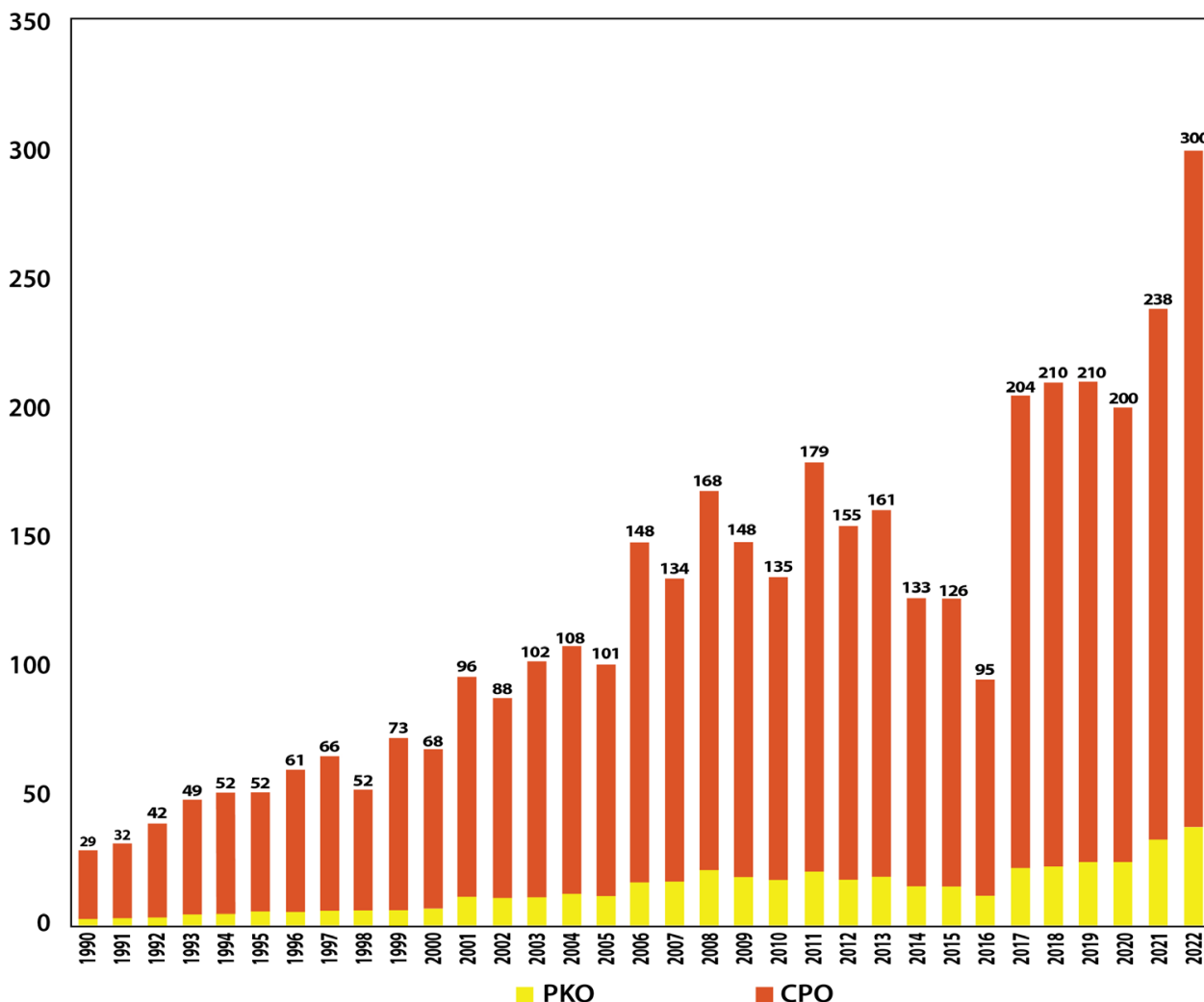


2022 volume of outside Fruit Purchases at 1,440,743 tonnes were 29.6% higher than the previous year and a new record mainly from new areas coming into production in Nakhon Sri Thammarat, Phattalung and Phang-nga and the addition of new contract ramps in strategic locations.



Univanich Palm Oil Production 1990 – 2022

Thousand tonnes



Sales

Total sales revenue of Baht 18,587 million was 57.7% higher than in the previous year due to the following effects:

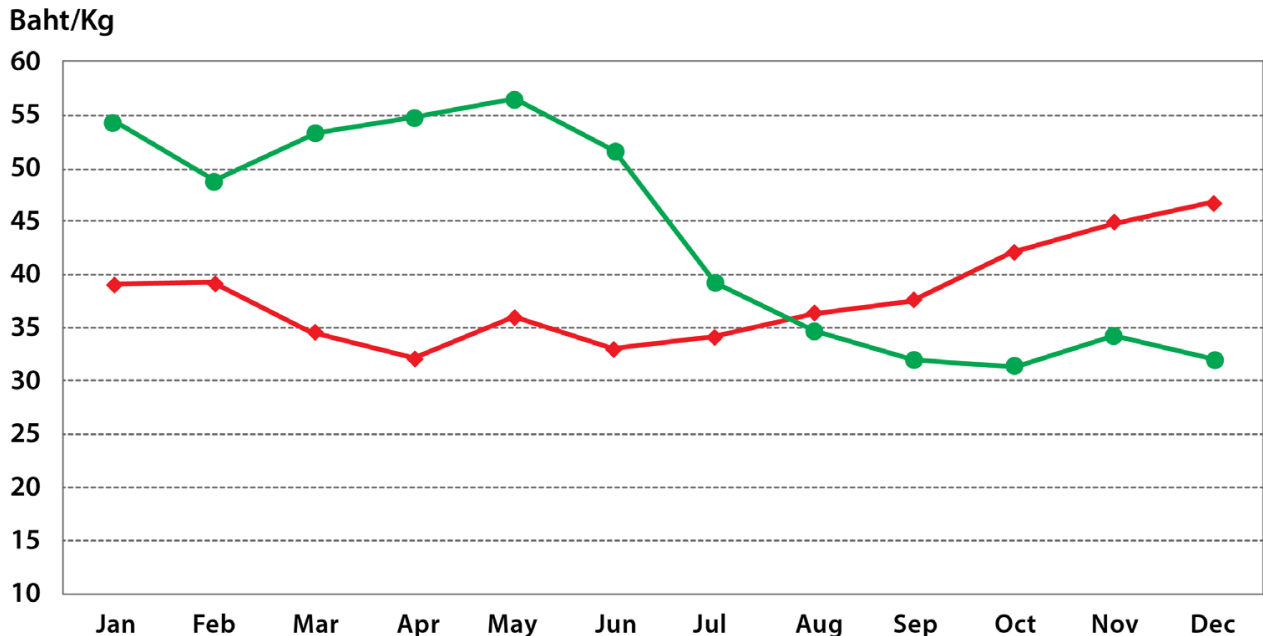
The average selling price of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and Palm Kernel Oil (PKO) were respectively 19.3% and 18.1% higher than the previous year. The high international palm oil price was a result of the global supply concerns of vegetable oil, and the low inventory levels, in the early part of 2022. Supply concern were further fueled by the Ukraine/ Russia conflict, and the ban of palm oil exports from Indonesia in 2nd quarter. The palm oil prices in the third quarter steadily declined as the supply for vegetable oils showed signs of recovery and inventories grew, Europe and North American soft oil harvests were better than forecast, and palm oil production in Indonesia and Malaysia had a stronger Q3 and Q4. This increased supply, and improved forecasts, has meant that prices have been pushed down from the very high levels earlier in the year.

Total sales volume increased by 30.4% from previous year mainly due to increased production and third-party purchases oil for export.

PART 1 - BUSINESS OPERATION AND OPERATING RESULTS

The higher palm oil price has encouraged new oil palm plantings and replanting of old palms. This has led to a significant increase in demand for Univanich hybrid oil palm seeds, both from domestic and export customers. Seed sales increased by 220% year on year. Our oil palm seedlings continue to be in high demand, with a 95% increase in sales year on year.

Thailand CPO Price 2021-2022



Source: Department of Internal Trade

—◆— 2021 —●— 2022

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales of Baht 16,229 million was 56.1% higher than the previous year mainly due to higher outside fruit volume and price. The higher outside fruit price was due to the higher palm oil prices.

Overall, the gross profit margin for the year increased from 11.8% to 12.7%. The higher margin is due to higher volumes, higher palm oil price and higher margins in our seed and seedling business.

Overseas Operations

In 2022, CPO Sales volume of Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation increased by 60.3% due to a production increase of 52.1%, an increase of third party palm oil traded for export and the net inventory movement at the end of the year. The profit after tax of PHP 240.15 million was 43.9% higher than previous year. The profit attributed to UVAN shareholders was Baht 78.81 million and this has been consolidated in the UVAN trading result.

Trading Result

For the financial year ending 31st December 2022, the consolidated net profit after tax of Baht 1,429.76 million (Baht 1.52 per share) was 70.4% higher than the result of Baht 839.27 million in the previous year. The main factors affecting this higher result was higher fruit processing volumes, higher fruit crushing margins, higher profit of our estates from higher fruit price, higher profit from seed business and increased profit from third-party oil purchases for export.



Capital Projects

Investment in Capital Projects during 2022 was Baht 162.83 million.

Plantation projects included the routine replanting of another 130.59 ha (816.19 rai) of oil palms. The company's plantations have been replanted with a new generation of palms. This routine annual replacement has achieved a stable, well-balanced age profile.

In 2022, the capacity expansion project at all three factories (Siam factory, Topi factory and CVP factory) was completed, increasing the company's production capacity from 315 mt palm fruit/hour to 340 mt palm fruit/hour.

Other investment projects include Energy Improvement projects by replacing the Steam Turbine so that the factory can produce enough electricity to meet the factory's demand.

During 2022 the company continued investigations in Thailand and several overseas countries seeking suitable investment opportunities related to our palm oil business.

Cash Flow and Capital Structure

Cash or cash equivalents on hand at 31st December 2022 were Baht 1,389.43 million, compared to Baht 679.99 million at end of 2021.

- Net cash inflow of Baht 1,664.29 million for operating activities resulted from the net profit before tax of Baht 1,820.58 million, depreciation, amortization and other non cash charges in total of Baht 208.53 million, tax paid of Baht 250.87 million and an increase in working capital of Baht 113.95 million.
- Net cash outflow of Baht 234.39 million for investment purposes, included cash payment of short-term investment of Baht 80 million, net cash expenditure of Baht 159.30 million, a decrease in loans to contractors of Baht 1.58 million and interest income of Baht 3.33 million.
- Net cash outflow of Baht 724.98 million for financing activities was mostly due to the dividend payment of Baht 658 million, being Baht 0.70 per share paid during 2022, Baht 34.28 million cash payment of loans from financial institution of subsidiary in the Philippines, the dividend payment to non-controlling interest of Baht 25.70 million, and subsidiary's interest payment of Baht 7 million.
- Effect of exchange rate adjustment Baht 4.52 million

The company's capital structure at 31st December 2022 was strong with a debt to equity ratio of 0.14 times.

5. General Information and Other Key Information

5.1 General Information

Name	Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited
Registered Head Office	258 Aoluk-Laemsak Road, Aoluk, Krabi 81110 Thailand
Operation Headquarters	HQ Offices and Siam Factory: 258 Aoluk-Laemsak Road, Aoluk, Krabi 81110 Tel: 075-681-126, 075-681-127, Facsimile: 075-681-124 Plai Phraya Branch: TOPI Factory: 592 Aoluk-Pasaeng Road, Plai Phraya, Krabi 81160 Tel: 075-652-066-8, Facsimile: 075-652-067 Lamthap Branch: Lamthap Factory: 142 Moo 1 Tambol Toongsaitong, Lamthap District, Krabi 81120 Tel: 086-470-2729, Facsimile: 086-470-2730 Kuraburi Branch: CVP Factory: 1/4 Moo 3 Tambol Kura, Kuraburi District, Phang-nga 82150 Tel: 076-410-957 Bangwan Nursery: 355 Moo 3 Tambol Bangwan, Kuraburi District, Phang-nga 82150 Tel: 076-670271 Pabon Branch: Pabon Factory: 659 Moo 8 Tambol Pabon, Pabon District, Phatthalung 93170 Tel: 074-820-371 Cha-Uat Branch: Cha-Uat Nursery: 173/2 Tambol Thapaja, Cha-Uat, Nakhon Sri Thammarat 80180 Tel: 075-380-754, Facsimile: 075-380-754 Ext.100

Direct and Indirect Subsidiaries

Company	Country	Business	% Ownership interest	Paid-up capital
Univanich Agribusiness Corporation	Philippines	Investment Holding	99.99	9,000,000 Pesos
Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation	Philippines	Palm Oil Mill	51.00 (Indirect)	386,000,000 Pesos

Web Site	www.univanich.com
E-mail address	info@univanich.com
Registered No.	0107543000066
Type of Business	Oil palm plantations and crushing factories, oil palm breeding and seed production. The company's main products comprise crude palm oil (CPO), crude palm kernel oil (CPKO), palm kernel cake (PKC), hybrid oil palm seeds and seedlings and electricity.
Registered Capital	940,000,000 common shares
Registered Paid-up Capital	Baht 470 million
Par Value per Share	Baht 0.50



5.2 Other key information

Reference Persons

Share Registrar

Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited
62 The Stock Exchange of Thailand Building, 7th Floor, Rachadapisek Road,
Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110
Tel: 0-2229-2800 Facsimile: 0-2359-1262-3

Auditor

Ms Varaporn Vorathitikul, Certified Public Accountant (Thailand)
No.4474 of Pricewaterhouse Coopers ABAS Limited, 15th Floor,
Bangkok City Tower, 179/74-80 South Sathorn Road, Bangkok 10120
Tel: 0-2844-1000 Facsimile: 0-2286-5050

Provident Fund

AIA Munkhong Registered Provident Fund

Investor Relations

Name	Position	Telephone	E-mail
Mr Harry Brock	Chief Executive Officer	075 681 126 Ext 111	harry.brock@univanich.com
Mr.Nattapong Dachanabhirom	Chief Financial Officer	075 681 126 Ext 224	nattapong.d@univanich.com

5.3 Legal Disputes

- 1) Cases that may have a negative impact on the assets of the Company that are higher than 5% of shareholders' equity at the end of fiscal year.
-None-

- 2) Cases that might significantly impact the Company's business operation as follow.

Additional documents and aerial photographic surveys disclosed during the above legal actions concerning renewal of the Chean Vanich concession reveal that the Company or its predecessors, from whom the Company purchased the land, had occupied approximately 15,510 rai of this area before the Land Laws introduced in 1954. Survey maps reveal that the Government's Land Department "Walking Survey" had investigated and surveyed those occupied areas in 1977, before the announcement of the National Forest Reserve "Pa Plai Klong Phraya" in 1983. The Company claims ownership rights over that land by virtue of the Civil and Commercial Code, Section 1367 and Section 1336, having rights under the Land Code B.E. 2497, Section 4 and Section 27tri. Therefore, the company made a request to the government agency under the Land Department to issue the land title deeds, and also filed a lawsuit with the Nakhon Si Thammarat Administrative Court. The case was transferred to the Phuket Administrative Court and dismissed. A further lawsuit was then filed with the Supreme Administrative Court requesting the Court to order the Land Department to issue the land title deeds to the Company. At present, the Supreme Administrative Court is considering the case.

6. Corporate Governance Policy

6.1 Overview of the Policy and Guidelines

Before becoming a listed company in 2003, Univanich followed the Unilever Code of Corporate Governance. Since listing, the company has adopted the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) guidelines on Good Corporate Governance.

The 15 principles of Corporate Governance adopted by Univanich are as follows:

1. Policy on corporate governance

- Treat all shareholders and other stakeholders equally.
- The Board of Directors must manage the Company with diligence and care and be fully responsible for their duties.
- Support the management and employees to work with ethical conduct.
- Set up an efficient organization structure with the delegation of decision-making authority to different levels to allow the correct planning, quick delegation and efficient supervision of the work.
- Arrange for risk assessment from both internal and external sources through regular meetings between management and internal auditors to consider various risk factors that could affect the Company's operation and projections.

2. Right and equality of shareholders

The Company builds up equity among all groups of shareholders, whether major shareholders, minor shareholders, institutional investors or foreign shareholders with the same priority. The Company has in place an approach for supervision in order to protect basic rights of every shareholders and treats all shareholders equality.

- The Company maintains the rights of shareholders and treats all shareholders equally. Every shareholders have the right of access to information or document in Thai and English according to the criteria or regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand.
- Shareholders have the right to authorize other person to attend the meeting and vote for them. They also have the right to receive any document or advice regarding proxy holding. The rightful proxy holder who submits a proxy form to the directors in the meeting shall have the right to attend the meeting and vote for a resolution in the same manner as the shareholders in all aspects. A shareholders may authorize the Company's independent directors to attend the meeting and vote for the resolution. A shareholder shall have the right to receive an adequate biography or work experience of each Independent Directors to support their consideration.
- No Company personnel within the departments possessing the internal information is allowed to trade the Company's securities during 1 month prior to the public disclosure of the financial statement.

3. Right of other stakeholders

The Company places great importance on the rights of various groups of stakeholders as follows:

- **Employees:** The Company treats all its employees equally.
- **Trading partners:** The Company establishes fair policy and operational procedures with its trading partners.
- **Creditors:** The Company conforms with the terms and conditions of any loan.
- **Clients:** The Company sells quality products to its clients at fair prices.
- **Competitors:** The Company does not conduct business in a way that damages its competitors.
- **Society:** The Company conducts business that does not negatively affect society or the environment.



4. Shareholders' Meeting

- The Company held an annual general meeting of shareholders for the year 2022 on Friday, 22 April 2022 on 09.00 A.M. at OPRC Conference room, no. 592 T. Praipraya, A. Praipraya Krabi via E-AGM. The Company made a notification via the SETLink to all shareholders according to the list as of the closing date of the shareholder's register.
- To ensure compliance with the principles of good corporate governance regarding the shareholders' rights and to demonstrate fairness and equality among the shareholders, Univanich gave the shareholder an opportunity to propose agenda items for the Meeting and nominate in advance the qualified candidates for election as director for the 2022 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders during the period between 1st October 2022 to 31st December 2022. In this regard, this was announced via the SET news portal and on Univanich's website. However, no shareholder had proposed any agenda items or nominated any candidates for election as directors whatsoever.
- The Company provides on its website – Investor Relations, Securities and Shareholders to all shareholders to facilitate them in downloading the invitation to the meeting, annual reports, proxy form, registration form to the meeting via electronic devices on 22 March 2022
- Shareholders are allowed to raise questions in each meeting agenda. They can also type questions as a text in the E-AGM system. Before voting for each agenda by shareholders and proxy holders, there will be an explanation of the voting procedures. Each shareholder voted individually.
- The minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders 2022 was completed within 14 days and disclosed on the Company www.univanich.com

5. Leadership and Vision

The Board of Directors participates in establishing and approving the Company's policies including the business plan, and budgets. The Board constantly monitors the Company's progress according such business plan and budgets. This also involves assigning responsibility to Management to implement such policies efficiently in order to increase the enterprise's value and to generate expected returns to the shareholders, as well as to disclose accurate information to shareholders in a transparent and timely manner.

Although the Board of Directors has delegated management authority to the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors still retains the highest approval authority according to the Company's Articles of Association.

6. Conflicts of Interest

The Company has implemented measures to prevent potential conflicts of interest. The Company will strictly comply with the SEC Act and SET rules and regulations. In any transactions in which directors, management or shareholders are persons whose personal interest may conflict with the Company's interest, such persons will not be eligible to vote approval of such transactions. Any such transactions will be conducted according to the Company's normal practice under which the market price will be regarded as a key benchmark and to be comparable to prices in transactions conducted with unrelated third parties.

The Company publicly discloses its connected party transactions in order to safeguard investors' interests. Details can be found in the notes to the audited financial statements. These connected transactions also have to have Audit Committee approval regarding the necessity and reasonableness of the transactions.



PART 2 - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In order to prevent exploitation of inside information, the Company strictly prohibits its directors, management and employees from using any undisclosed inside information that can affect the share price. The Company shall seek litigation against any person who is found to use such inside information for personal benefit.

7. Code of Best Practice

The Company's directors comply with the code of best practice as set out by SET guidelines.

8. Directors' Roles

In 2022, eight of ten directors of the Company are not members of the management team. Three of these eight directors are Independent Directors who make up the Audit Committee.

9. Separation of Responsibilities

Currently, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Apirag Vanich, does not hold a management position in the Company. Although Mr. Apirag Vanich is a representative of the Vanich Group, the major shareholder, he is not the Chief Executive Officer. Therefore, there is added assurance that the company's management and policies are independent.

10. Director and Management Remuneration

Compensations and incentives provided to directors and management are comparable to other companies in the same industry and therefore, are justifiable.

The Company agrees to disclose information concerning director and management remuneration according to the requirement from the SEC.

11. The Board of Directors' Meeting

The Company organises Board of Directors' meeting at least once every three months. Invitations are sent out to all directors not less than seven days prior to the meeting, according to the Company's Articles of Association.

12. Subcommittees of the Board

In 2022 there were three Board Subcommittees

Audit Committee:

The Board created the Audit Committee on 29 July 2003. Members of the Audit Committee have tenure of three years. During 2022, the Audit Committee conducted four meetings to consider the implementation of the Company's Internal Audit system.

Strategic Planning Subcommittee:

On 13 November 2004 the Board created the Strategic Planning Subcommittee to consider the Company's long-term growth options, the Company's Long Term Plan, and other long-term strategic issues including the succession of senior management.

Nominating and Remuneration Subcommittee:

On 13 May 2022 the Board created the Nominating and Remuneration Subcommittee to review and recommend to the Board the framework of senior management appointment and remuneration, and to ensure that there is a succession plan.



13. Internal Control System and Internal Audit

The Company set up an internal audit system on 29 July 2003 to be supervised by the Audit Committee. This team may include an internal audit firm employed by the company from time to time to help set up and monitor the internal control system.

14. Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors appointed the Audit Committee for the purpose of seeking opinions regarding the necessity and reasonableness of connected transactions, which were certified and documented in the notes of the financial statement. In the case where the Audit Committee cannot or does not have the capability to assess transactions in a reasonable manner, the Company will be responsible for finding an independent specialist to provide opinions on the transaction on the Audit Committee's behalf in order to provide the Board of Directors and shareholders with the best information for their consideration.

15. Investor Relations

In compliance with SEC requirements, the Company has provided sufficient information in the filing report and prospectus. The Company will continue to disclose relevant information to the public in a timely and correct manner with respect to the SEC and SET regulations. The Company has appointed the CEO and the CFO as the persons responsible for investor relations affairs.

6.2 Business code of conduct

Introduction by Board of Directors

Code of Business Principles

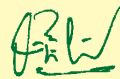
Univanich enjoys a reputation for conducting its business with integrity and with respect for the interests of those people and environments our activities can affect. This reputation is an asset, just as real as our people, factories and brand.

Our first priority is to be a profitable business and that means investing for growth and balancing short term and long term business interests. It also means caring about our customers, employees, shareholders, suppliers, and the communities and environments in which we conduct our operations.

In the course of meeting our business objectives, we consider it essential that all employees understand and comply with our values and therefore share the Univanich way of doing things.

It is very easy in the realm of the business ethics to make high sounding statements of little practical value. The general principles contained in this Code are the bedrock; more detailed guidance tailored to the needs of different countries and companies will be further developed.

This Code of Business Principles is a core Univanich statement and we commend it to you.



Apirag Vanich
Chairman

Standard of Conduct

Univanich will conduct its business with honesty and integrity and with respect for the interests of those with whom it has relationships.

Obeying the Law

Univanich will comply with the laws and regulations of the countries in which we operate.

Employees

Univanich will recruit, employ and promote employees on the sole basis of the qualifications and abilities needed for the work to be performed. Univanich is committed to providing safe and healthy working conditions for all its employees.

Univanich believes it is essential to maintain good communications with employees, through transparent information and consultation procedures.

Conflicts of Interest

Univanich expects its employees to avoid personal activities and financial interests which could conflict with their commitments to their jobs.



Public Activities

Univanich neither supports political parties nor contributes to the funds of groups whose activities are calculated to promote party interests.

Univanich companies are encouraged to promote and defend their legitimate business interests. In so doing they may either directly, or through bodies such as trade associations, raise questions and discuss particular government actions or decisions.

Univanich will respond to requests from governments and other agencies for information, observations or opinions on issues relevant to business and the community in which operate.

Product Assurance

Univanich is committed to providing products which consistently offer value in terms of price and quality. Where possible this will be supported by ISO certification.

Environmental Issues

Univanich is committed to running its business in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner. Our aim is to ensure that our processes and products have the minimum adverse environmental impact commensurate with the legitimate needs of the business. Where possible this will be supported by appropriate certification of environmental sustainability.

Competition

Univanich believes in vigorous yet fair competition and supports the development of appropriate competition laws. Employees receive guidance to ensure that they understand such laws and do not transgress them.

Reliability of Financial Reporting

Univanich accounting records and supporting documents must accurately describe and reflect the nature of the underlying transactions. No undisclosed or unrecorded account, fund or asset will be established or maintained.

Bribery

Univanich does not give or receive bribes in order to retain or bestow business or financial advantages. Univanich employees are directed that any demand for or offer of such bribe must be immediately rejected.

Application

This Code applies to Univanich activities throughout the world. Where Univanich companies participate in joint ventures the application of these principles will be actively promoted.

Compliance

It is the responsibility of Univanich managers to ensure that the principles embodied in this Code are communicated to, understood and observed by all employees. Independent Internal Auditors will support the Board in monitoring compliance with the Code.

The Board of Univanich will not criticize management for any loss of business resulting from adherence to these principles. Equally, the Board of Univanich undertakes that no employee will suffer as a consequence of bringing to their attention or that of senior management, a breach or suspected breach of these principles.

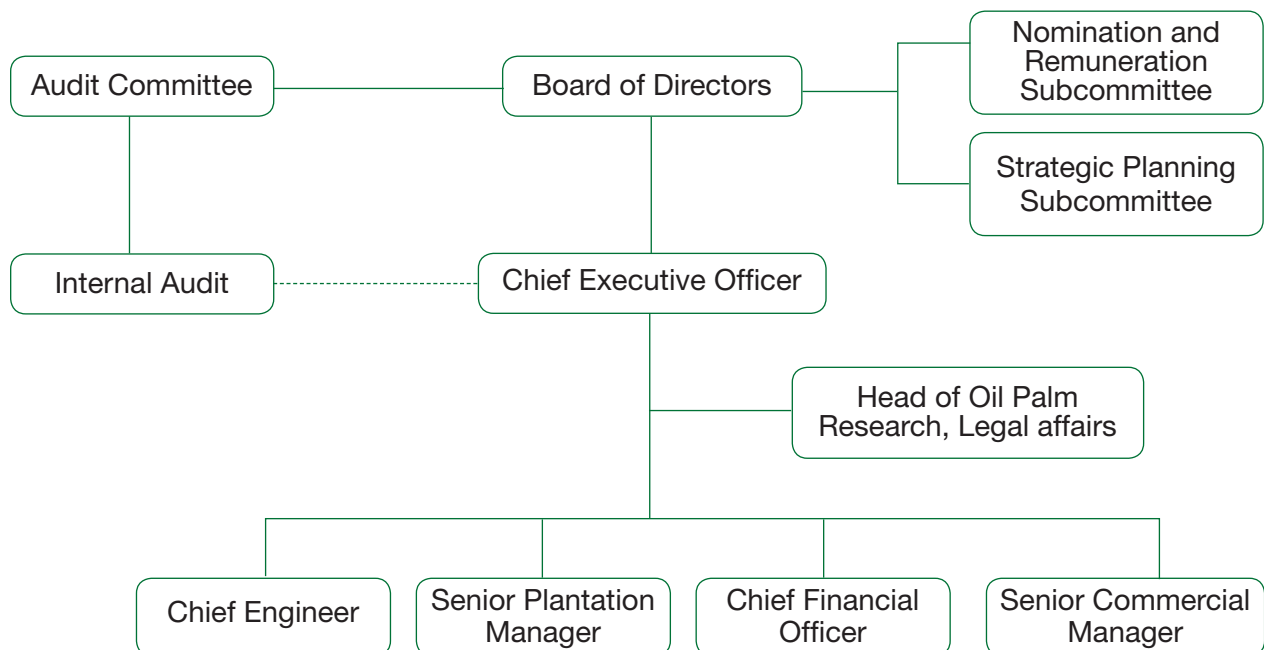
In this Code the expressions “Univanich” and “Univanich companies” are used for convenience and mean the Univanich Group of companies comprising Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited and its subsidiary companies. The Board of Univanich means the Directors of Univanich Palm Oil PCL.

7. Corporate governance structure and significant information related to the Board of Directors, subcommittees, executives, employees and others

7.1 Corporate Governance Structure

The Board of Directors and the management perform in the best interests of Univanich and its shareholders under a clear, balanced, and accountable management structure. The Board monitors and ensures that the management implements its policies, plans and strategies, and that there is clear distinction of roles and responsibilities between the Board and the management. The Board appoints sub-committees to consider significant matters, consist of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Strategic Planning Subcommittee. The CEO is the top executive.

Information of Board of directors





7.2 Board of Directors

Board of Directors

As at 31st December 2022, the Company had ten Directors, including three Independent Directors, who make up the Audit Committee.

The Company's Board of Directors at 31st December 2022

Name	Position
1. Mr. Apirag Vanich	Chairman
2. Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob	Independent Director
3. Dr. Phorthana Manoch	Director
4. Ms. Kanchana Vanich	Director
5. Dr. Prote Sosothikul	Director
6. Mr. John Clendon	Director
7. Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha	Independent Director
8. Mr. Anek Pana-apichon *	Independent Director
9. Mr. Harry Brock **	Chief Executive Officer
10. Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon	Executive Director

* Mr. Anek Pana-apichon was appointed as an Independent Director on 22nd April 2022 to take the place of Mr. Suchad Chiaranussati who retired by rotation.

** Mr. Harry Brock was appointed as Director on 22nd April 2022

Scope of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors is responsible for managing the public company to be in compliance with the Public Companies Act and in accordance with the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association.
2. The Board of Directors is responsible for managing the Company to be in line with the objectives and resolutions of the shareholders' meetings.
3. In a transaction in which a director has a personal interest or may have some other conflict of interest with the Company, that director will not have the right to vote on the matter.
4. Authorized directors must comprise two directors co-signing together with the Company's seal in order to bind the Company to its obligations.
5. The Board of Directors can assign power of attorney to any one or more persons or juristic persons to act jointly or severally on behalf of the Company according to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, including appointment or removal of Company employees. The Board of Directors has the right to change or withdraw such power of attorney already assigned to such persons. The assignment of the power of attorney must not be in such a way that it will cause the Chief Executive Officer or management, or potentially conflicting persons, to have a conflict of interest with the Company. Such approval is granted in a case of normal business and when the Board of Directors has already defined the scope of approval clearly.
6. The following activities can be done with the majority approval from the Board of Directors in which one director possesses one vote:

- 6.1 Budget approval and the annual business plan.
- 6.2 Borrowing or lending the amount of more than Baht 70 million including borrowing at one time or several times from the same lender.
- 6.3 Provision of guarantee of an amount over Baht 70 million, whether at one time or several times for the same borrower.
7. The director must inform the Company immediately if:
 - 7.1 He or she has an interest in a contract whether directly or indirectly involving the Company, or
 - 7.2 He or she increases or decreases his/her holding in both shares or debentures of the Company or group companies.
8. The Board of Directors is responsible for monitoring the Company in compliance with the rules and regulations of both the SET and SEC regarding connected transactions as well as acquisition and disposal of assets of listed companies.

7.3 Subcommittees

Audit Committee

As at 31st December 2022, the Company's Audit Committee comprises three Independent Directors, as follows:

Name	Position
1. Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob	Chairman of the Audit Committee
2. Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha	Audit Committee member
3. Mr. Anek Pana-apichon	Audit Committee member

Scope of Duties and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

- (1) To review the company's financial reporting process to ensure that it is accurate and adequate.
- (2) To review the company's internal control system and internal audit system to ensure that they are suitable and efficient, to determine an internal audit unit's independence, as well as to approve the appointment, transfer and dismissal of the chief of an internal audit unit or any other unit in charge of an internal audit.
- (3) To review the Company's compliance with the law on securities and exchange, the Exchange's regulations, and the laws relating to the Company's business.
- (4) To consider, select and nominate an independent person to be the Company's auditor, and to propose such person's remuneration, as well as to attend a non-management meeting with an auditor at least once a year.
- (5) To review the Connected Transactions, or the transaction that may lead to conflicts of interests, to ensure that they are in compliance with the laws and the Exchange's regulations, and are reasonable and for the highest benefit of the Company.
- (6) To prepare, and to disclose in the Company's annual report, an audit committee's report which must be signed by the audit committee's chairman and consist of at least the following information;
 - (a) An opinion on the accuracy, completeness and creditability of the Company's financial report.
 - (b) An opinion on the adequacy of the Company's internal control system.
 - (c) An opinion on the compliance with the law on securities and exchange, the Exchange's regulations, or the laws relating to the Company's business.



- (d) An opinion on the suitability of an auditor.
- (e) An opinion on the transactions that may lead to conflicts of interests.
- (f) The number of the audit committee meetings, and the attendance of such meetings by each committee member.
- (g) An opinion or overview comment received by the audit committee from its performance of duties in accordance with the charter.
- (h) Other transaction which, according to the audit committee's opinion, should be known to the shareholders and general investors, subject to the scope of duties and responsibilities assigned by the Company's board of directors.
- (7) To perform any other act as assigned by the Company's board of directors, with the approval of the audit committee.

Strategic Planning Subcommittee

The Strategic Planning Subcommittee was established by the Board in 2004. Currently it comprises seven Directors, as follows:

Name	Position
1. Mr. Apirag Vanich	Chairman
2. Dr. Phortchana Manoch	Director
3. Dr. Prote Sosothikul	Director
4. Mr. John Clendon	Director
5. Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon	Executive Director
6. Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob	Independent Director
7. Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha	Independent Director

The Strategic Planning Subcommittee meets as required and at least once each year, to review the Company strategy for long-term growth, the Company's Long-term Plan, and other long-term strategic issues including the succession of senior management.

Nominating and Remuneration Subcommittee

The Nominating and Remuneration Subcommittee, whose members comprise Non-Executive Directors was established by the Board on 13 May 2022. Currently the Subcommittee comprises four Directors, as follows:

Name	Position
1. Mr. Apirag Vanich	Chairman
2. Dr. Prote Sosothikul	Director
3. Mr. John Clendon *	Director
4. Mr. Anek Pana-apichon *	Independent Director

* Mr. John Clendon * and Mr. Anek Pana-apichon had been appointed to the Nominating and Remuneration Subcommittee on 13th May 2022 to take the place of Mr. Suchad Chiaranussati and Ms. Supapang Chanlongbutra.

The Nominating and Remuneration Subcommittee meets as required and at least once each year, to review and recommend to the Board the framework of senior management appointment and remuneration, and to ensure that there is a succession plan. As the Executive Directors are not members of the Subcommittee, they do not play any part in the decisions of their own remuneration.

7.4 Management



As of 31 December 2022, the Company's Management Committee of senior managers comprises six members as follows:

Name	Position
1. Mr. Harry Brock *	Chief Executive Officer
2. Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon	Executive Director, Head of Oil Palm Research
3. Mr. Nattapong Dachanabhirom	Chief Financial Officer
4. Mr. Phiphit Khlaisombat	Chief Engineer
5. Mr. Santi Suanyot	Senior Plantations Manager
6. Mr. Adoonka Kwankaew **	Regional Commercial Manager

* Mr. Harry Brock was appointed as CEO to take the place of Mr. John Clendon, who retired on 30th April 2022

** Mr. Adoonka Kwankaew was appointed as Regional Commercial Manager on 1st June 2022

Duties and Responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

The CEO has the authority to manage the Company's normal business activities, including procurement of raw materials, machinery and sale of the company's products, engagement of employees, and development of the Univanich business, within the scope of authority and responsibility granted by the Board of Directors.

The CEO's authority does not include approval of any transaction that may involve the CEO or other connected persons which may cause any conflict of interest within the Company. In compliance with SET regulations, connected transactions or transactions involving the acquisition or disposal of Company assets for which require shareholders' approval, unless such transactions are in the normal course of business and for which the Board of Directors has already clearly defined the scope of approval.



Duties and Responsibilities of the Management

1. Collectively decide on the Company's operational issues including establishing duties, objectives, guidelines, policies, corporate governance, production, community and customer relations as being responsible to the Board of Directors.
2. Authority to approve general expenses, project expenses or investments according to the scope of authorities and responsibilities assigned by the Board of Directors.
3. Authority to hire, appoint, dismiss, define the salary, offer reward, raise the salary and compensate bonus for employees in the various departments of the company, according to the authorities assigned by the Board of Directors
4. Authority to act for and on behalf of the Company in any business that is relevant and beneficial to the Company.
5. Act on the Company's behalf for general management affairs.

The Management's authority does not include approval of any transactions that may involve Management interest that may cause any conflict of interest within the Company, including connected transactions or transactions involving the acquisition or disposal of Company assets, unless such transactions are in the normal course of business and for which the Board of Directors has already clearly defined the scope of approval.

Remuneration for seven senior managers

Remuneration Type	2021 (Baht million)	2022 (Baht million)
Salary, awards and compensation	32.90*	34.80**

Cash basis,

* included Mr. Thanaphol Leelangamwong who retired in April 2021.

** included Mr. John Clendon who retired in April 2022.

7.5 Information on employees

	2021	2022
Number of employees	1,310	1,279

Remuneration of employees

The Company has established a retirement fund for its employees. Retiring employees will receive retirement benefits according to the labour law and other benefits according to the Company's retirement regulations.

7.6 Other significant information

Audit Fee

Remuneration Type	2021	2022
Audit Fees	1,870,140 Baht	1,870,140 Baht
Audit for Profit per BOI Certificate	65,000 Baht/Certificate	65,000 Baht/Certificate

8. Report on key operating results on corporate governance

8.1 Performance of the Board of Directors

8.1.1 Appointment of Directors and Management

1 Appointment of Directors

- The Board of Directors comprises at least five directors appointed by the shareholders.
- The Board of Directors shall elect the directors to be Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and any other positions as deemed appropriate.
- At each annual general meeting, at least one-third of the total number of directors must resign. If the number of directors cannot be divided evenly into threes, the number of directors to resign must be close to one-third.
- Since the Company's Articles of Association do not specify the method for electing the Board of Directors, therefore, the election of the Board of Director will be done according to the Public Companies Act which sets out an election method known as a "cumulative voting" that has the following principles:
 1. One shareholder has a total number of votes equal to the number of shares held multiplied by the number of directors to be elected.
 2. Each shareholder can cast the total number of votes according to clause (1) above to elect one or more candidate to become directors. In case of voting for many candidates, the shareholder can divide votes in proportion among the candidates.
 3. Candidates will be ranked in descending number of votes, and those with the highest number of votes will be elected to become directors according to the number of vacant positions. In the event of a tie, the decision will be made by drawing lots.

2 Independent Directors

The company has three Independent Directors whose personal profiles are included with the Board of Directors in this Annual Report.

All three Independent Directors fulfill the following criteria;

- They are not shareholders of the company or of any related, affiliated or associated company, either directly or indirectly.
- They are not involved in the management of the company or of any related, or associated company, and do not receive a regular salary from any such company.
- They have no direct or indirect beneficial interest in the finance or management of the company or of any related or associated company.
- They are not related in any way to a member of management or to the majority shareholders of the company or of a related or associated company.
- They have not been appointed as a representative to safeguard interests of the company's directors, majority shareholders or shareholders who are related to the company's majority shareholders.
- They are skilled and highly capable of performing the duties of Independent Directors, including giving opinions and reporting on the financial performance of the company, and to carry out other duties delegated to them by the Board of Directors, free of the control of management, major shareholders or the close relatives of such connected persons.



3 Appointment of the CEO and Senior Management

The Board's Nominating and Remuneration Subcommittee has responsibility to review and recommend senior management appointment and succession planning.

8.1.2 Meeting attendance and remuneration payment

During 2022, the Company organized four Board of Directors' meetings with directors' participation as follows:

Name	Position	2022 Meeting Attended
1. Mr. Apirag Vanich	Chairman	4
2. Mr. Suchad Chiaranussati *, **	Chairman of Audit Committee	1
3. Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob *	Chairman of Audit Committee	4
4. Dr. Phortchana Manoch	Director	4
5. Ms. Kanchana Vanich	Director	4
6. Dr. Prote Sosothikul	Director	4
7. Mr. John Clendon	Director	4
8. Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha	Audit Committee	3
9. Mr. Anek Pana-apichon **	Audit Committee	3
10. Mr. Harry Brock ***	Chief Executive Officer	3
11. Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon	Executive Director	4

* Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob was appointed as chairman of audit committee on 22nd April 2022 to take the place of Mr. Suchad Chiranussati, who retired by rotation.

** Mr. Anek Pana-apichon was appointed as an audit committee on 22nd April 2022 to take the place of Mr. Suchad Chiranussati, who retired by rotation.

*** Mr. Harry Brock was appointed as Director on 22nd April 2022

Remuneration

Remuneration for nine directors (in terms of money)

Remuneration Type	2021 (Baht million)	2022 (Baht million)
Fees and compensation	6.44	6.72

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 53 on 22nd April 2022, shareholders voted to maintain Director's remuneration without change. The remuneration for individual directors is Baht 406,000 per annum, with the Chairman's fee set at Baht 609,000 per annum. In addition, the Chairman receives expenses totaling Baht 2,196,150 per annum.

Only the Audit Committee receives meeting expenses amounting to Baht 30,000 per meeting in the case of Audit Committee members, and Baht 37,500 per meeting in the case of Audit Committee Chairman.

8.1.3 Supervision of subsidiaries and associated companies

The Board commands a mechanism for supervising the management and the responsibility of subsidiaries, associates, and joint-venture companies to safeguard the interests of Univanich's investment capital, including

- Secondment of executives by the Board to serve as directors and executives in those companies proportionate to its own shareholding.

PART 2 - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Definition of an oversight approach for joint-venture companies for representative directors to uphold so that the businesses of subsidiaries, associates, and joint-venture companies may be uniform and in line with Univanich's policy approach and relevant legislation.
- Institution of a corporate governance policy and a suitable, watertight internal control system in each of the subsidiaries.
- Supervision of disclosure of these companies' financial status and performance outcomes, as well as engagement in key transactions, must be properly done in line with Univanich's criteria.

In order to manage and monitor the company's oversea subsidiaries, the Board of Directors has appointed representatives to be directors in these subsidiaries as shown below:

Name (Thailand)	Position		
	Univanich Palm Oil PCL Agribusiness Corporation (Philippines)	Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation (Philippines)	Univanich
1. Mr. Apirag Vanich	Chairman	Chairman	Director
2. Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob	Chairman of Audit Committee		
3. Dr. Phortchana Manoch	Director		
4. Ms. Kanchana Vanich	Director		
5. Dr. Prote Sosothikul	Director		
6. Mr. John Clendon	Director	Director	Director
7. Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha	Audit Committee		
8. Mr. Anek Pana-apichon *	Audit Committee		
9. Mr. Harry Brock **	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer
10. Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon	Executive Director		

* Mr. Anek Pana-apichon was appointed as an audit committee on 22nd April 2022 to take to place of Mr. Suchad Chiaranussati, who retired by rotation.

** Mr. Harry Brock was appointed as Director on 22nd April 2022

8.2 Report of the results of duty performance of the Audit Committee

Audit Committee's meetings

During 2022, the Company organized four Audit Committee's meetings with audit committees' participation as follows:

Name	Position	2022 Meeting Attended
1. Mr. Suchad Chiaranussati	Chairman of Audit Committee	1/4
2. Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob *	Chairman of Audit Committee	4/4
3. Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha	Audit Committee	4/4
4. Mr. Anek Pana-apichon **	Audit Committee	3/4

* Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob was appointed as a chairman of audit committee on 22nd April 2022 to take the place of Mr. Suchad Chiaranussati, who retired by rotation.

** Mr. Anek Pana-apichon was appointed as an Independent Director on 22nd April 2022 to take the place of Mr. Suchad Chiaranussati, who retired by rotation.



AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee of Univanich Palm Oil PCL was established by resolution of the Board of Directors on 29 July 2003. In 2022, the committee comprised of the following Independent Directors:

Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob	:	Chairman of Audit Committee
Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha	:	Member of Audit Committee
Mr. Anek Pana-apichon	:	Member of Audit Committee

Details of the scope of duties of the Audit Committee, as defined by the Board of Directors, can be found in the Company's Annual Report.

During 2022, the Audit Committee held four meetings. The Committee also reviewed the Quarterly Financial Statements, prepared by the external auditor, and recommended these statements to the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee reviewed the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for 2022 together with the company's management, and the external auditor. The Audit Committee is of the opinion that the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited, as at 31 December 2022, and 2021, including the results of the company's operations, and its cash flows for those years, in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Thai Accounting Standard No.41: Agriculture (TAS41) was applied for the first time in 2016, and has been continued in the 2022 Financial Statements. This standard requires the recording of biological assets, such as fruit on the palms, and seeds & seedlings in our nurseries. The auditors reported no significant impacts, for this standard, in the 2022 Financial Statements.

Following the request from the audit committee in 2022, management engaged the audit firm Kandit Advisory Services Co. Ltd, to conduct an internal audit review of the Procurement processes for Fresh Fruit Bunches, and the Payment Processes of Fresh Fruit Bunches to ensure that the company has adequate and appropriate internal control systems.

The Audit Committee has proposed that the Board of Directors consider the reappointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited, to be the company's statutory auditor for 2023. This nomination will be proposed to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for confirmation.

Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob
Chairman of Audit Committee

PART 2 - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

9. Internal control and related party transactions

9.1 Internal control

Under the management of Unilever PLC, during the years 1983 - 1998, the company established systems of internal controls which were periodically reviewed by Unilever's Internal Audit Department. In 2003 the company established its own Internal Audit function, reporting to the Audit Committee which comprises three Independent Directors.

During 2004 – 2005, in order to further develop the Company's internal audit skills, the Audit Committee appointed BDO Richfield Ltd, of Bangkok, to carry out risk assessments and audits of key business activities.

During 2010 - 2018, the Audit Committee appointed KPMG Phoomchai Business Advisory Ltd., to develop an internal audit plan based on the results of risk assessment and conducting the internal audit execution of key business activities.

During 2019 , the Audit Committee appointed Grant Thornton to review the key business processes relating to the Internal Control implemented by the company.

During 2020 - 2022 , the Audit Committee appointed Kandit Advisory Services Company Limited to review the key business processes relating to the Internal Control implemented by the company and to conduct Risk Assessment.



9.2 Related party transactions

Name	Relationship	Transaction Description	Amount (Baht million)	
			2021	2022
Related Transactions for the year ended 31 st December				
Phuket Rubber Co., Ltd	Common directors and (or), shareholders	• Purchase palm fruit at market price	4.46	3.87
Suan Surat Co., Ltd (until 30 April 2021)	Common directors and (or), shareholders	• Purchase palm fruit at market price	9.22	-
Chean Vanich Co., Ltd	Common directors and (or), shareholders	• Purchase palm fruit at market price	7.95	8.03
Chean Vanich Transport Co., Ltd	Common directors and (or), shareholders	• Port charge for export shipping	11.75	16.14
Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation (UCPOC)	Univanich’s indirect subsidiary in the Philippines where UAC owns 51% of UCPOC shares.	• Univanich charges service fee for managing subsidiary UCPOC.	10.71	19.42
Amount due from/amount due to related as at 31 st December				
Univanich Agribusiness Corporation (UAC)	Univanich’s subsidiary in the Philippines. Univanich owns 99.99% shares.	• Univanich provided the loan of USD 3 million which will be due for the first repayment on 1 January 2026 and Peso 71.4 million which is due after 5 years commencing from the first draw-down date. This loan is non-collateral and interest-free.	138.66	141.95
Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation (UCPOC)	Univanich’s indirect subsidiary in the Philippines where UAC owns 51% of UCPOC shares.	• Univanich advance payments for UCPOC and service fee payable to Univanich for managing subsidiary UCPOC.	3.10	13.42
Chean Vanich Transport Co., Ltd	Common directors and (or), shareholders	• Port charge for export shipping	1.11	1.67

The necessity and appropriateness of related transactions

The Company has carefully considered the necessity and the appropriateness in order to obtain the greatest benefit for the Company and its shareholders. The Company has received and paid the compensation at fair market prices as shown in the above table.

Measures or procedures to approve related transactions

1. Connected persons were excluded from the approval process whenever the Company entered into connected transactions. Former connected transactions were proven to be normal business of the Company and the pricing policy of those transactions were based on prices comparable to other transactions conducted with other unrelated parties as described by the Company's Auditor in the notes to financial statements as well as in the opinion of the Company's Audit Committee.
2. The process for approval of connected transactions must comply with rules and regulations of SET. The Company clearly defines rules and process for approval of the connected transactions. Conflicted parties have no voting rights in approving such connected transactions.

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated and separate financial performance, and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. I determine one key audit matter, valuation of biological assets - palm seedlings for sales. The matter was addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.



Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of biological assets - palm seedlings for sales As described in Note 5.7 ‘Accounting policies for biological assets’ and Note 15 “Biological assets” to the consolidated and separate financial statements which determined that biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell. As at 31 December 2022, management had estimated the fair value of the Company’s palm seedlings for sales at Baht 53 million in the consolidated and separate financial statements. In assessing the fair value of palm seedlings for sales, significant management estimates and judgments are required to determine underlying assumptions. The Discounted Cash Flow Method is used to determine fair value. Significant assumptions are such as quantity of sellable palm seedlings, selling prices, cost of growing palm seedlings until ready for sales and discount rates. I focused on this area because the fair value of palm seedlings for sales was material to the consolidated and separate financial statements. In addition, the fair value of palm seedlings for sales involved a significant level of estimation and judgement by management in determining the assumptions used to assess the future cash flows of palm seedlings for sales. These assumptions include the estimated quantity of sellable palm seedlings, the estimated selling prices of palm seedlings, the estimated cost of growing palm seedlings until ready for sales and the discounted rate applied.	I assessed the suitability of the method used to determine the fair value of palm seedlings for sales based on my understanding of the business and determined that it was appropriate in accordance with the definition set out in the relevant financial reporting standards. I assessed the appropriateness of key assumptions used by management to estimate the fair value of palm seedlings for sales by performing the following procedures: - challenged management on the reasonableness of key assumptions used to assess the possibility of future cash flows. For example, - the estimated selling prices of palm seedlings by considering the historical and current selling prices, and comparing with other traders’ selling prices, including comparisons with the actual selling price after year end. - the estimated quantity of sellable of palm seedlings by considering the historical and current performance and the forecasting market demand trends, including comparisons with the actual quantity sales of palm seedlings after year end. - tested the actual cost of growing palm seedlings during the year to assess the suitability of the data used to estimate cost of growing palm seedlings until ready for sales. - observed the physical count of palm seedlings for sales at the year end, which was used as part of the data to assess the reasonableness of the estimated quantity of sellable palm seedlings and their existence. - tested the parameters used to determine the discount rates by comparing with relevant economic and industry indicators and re-performed the calculations. Based on these procedures, I found that the assumptions used in estimating and calculating the fair value of palm seedlings for sales were reasonable based on the type of business, the evidence and current circumstances.



PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The audit committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

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

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Varaporn Vorathitikul

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4474

Bangkok

24 February 2023


Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited
**Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022**

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Notes					
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,389,431,181	679,992,536	1,287,732,319	563,210,005
Short-term Investment	11	80,000,000	-	80,000,000	-
Trade and other receivables, net	12	736,953,757	584,094,882	546,385,000	537,688,826
Inventories, net	14	460,910,094	525,818,609	420,403,752	475,528,423
Biological assets	15	122,371,672	99,483,710	122,371,672	99,483,710
Other current assets		51,208,597	30,968,576	39,026,517	19,004,239
Total current assets		2,840,875,301	1,920,358,313	2,495,919,260	1,694,915,203
Non-current assets					
Investment in subsidiaries	16	-	-	21,011,417	21,011,417
Loans to contractors		1,788,940	3,371,347	1,788,940	3,371,347
Long-term loans to a subsidiary	31 d)	-	-	141,947,580	138,655,997
Property, plant and equipment, net	17	2,365,362,561	2,439,873,831	2,049,646,062	2,091,788,477
Intangible assets, net	18	9,388,654	11,782,743	9,388,654	11,782,743
Right-of-use assets, net	19	13,003,135	15,227,156	-	-
Deferred tax assets, net	20	26,449,546	41,304,964	28,141,654	43,534,421
Other non-current assets		14,220,159	3,717,740	3,173,281	3,509,983
Total non-current assets		2,430,212,995	2,515,277,781	2,255,097,588	2,313,654,385
Total assets		5,271,088,296	4,435,636,094	4,751,016,848	4,008,569,588

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

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2022

		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	21	79,819,289	31,234,568	41,465,255	27,274,508
Contract liabilities		55,636,387	38,981,537	55,636,387	38,981,537
Current portion of long-term loans from a financial institution	23	35,727,471	34,649,998	-	-
Income tax payable		118,829,478	69,453,187	118,829,478	59,086,534
Accrued expenses	22	78,814,878	86,108,589	62,577,735	53,219,145
Other current liabilities		9,838,678	13,741,882	7,012,863	12,197,882
Total current liabilities		378,666,181	274,169,761	285,521,718	190,759,606
Non-current liabilities					
Long term loans from a financial institution	23	82,258,702	118,960,182	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	24	188,442,607	239,315,308	188,442,607	239,315,308
Total non-current liabilities		270,701,309	358,275,490	188,442,607	239,315,308
Total liabilities		649,367,490	632,445,251	473,964,325	430,074,914
Equity					
Share capital					
Registered share capital					
940,000,000 ordinary shares					
at par value of Baht 0.50 each					
		470,000,000	470,000,000	470,000,000	470,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital					
940,000,000 ordinary shares					
paid-up of Baht 0.50 each					
		470,000,000	470,000,000	470,000,000	470,000,000
Premium on share capital		267,503,419	267,503,419	267,503,419	267,503,419
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - Legal reserve	25	47,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000
Appropriated - General reserve		20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Unappropriated		3,572,280,757	2,800,516,070	3,472,549,104	2,773,991,255
Other components of equity		7,805,291	8,896,317	-	-
Total equity attributable to the owners of the Company		4,384,589,467	3,613,915,806	4,277,052,523	3,578,494,674
Non-controlling interests	27	237,131,339	189,275,037	-	-
Total equity		4,621,720,806	3,803,190,843	4,277,052,523	3,578,494,674
Total liabilities and equity		5,271,088,296	4,435,636,094	4,751,016,848	4,008,569,588

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



Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Sales of goods	33	18,586,883,850	11,789,289,758	17,247,128,780	11,069,573,286
Cost of sales		(16,229,076,710)	(10,395,915,041)	(15,161,722,334)	(9,896,302,063)
Gross profit		2,357,807,140	1,393,374,717	2,085,406,446	1,173,271,223
Other income		23,193,316	54,218,654	42,575,988	64,904,083
Gain on fair value re-measurement of biological assets	15	22,848,211	34,033,836	22,848,211	34,033,836
Selling expenses		(277,025,479)	(190,486,693)	(216,581,791)	(161,975,580)
Administrative expenses		(200,123,896)	(182,334,046)	(159,757,132)	(144,974,668)
Gains (losses) on exchange rates, net		(114,429,077)	4,667,877	(127,933,190)	12,809,364
Fair value gains (losses) on derivatives		15,138,139	(3,177,341)	15,138,139	(3,177,341)
Finance cost		(6,826,769)	(6,831,681)	-	-
Profit before income tax		1,820,581,585	1,103,465,323	1,661,696,671	974,890,917
Income tax	29	(315,103,403)	(211,099,883)	(305,138,822)	(177,987,320)
Profit for the year		1,505,478,182	892,365,440	1,356,557,849	796,903,597
Other comprehensive income (expense)					
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
- Exchange differences on translation financial statements		(3,247,782)	3,874,641	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(3,247,782)	3,874,641	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,502,230,400	896,240,081	1,356,557,849	796,903,597

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

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		1,429,764,687	839,271,208	1,356,557,849	796,903,597
Non-controlling interests		75,713,495	53,094,232	-	-
		<u>1,505,478,182</u>	<u>892,365,440</u>	<u>1,356,557,849</u>	<u>796,903,597</u>
Total comprehensive income					
attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		1,428,673,661	840,218,154	1,356,557,849	796,903,597
Non-controlling interests	27	73,556,739	56,021,927	-	-
		<u>1,502,230,400</u>	<u>896,240,081</u>	<u>1,356,557,849</u>	<u>796,903,597</u>
Basic earnings per share for the owners of the Company					
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	30	<u>1.52</u>	<u>0.89</u>	<u>1.44</u>	<u>0.85</u>

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



Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2022

Consolidated financial statements													
Attributable to owners of the Company													
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital		Premium on share capital		Legal reserve		Appropriated		Retained earnings		Other components of equity	
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance		470,000,000	267,503,419	47,000,000	20,000,000	2,403,044,862	7,949,371	3,215,497,652	133,253,110	3,348,750,762			
as at 1 January 2021		-	-	-	-	(441,800,000)	-	(441,800,000)	-	(441,800,000)			
Dividend paid during the year	26												
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	839,271,208	946,946	840,218,154	56,021,927	896,240,081			
Closing balance		470,000,000	267,503,419	47,000,000	20,000,000	2,800,516,070	8,896,317	3,613,915,806	189,275,037	3,803,190,843			
as at 31 December 2021													
Opening balance		470,000,000	267,503,419	47,000,000	20,000,000	2,800,516,070	8,896,317	3,613,915,806	189,275,037	3,803,190,843			
as at 1 January 2022		-	-	-	-	(658,000,000)	-	(658,000,000)	(25,700,437)	(683,700,437)			
Dividend paid during the year	26												
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	1,429,764,687	(1,091,026)	1,428,673,661	73,556,739	1,502,230,400			
Closing balance		470,000,000	267,503,419	47,000,000	20,000,000	3,572,280,757	7,805,291	4,384,589,467	237,131,339	4,621,720,806			
as at 31 December 2022													

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

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Separate financial statements									
	Note	Retained earnings						Total equity	
		Issued and paid-up share capital		Appropriated					
		Baht	Premium on share capital	Legal reserve	General reserve				
					Baht	Baht	Baht		
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021		470,000,000	267,503,419	47,000,000	20,000,000	2,418,887,658	3,223,391,077		
Dividend paid during the year	26	-	-	-	-	(441,800,000)	(441,800,000)		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	796,903,597	796,903,597		
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021		470,000,000	267,503,419	47,000,000	20,000,000	2,773,991,255	3,578,494,674		
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022		470,000,000	267,503,419	47,000,000	20,000,000	2,773,991,255	3,578,494,674		
Dividend paid during the year	26	-	-	-	-	(658,000,000)	(658,000,000)		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	1,356,557,849	1,356,557,849		
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022		470,000,000	267,503,419	47,000,000	20,000,000	3,472,549,104	4,277,052,523		

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



Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		1,820,581,585	1,103,465,323	1,661,696,671	974,890,917
Adjustments to:					
Gain on fair value re-measurement of biological assets	15	(22,848,211)	(34,033,836)	(22,848,211)	(34,033,836)
Fair value gains (losses) on derivatives		(15,138,139)	3,177,341	(15,138,139)	3,177,341
Expected credit losses of trade receivables (reversal)	12	(2,415,630)	2,942,794	-	-
Allowance for net realisable value of inventories (reversal)	14	-	(9,794,500)	-	(9,794,500)
Depreciation and amortisation	17,18,19	233,481,509	234,064,049	188,630,224	190,143,777
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment		(12,311,498)	(659,342)	(6,372,009)	(659,342)
Unrealised (gain) loss on exchange rate		(6,162,073)	14,030,662	(762,240)	(12,109,140)
Employee benefit obligations	24	30,437,166	18,651,762	30,437,166	18,651,762
Interest income		(3,339,803)	(1,881,935)	(5,831,075)	(4,121,810)
Interest expenses		6,826,769	6,831,681	-	-
Cash flows before changes in working capital		2,029,111,675	1,336,793,999	1,829,812,387	1,126,145,169
Changes in working capital:					
- trade and other receivables		(148,538,985)	(324,248,716)	(8,686,497)	(299,912,749)
- inventories		64,908,515	(267,581,757)	55,124,671	(246,577,834)
- biological assets		(39,751)	(10,636,889)	(39,751)	(10,636,889)
- other current assets		(20,240,021)	10,880,280	(20,022,278)	381,814
- other non-current assets		338,403	13,874,571	336,702	13,879,804
- trade and other payables		50,168,346	5,002,060	15,765,209	3,569,412
- contract liabilities		16,654,850	28,608,624	16,654,851	28,608,624
- accrued expenses		(7,125,786)	31,093,271	9,358,590	22,726,122
- other current liabilities		11,234,935	3,821,431	9,953,120	2,914,108
- cash payment for employee benefit obligations	24	(81,309,467)	(9,721,086)	(81,309,467)	(9,721,086)
Cash generated from operations		1,915,162,714	817,885,788	1,826,947,537	631,376,495
Income tax paid		(250,871,694)	(171,120,488)	(230,003,111)	(143,713,170)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,664,291,020	646,765,300	1,596,944,426	487,663,325

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

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows (Continued) For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash payments for short-term investment		(80,000,000)	-	(80,000,000)	-
Cash payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment		(170,357,099)	(120,174,059)	(152,525,303)	(101,088,692)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		21,893,381	3,407,782	13,229,129	659,345
Cash payments for purchases of intangible asset		-	(3,178,585)	-	(3,178,585)
Cash payments for advance of purchase fixed assets		(10,840,822)	(5,233)	-	-
Cash receipts from settlement of loans to contractors		1,582,407	846,123	1,582,407	846,123
Cash payments of loan to contractors		-	(980,241)	-	(980,241)
Interest received		3,330,126	1,879,436	3,292,655	1,858,115
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(234,392,007)	(118,204,777)	(214,421,112)	(101,883,935)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Cash payment of long term loans from a financial institution	23	(34,280,196)	(30,296,135)	-	-
Dividends paid	26	(658,000,000)	(441,800,000)	(658,000,000)	(441,800,000)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	16	(25,700,437)	-	-	-
Interest paid		(6,994,694)	(6,566,178)	-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(724,975,327)	(478,662,313)	(658,000,000)	(441,800,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		704,923,686	49,898,210	724,523,314	(56,020,610)
Effect of exchange rate		4,515,959	(14,876,178)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at opening of the year		679,992,536	644,970,504	563,210,005	619,230,615
Cash and cash equivalents at closing of the year	10	1,389,432,181	679,992,536	1,287,733,319	563,210,005
Non-cash transactions					
Purchases of machinery and equipment not yet paid	21	5,085,599	6,669,224	3,975,538	5,550,000
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	31 d)	-	-	2,528,743	2,261,196

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



Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited (the Company) is a public limited company which listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand and was formed from the amalgamation, according to the Civil and Commercial Code, of Hup Huat Palm Oil Industry Company Limited, Siam Palm Oil and Refinery Industry Company Limited and Thai Oil Palm Industry and Estate Company Limited. The Company has assumed all of the assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of the companies amalgamated on the date of amalgamation. However, as at 31 December 2022, the names on some legal documents of the three amalgamated companies relating to assets assumed before the companies amalgamated have not been converted to the name of Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited.

The Company's head office is located at 258 Aoluk-Laemsak Road, Ampur Aoluk, Krabi province.

The Company has 5 branches located at the following addresses:

- 1) Plai Phraya Branch : 592 Aoluk-Prasaeng Road, Plaiphraya District, Krabi province.
- 2) Lamthap Branch : 142 Moo 1 Tambol Toongsaitong, Lamthap District, Krabi province.
- 3) Cha-Uat Branch : 173/2 Moo 6 Tambol Thapraja, Cha-Uat District, Nakhon Sri Thammarat province.
- 4) Chokvallapa Branch : 1/4 Moo 3 Tambol Khura, Khura Buri District, Phang-nga province.
- 5) Pabon Branch : 659 Moo 8 Tambol Pabon, Pabon District, Phatthalung province.

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

The Group is engaged in oil palm plantations, crushing mills, oil palm research and seed businesses and electric power plant with methane capture biogas project.

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2023.

2 Significant events during the current year

Coronavirus Disease 2019 outbreak

The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") in early 2020 until 2022 has resulted in the economic slowdown. However, the situation does not have significant adverse effects on the operating results. The Group continues to pay close attention to the development of the COVID-19 situation, evaluating its impact on the operation while strategizing effective solutions.

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Basis of preparation

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

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 8.

An English-language version of the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are in the Thai-language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai-language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

4 New and amended financial reporting standards

4.1 New financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 do not have significant impacts to the Group.

4.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2023 that are relevant to the Group and have not been early adopted by the Group.

- a) **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- c) **Amendment to TAS 41 Agriculture** clarified about removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value of biological asset
- e) **Amendment to TFRS 3 - Business combinations** clarified some minor amendments to update its references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and added a consideration for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired from business combinations. The amendments also confirmed that contingent assets shouldn’t be recognised at the acquisition date.
- d) **Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

The Group’s management assesses these financial reporting standards will not have material impact to the Group.



5 Accounting policies

5.1 Principles of consolidation accounting

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

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

A list of the Group's subsidiaries are shown in Note 16.

b) Changes in ownership interests

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

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

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

c) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

5.2 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

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

b) Transactions and balances

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

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

Any exchange component of gains and losses on a non-monetary item that recognised in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income is recognised following the recognition of a gain or loss on the non-monetary item.

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

c) Group companies

The operational results and financial position of the Group's entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a different functional currency from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows.

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of respective statement of financial position;
- Income and expenses for statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

5.3 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date and bank overdrafts.

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

5.4 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or service performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost.

The impairment of trade receivables is disclosed in Note 5.6 e).

5.5 Inventories

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

Cost of inventories is determined by the weighted average method. Cost of raw materials comprise all purchase cost and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory less all attributable discounts. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and directly attributable costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Allowance is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories, and presented as cost of sales.



5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.6 Financial asset

a) Classification

The Group classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

d) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.
- **FVOCI:** Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss.

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

When the financial assets is recognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income is included in other income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

- **FVPL:** Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

e) Impairment

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring the impairment of trade receivables which applies lifetime expected credit loss, from initial recognition, for all trade receivables.

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

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

The significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

Impairment (and reversal of impairment) losses are recognised in profit or loss and included in administrative expenses.

5.7 Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows from the biological assets, the expected net cash flows are estimated market price of the biological asset less costs to sell.

Biological assets comprise fresh fruit bunches (FFB) growing on palm trees, palm seeds and palm seedlings for sales.

The palm trees are bearer plants and are therefore presented and accounted for as property, plant and equipment. However, the FFB growing on the palm trees is accounted for as biological assets until the point of harvest. Harvested FFB are transferred to cost of inventory at fair value less costs to sell when harvested.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value less costs to sell of the FFB growing on palm trees, palm seeds for sales and seedlings for sales are recognised in profit or loss.



5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.8 Property, plant and equipment

Land is stated at cost. Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, capitalised where there is future economic benefits. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The Group will recognise other repairs and maintenance to profit or loss when incurred.

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

Land improvement	20 years
Buildings and plants	10 - 20 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 10 years

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

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in other gains or losses.

Fruit bearer palm trees are recognised as property, plant and equipment and are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

Fruit bearer palm trees are stated at cost. All costs comprising mainly palm falling and clearing, land terracing and drainage, palm planting, weeding and fertilizing involved during the immature period until the palms are ready for commercial harvesting at approximately 2 - 3 years, are capitalised.

Depreciation on fruit bearer palm trees is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Fruit bearer palm trees	20 years or over the remaining period of the concessions to which it relates, whichever is shorter.
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Fruit bearer palm trees are classified as immature until the produce can be commercially harvested. At that point they are reclassified as mature palm and depreciation commences. Immature fruit bearer palm trees are measured at accumulated cost.

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.9 Intangible assets

Revenue sharing contract

Revenue sharing contract from electricity sales under a very small power plant project, which are identifiable assets acquired from business acquisition. Revenue sharing contract from electricity sales are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the contract of 10 years.

Computer Software

Acquired computer software is measured at cost. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives not over than 5 years.

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

5.10 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

5.11 Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The Group recognises right-of-use asset by reclassification from prepayment of land rent. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method over the lease term of 44 years.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not recognised ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or leases of low-value assets. The Group recognised the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.12 Financial liabilities

a) Classification

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

- Where the Group has an unconditional contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, it is considered a financial liability unless there is a predetermined or possible settlement for a fixed amount of cash in exchange of a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.
- Where the Group has no contractual obligation or has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset in settlement of the obligation, it is considered an equity instrument.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

c) Derecognition and modification

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Group assesses whether the renegotiation / modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated / modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

5.13 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets (assets that take 12 months to get ready for its intended use or sale) are added to the cost of those assets less investment income earned from those specific borrowings. The capitalisation of borrowing costs is ceased when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

5.14 Current and deferred income taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred income tax

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

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised.
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

5.15 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

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

b) Defined contribution plan

The Group pays contributions to a separate fund which is managed by an external fund manager in accordance with the provident fund Act. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.



5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

c) Defined benefit plans

Amount of employee benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment or resign from the Company after working for the Company for the period or at age as specified in the employee benefit schemes. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement or resignation.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity.

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

5.16 Provisions

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

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

5.17 Revenue recognition

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

The Group recognises revenue from sales of goods at point in time when control of the goods transferred to the customer, which depending on the terms of the underlying contract. In the case that a customer receives control of the goods at the shipping point, the Company will separate revenue from transportation as another performance obligation and recognise revenue over time of promises to deliver goods to a customer. If a customer receives control of the goods at the destination, the Company will recognise the shipping costs in bringing the product to the destination as cost incurred to complete the promise to transfer goods, which is not a separate performance obligation. The shipping cost will be recognised in the period that sales of goods incurred.

The Group recognises revenue from sales of goods at the price which is entitled in exchange for the goods, net of value-added tax, returns and discounts. For the contract with more than one performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price of the goods and other performance obligations.

5 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer paid consideration or a receivable from the customer that is due before the Group fulfilled a contractual performance obligation.

5.18 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributed to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, and when the annual dividends are approved by the shareholders.

5.19 Derivatives

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting is initially recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in other gains(losses).

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

6 Financial risk management

6.1 Financial risk

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

Financial risk management is carried out by the Group financial management. The Group's policy includes areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The framework parameters are approved by the Board of Directors and uses as the key communication and control tools for Group financial management.

6.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group's primary functional currency is Thai Baht, while certain sales transactions are entered into in foreign currencies. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk arises mainly from trading transactions, cash and cash equivalents and loans to a subsidiary that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Group seeks to reduce this risk by entering into forward exchange contracts when it considers appropriate.

The Group uses forward contracts to hedge their exposure to foreign currency risk in connection with measurement currency. The Group minimises the potential adverse effects of fluctuation currency values on the financial performance of the Group by using forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge all such export sales currency risk.

The Group does not enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents and loans to a subsidiary because the management consider that the impact was immaterial.



6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Baht are as follows:

Consolidated financial statements				
	2022		2021	
	US Dollar		US Dollar	
	Thousand Baht		Thousand Baht	
Cash and cash equivalents	26,747		89,886	
Trade and other receivables, net	397,362		203,321	

Separate financial statements				
	2022		2021	
	US Dollar	Pesos	US Dollar	Pesos
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Trade and other receivables, net	397,362	-	203,321	-
Loans to a subsidiary	103,174	43,168	99,741	45,839

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in Baht/US Dollar and Baht/Pesos exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US Dollar.

Consolidated financial statements		
	2022	2021
	US Dollar	US Dollar
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Exchange rate - increase 1%	4,241	2,932
Exchange rate - decrease 1%	(4,241)	(2,932)
* Holding all other variables constant		

Separate financial statements		
	2022	2021
	US Dollar	US Dollar
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Exchange rate - increase 1%	5,005	3,031
Exchange rate - decrease 1%	(5,005)	(3,031)
* Holding all other variables constant		

b) Interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk relates primarily to its deposits at financial institutions and long-term loans from a financial institution. Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

Changes in interest rate have no significant impact on the Group's net profit.

6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

6.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents carried and outstanding receivables.

a) Risk management

The Group has a concentration of credit risk with respect to receivables from customers. However, the Group has policies in place to ensure that contracts are made with customers who have an appropriate credit history, limiting customers' credit limit. Derivative counterparties and deposits are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

- Cash and cash equivalent
- Short-term investment
- Trade and other receivables
- Loans to contractors
- Long-term loans to a subsidiary

While cash and cash equivalents and short-term investment are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

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

6.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. At the end of the reporting period, the group held deposits at call of Baht 1,389 million (2021: Baht 680 million) Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group financial management maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.



6 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Consolidated financial statements					
2022					
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Long-term loans from a financial institution	41,693	67,835	29,474	139,002	117,986

Consolidated financial statements					
2021					
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Long-term loans from a financial institution	44,104	97,516	44,120	185,740	153,610

6.2 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7 Fair value

Fair values are categorised into hierarchy based on inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 : The fair value of financial instruments is based on the current bid price / closing price by reference to the Stock Exchange of Thailand / the Thai Bond Dealing Centre.
- Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments is determined using significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates.
- Level 3 : The fair value of financial instruments is not based on observable market data.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair values of long-term loans to a subsidiary and long-term loans from a financial institution with interest charged at the floating rates, the carrying amount of such loans approximates the fair value within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The calculation of fair values are based on discounted cash flows using discount rates based upon market interest rates for borrowing in the same risk level at the date of the financial statements.

The Group is party to derivative financial instruments, which mainly comprise foreign exchange forward contracts. The fair values of foreign exchange forward contracts have been calculated using the net present value technique which is the estimated amount that a bank would receive or pay to terminate the forward contracts at the financial position date. Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts are within level 2 of the value hierarchy. As at 31 December 2022, the favourable fair values of the outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts amounted to Baht 11.65 million are recorded as derivative assets which has been included in other current assets in the consolidated and separate financial statements. (2022: the unfavourable fair values of the outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts amounted to Baht 3.49 million are recorded as derivative liabilities which has been included in other current liabilities in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
Foreign currency amounts	Derivatives liabilities Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2022	
Foreign exchange forward contracts US Dollar	US Dollar 10.60 million 11,648

Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
Foreign currency amounts	Derivatives liabilities Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2021	
Foreign exchange forward contracts US Dollar	US Dollar 5.28 million 3,490

As at 31 December 2022, the Group has no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels.

For disclosure of biological assets that are measured at fair value, please see Note 15.



8 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

8.1 Defined retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of assumptions. Key assumptions used and impacts from possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in Note 24.

8.2 Biological assets valuation

The accounting policy on valuation of biological assets and the significant assumptions that have been applied in determining the fair value of the biological assets are described in detailed in Note 5.7 and Note 15.

8.3 Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs used in the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

9 Segment information

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

1. Oil palm plantations, crude palm oil and palm kernel oil processing and palm seed business
2. Electric power plant with methane capture biogas project

There was no material activity pertaining to the electric power plant with methane capture biogas project. The Group's total sales and total assets of the electric power plant with methane capture biogas project represented 0.72% and 0.48% (2021: 0.81% and 1.41%) of the total balance in the consolidated financial statements, respectively. Therefore, the internal reporting is reported as one operating segment information and presented in the same manner as the consolidated financial statements and reported to Managing Director for the purpose of assessment of operating performance by considering from profit before income tax.

The Group operated mainly in Thailand. It's total assets and revenue in Philippines are not material, therefore geographic information has not been presented.

During the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group recognises all revenues at a point in time.

Information about major customers

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group had revenues from 3 major customers, generated from oil palm plantations, crude palm oil and palm kernel oil processing and palm seed business amounting to Baht 7,603 million (2021: two major customers amounting to Baht 3,983 million).

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10 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Cash on hand	10	10	-	-
Deposits at banks				
- current accounts	84,847	50,901	49,130	43,525
- savings accounts	1,304,574	509,118	1,238,602	399,721
Investment in bonds	-	119,964	-	119,964
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,389,431	679,993	1,287,732	563,210

As at 31 December 2022, savings accounts bear interest at the rates of 0.125% - 0.45% per annum (2021: 0.125% - 0.50% per annum).

11 Short-term investment

As at 31 December 2022, short-term investment is 4 months fixed deposit of Baht 80 million which bears interest at the rate of 1.05 % per annum (2021: nil).

12 Trade and other receivables, net (Cont'd)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Trade receivables	721,992	587,605	535,346	537,450
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(12,927)	(17,237)	(11,900)	(11,900)
Trade receivables, net	709,065	570,368	523,446	525,550
Amount due from related parties (Note 31 b)	-	-	13,448	3,108
Interest receivable	14	4	14	4
Advance payment	22,939	9,693	8,935	8,416
Prepayments	4,936	4,030	542	611
Total trade and other receivables, net	736,954	584,095	546,385	537,689

The loss allowance for trade receivables is determined as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Not yet due Thousand Baht	Up to 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 6 months Thousand Baht	6 - 12 months Thousand Baht	Over 12 months Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2021						
Gross carrying amount	519,504	48,932	5,538	510	13,121	587,605
Allowance for expected credit losses	128	2,520	1,500	186	12,903	17,237



12 Trade and other receivables, net (Cont'd)

Separate financial statements

	Not yet due Thousand Baht	Up to 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 6 months Thousand Baht	6 - 12 months Thousand Baht	Over 12 months Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2021						
Gross carrying amount	516,042	9,809	6	-	11,593	537,450
Allowance for expected credit losses	128	173	6	-	11,593	11,900

Consolidated financial statements

	Not yet due Thousand Baht	Up to 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 6 months Thousand Baht	6 - 12 months Thousand Baht	Over 12 months Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2022						
Gross carrying amount	661,026	47,853	168	1,071	11,873	721,991
Allowance for expected credit losses	13	56	5	980	11,873	12,927

Separate financial statements

	Not yet due Thousand Baht	Up to 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 6 months Thousand Baht	6 - 12 months Thousand Baht	Over 12 months Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2022						
Gross carrying amount	521,799	1,674	-	-	11,873	535,346
Allowance for expected credit losses	7	20	-	-	11,873	11,900

The reconciliations of loss allowance for trade receivables are as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements Thousand Baht	Separate financial statements Thousand Baht
As at 1 January 2021	14,234	11,900
Increase in expected credit losses recognised in profit or loss during the year	2,943	-
Currency translation differences	60	-
As at 31 December 2021	17,237	11,900
Reversal of expected credit losses during the year	(2,416)	-
Currency translation differences	(1,894)	-
As at 31 December 2022	12,927	11,900

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities which measured at amortised cost consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investment, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, contract liabilities and long-term loans from a financial institution.

The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities which measured at fair value through profit or loss consist of derivative assets and derivative liabilities. The fair value is disclosed in Note 7.

14 Inventories, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Palm oil	388,465	445,921	350,085	396,523
By products from palm oil production	24,724	35,504	22,598	34,611
Fertilizers and general supplies	50,121	46,794	50,121	46,794
	463,310	528,219	422,804	477,928
Less Allowance for obsolescence of general supplies	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)	(2,400)
Total inventories, net	460,910	525,819	420,404	475,528

During the year 2022 and 2021, amounts recognised as cost of sales in profit or losses are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht Consolidated	2021 Thousand Baht Separate	2022 Thousand Baht Consolidated	2021 Thousand Baht Separate
Cost of sales	16,229,077	10,395,915	15,161,722	9,896,302
	16,229,077	10,395,915	15,161,722	9,896,302



15 Biological assets

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Fresh fruit bunches (FFB) growing on palm trees	32,896	35,187
Palm seeds	36,678	7,176
Palm seedlings for sales	52,798	57,121
Total biological assets	122,372	99,484

The movement in the biological assets is as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
	FFB growing on palm tress Thousand Baht	Palm seeds Thousand Baht	Palm seedlings for sales Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 January 2021	25,205	1,958	27,650	54,813
Cost incurred during the year	-	48,325	114,370	162,695
Decrease due to sale of palm seeds and palm seedlings	-	(45,474)	(106,584)	(152,058)
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of biological assets	9,982	2,367	21,685	34,034
As at 31 December 2021	35,187	7,176	57,121	99,484
Cost incurred during the year	-	170,167	230,525	400,692
Decrease due to sale of palm seeds and palm seedlings	-	(166,682)	(233,971)	(400,653)
Gain on change in fair value of biological assets	(2,291)	26,017	(877)	22,849
As at 31 December 2022	32,896	36,678	52,798	122,372

Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, determined on the following basis:

- The fair value of FFB growing on palm trees is determined the assumption that measurable value of FFB growing on palm trees is related to the increase in oil palm content, which accrues exponentially one month prior to harvest, as well as of the estimated oil palm content yield. Net cash flows are forecasted using the estimated market price of the FFB growing on palm trees less costs to harvest and transport.
- The fair value of palm seeds is determined based on the quantity of sellable palm seeds expected to be sold and the estimated selling prices less estimated costs to sell.
- The fair value of palm seedlings for sales is determined by using Discounted Cash Flow Method is used to determine fair value. Significant assumptions are such as quantity of sellable palm seedlings, selling prices, cost of growing palm seedlings until ready for sales and discount rates.

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15 Biological assets (Cont'd)

The Group's finance department includes a team that performs the valuations of biological assets required for financial reporting purposes. The valuation processes have been prepared at least once every quarter, in line with the Group's quarterly reporting dates.

Management estimates the fair value of FFB growing on palm trees, palm seeds for sales and seedlings for sales. The fair value measurement of the Group's biological assets is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The main inputs to the valuation model are unobservable, as they comprise production volume of FFB growing on palm trees and their estimated market prices, the estimated quantity of sellable palm seeds and palm seedlings, the estimated selling prices of palm seeds and palm seedlings, the estimated cost of growing palm seedlings until ready for sales and the discounted rate applied.

Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value are as follows:

Description	Unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Fresh fruit bunches growing on palm trees	- Estimated palm oil content of FFB growing - Estimated market price - Costs to harvest and transport	An increase in the palm oil content of FFB growing and market price, the fair value would increase.
Palm seeds	- Quantity of sellable palm seeds - Estimated selling prices	An increase in the quantity of palm seeds and selling prices, the fair value would increase.
Palm seedlings for sales	- Quantity of sellable palm seedlings by age - Estimated selling prices	An increase in the quantity of palm seedlings and selling prices, the fair value would increase.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the change in biological assets arising from temporary differences between the tax bases and their carrying amounts of biological assets increased by Baht 23 million and the resulting tax effects of temporary differences which are recognised as deferred tax liabilities increased by Baht 5 million which has been recorded in these financial statements (Note 20).



16 Investment in subsidiaries

The Group has the following subsidiaries.

	Countries	Business	Paif-up capital	Proportion of ordinary shares directly held by parent (%)	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the group (%)	Proportion of shares held by non-controlling interests (%)	Cost value Thousand Baht
Direct Subsidiaries							
Univanich Agribusiness Corporation	Philippines	investment holding	9,000,000 Pesos	100	100	-	21,011
Subsidiary of Univanich Agribusiness Corporation							
Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation	Philippines	Palm oil crushing mill	386,000,000 Pesos	51	51	49	-
							21,011

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

During the second quarter of 2022, Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation declared the dividend in an amount of Pesos 81.06 million or equivalent to Baht 52.45 million. The dividend was paid to Univanich Agribusiness Corporation in an amount of Baht 26.75 million and to non-controlling interests in an amount of Baht 25.70 million.

As at 31 December 2022, the total non-controlling interest is Baht 237 million, that is attributed to Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation. Management assessed that it was not material to the Group. Therefore, the Group did not disclose the financial information of Univanich Camen Palm Oil Corporation.

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17 Property, plant and equipment, net

Consolidated financial statements

	Fruit bearer palm trees Thousand Baht	Immature palm trees Thousand Baht	Land Thousand Baht	Land improvement Thousand Baht	Buildings and plant Thousand Baht	Machinery and equipment Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment and motor vehicles Thousand Baht	Assets under construction and installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 January 2021									
Cost	474,667	4,489	835,520	342,794	1,105,822	2,033,634	236,324	91,794	5,125,044
<u>Less Accumulated depreciation</u>	(356,559)	-	-	(180,603)	(557,430)	(1,312,642)	(177,584)	-	(2,584,818)
Net book amount	118,108	4,489	835,520	162,191	548,392	720,992	58,740	91,794	2,540,226
For the year ended 31 December 2021									
Opening net book amount	118,108	4,489	835,520	162,191	548,392	720,992	58,740	91,794	2,540,226
Additions	-	4,270	-	-	105	3,726	8,304	108,105	124,510
Transfer in (out)	4,432	(4,432)	-	2,667	22,932	70,431	7,968	(103,998)	-
Disposals - net	-	-	-	-	(2,748)	-	-	-	(2,748)
Depreciation charge	(11,604)	-	-	(15,035)	(52,539)	(126,707)	(25,628)	-	(231,513)
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	2,541	5,948	8	902	9,399
Closing net book amount	110,936	4,327	835,520	149,823	518,683	674,390	49,392	96,803	2,439,874
As at 31 December 2021									
Cost	479,099	4,327	835,520	345,461	1,129,536	2,117,574	252,680	96,803	5,261,000
<u>Less Accumulated depreciation</u>	(368,163)	-	-	(195,638)	(610,853)	(1,443,184)	(203,288)	-	(2,821,126)
Net book amount	110,936	4,327	835,520	149,823	518,683	674,390	49,392	96,803	2,439,874



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

Consolidated financial statements

	Fruit bearer palm trees Thousand Baht	Immature palm trees Thousand Baht	Land Thousand Baht	Land improvement Thousand Baht	Buildings and plant Thousand Baht	Machinery and equipment Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment and motor vehicles Thousand Baht	Assets under construction and installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2022									
Opening net book amount	110,936	4,327	835,520	149,823	518,683	674,390	49,392	96,803	2,439,874
Reclassification, net	-	-	-	(85,532)	85,532	-	-	-	-
Opening net book amount (after adjust)	110,936	4,327	835,520	64,291	604,215	674,390	49,392	96,803	2,439,874
Additions	-	5,204	3,246	-	-	12,298	11,777	130,309	162,834
Transfer in (out)	5,038	(3,122)	-	914	11,648	79,122	19,175	(112,775)	-
Disposals – net	-	-	-	-	(2,724)	(580)	(338)	-	(3,642)
Depreciation charge	(11,078)	-	-	(4,857)	(53,492)	(139,841)	(21,511)	-	(230,779)
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	(783)	(1,657)	12	(496)	(2,924)
Closing net book amount	104,896	6,409	838,766	60,348	558,864	623,732	58,507	113,841	2,365,363
As at 31 December 2022									
Cost	484,137	6,409	838,766	202,812	1,280,923	2,185,325	241,623	113,841	5,353,836
Less Accumulated depreciation	(379,241)	-	-	(142,464)	(722,059)	(1,561,593)	(183,116)	-	(2,988,473)
Net book amount	104,896	6,409	838,766	60,348	558,864	623,732	58,507	113,841	2,365,363

Subsidiary

Borrowing costs of Baht 6 million (2021 : Baht 6 million) arising from financing specifically entered into the project for the construction of factory building, are capitalised during the year. A capitalisation rate of 4.23% per annum (2021 : 5.54% per annum) is used representing the actual borrowing costs of the loan used to finance the construction of assets.

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Separate financial statements

	Fruit bearer palm trees Thousand Baht	Immature palm trees Thousand Baht	Land Thousand Baht	Land improvement Thousand Baht	Buildings and plant Thousand Baht	Machinery and equipment Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment and motor vehicles Thousand Baht	Assets under construction and installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Aa at 1 January 2021									
Cost	474,667	4,489	835,520	342,794	973,039	1,655,210	233,113	58,328	4,577,160
Less Accumulated depreciation	(356,559)	-	-	(180,603)	(523,767)	(1,167,241)	(174,694)	-	(2,402,864)
Net book amount	118,108	4,489	835,520	162,191	449,272	487,969	58,419	58,328	2,174,296
For the year ended 31 December 2021									
Opening net book amount	118,108	4,489	835,520	162,191	449,272	487,969	58,419	58,328	2,174,296
Additions	-	4,270	-	-	105	2,383	8,166	90,473	105,397
Transfer in (out)	4,432	(4,432)	-	2,667	22,932	70,431	7,968	(103,998)	-
Depreciation charge	(11,604)	-	-	(15,035)	(46,145)	(89,760)	(25,361)	-	(187,905)
Closing net book amount	110,936	4,327	835,520	149,823	426,164	471,023	49,192	44,803	2,091,788
As at 31 December 2021									
Cost	479,099	4,327	835,520	345,461	996,076	1,728,024	249,247	44,803	4,682,557
Less Accumulated depreciation	(368,163)	-	-	(195,638)	(569,912)	(1,257,001)	(200,055)	-	(2,590,769)
Net book amount	110,936	4,327	835,520	149,823	426,164	471,023	49,192	44,803	2,091,788



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

Separate financial statements

	Fruit bearer palm trees Thousand Baht	Immature palm trees Thousand Baht	Land Thousand Baht	Land improvement Thousand Baht	Buildings and plant Thousand Baht	Machinery and equipment Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment and motor vehicles Thousand Baht	Assets under construction and installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2022									
Opening net book amount	110,936	4,327	835,520	149,823	426,164	471,023	49,192	44,803	2,091,788
Reclassification, net	-	-	-	(85,532)	85,532	-	-	-	-
Opening net book amount (after adjust)	110,936	4,327	835,520	64,291	511,696	471,023	49,192	44,803	2,091,788
Additions	-	5,204	3,246	-	-	458	5,794	130,309	145,011
Disposals/Write off - net	-	-	-	-	-	(580)	(338)	-	(918)
Transfer in (out)	5,038	(3,122)	-	914	11,648	51,825	19,175	(85,478)	-
Depreciation charge	(11,078)	-	-	(4,857)	(45,587)	(103,756)	(20,957)	-	(186,235)
Closing net book amount	104,896	6,409	838,766	60,348	477,757	418,970	52,866	89,634	2,049,646
As at 31 December 2022									
Cost	484,137	6,409	838,766	202,812	1,151,287	1,758,677	232,220	89,634	4,763,942
Less Accumulated depreciation	(379,241)	-	-	(142,464)	(673,530)	(1,339,707)	(179,354)	-	(2,714,296)
Net book amount	104,896	6,409	838,766	60,348	477,757	418,970	52,866	89,634	2,049,646

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The Company's plantation has been made on the Company's own land, concession land and lease land. Details of land under concession and under operating lease agreements as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of estate	Type	Terms	Area per contract (Rai)	Planted area (Rai)
Thai Oil Palm Industry (TOPI)	Concession	For 30 years from 19 November 1993	8,250	8,250
Thai Oil Palm Industry (TOPI)	Lease	Leased from Co-operative Promotion Department for 30 years, at the rates of Baht 100 to Baht 300 per Rai per year, commencing on 27 April 1994	2,500	2,500

In addition, Univanich Palm Oil Public Company Limited's predecessor was granted a concession for the development of an oil palm plantation on 20,000 rai in Krabi Province. The concession was for thirty years, from 22 April 1983 to 21 April 2013.

On 1 July 2010, the Company commenced the due process to renew the land concession on 10,849 rai located in Tambon Plaipraya, Plaipraya District and Tambun Klongya, Aoluk District of Krabi Province (the Chean Vanich concession). Although the due process for this renewal was completed by 28 March 2012, approval by the Government authority has been delayed. Therefore, on 7 March 2013 the Company submitted a petition to the Administrative Court in Nakhon Sri Thammarat seeking a Court order that the renewal application on 10,849 rai should proceed for Cabinet endorsement according to the due process. On 11 May 2016, the Administrative Court in Nakhon Sri Thammarat judged that the Minister of Natural Resources must propose the Company's application to the Cabinet for approval within 60 days after final judgment. This final judgment was subject to 30 days appeal by the Minister of Natural Resources. No appeal was submitted. The final court judgment now directs the Minister of Natural Resources to submit the Company's application for renewal of the concession to the Cabinet for consideration within 60 days. The Director General of Forestry Department, as proxy of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment requested the Court to grant extensions for compliance with the judgment. Until now the Minister of Natural Resources has still not submitted the Company's application to the Cabinet for consideration.

On 30 August 2013, the Government Forestry Department instructed the Company to cease operations within the Chean Vanich concession area. Therefore, on 20 December 2013 the Company submitted another petition to the Administrative Court in Nakhon Sri Thammarat seeking damage compensation for this unlawful restriction of the Company's activities in that area and appealing the Ministry of Natural Resources' claim that oil palm fruit from the Chean Vanich concession area is a natural forest product liable for forest royalty and maintenance fees. On 19 February 2018, the Nakhon Sri Thammarat Administrative Court dismissed the Company's petition on the above case. The Company therefore submitted an appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court on 19 March 2018 and the Court has accepted the Company's appeal on 5 April 2018. The matter is now under consideration by the Supreme Administrative Court.

From 2014 to 2016, the Company was authorised to harvest oil palm fruit in according with the order of Nakhon Sri Thammarat Administrative Court first judgement to alleviate the suffering for the Company. Unit 31 December 2021, the Company has paid royalty and maintenance fees totaling Baht 13 million for oil palm fruit harvested from the Chean Vanich concession area that is recorded as expense in these financial statements. However, this amount may be reclaimed by the Company if the Supreme Administrative Court rules in favour of the Company's additional petition appealing against forest royalty and maintenance fees.



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

Additional documents and aerial photographic surveys disclosed during the above legal actions concerning renewal of the Chean Vanich concession reveal that the Company or its predecessors, from whom the Company purchased the land, had occupied approximately 15,510 rai of this area before the Land Laws introduced in 1954. Survey maps reveal that the Government's Land Department "Walking Survey" had investigated and surveyed those occupied areas in 1977, before the announcement of the National Forest Reserve "Pa Plai Klong Phraya" in 1983. The Company claims ownership rights over that land by virtue of the Civil and Commercial Code, Section 1367 and Section 1336, having rights under the Land Code B.E. 2497, Section 4 and Section 27tri. Therefore, the company made a request to the government agency under the Land Department to issue the land title deeds, and also filed a lawsuit with the Nakhon Si Thammarat Administrative Court. The case was transferred to the Phuket Administrative Court and dismissed. A further lawsuit was then filed with the Supreme Administrative Court requesting the Court to order the Land Department to issue the land title deeds to the Company. At present, the Supreme Administrative Court is considering the case.

18 Intangible assets, net

Consolidated and Separate financial statements

	Software	Revenue Sharing contract	Total
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
As at 1 January 2021			
Cost	-	17,291	17,291
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	-	(6,448)	(6,448)
Closing net book amount	-	10,843	10,843
For the year ended 31 December 2021			
Opening net book amount	-	10,843	10,843
Addition	3,179	-	3,179
Amortisation charge	(481)	(1,758)	(2,239)
Closing net book amount	2,698	9,085	11,783
As at 31 December 2021			
Cost	3,179	17,291	20,470
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(481)	(8,206)	(8,687)
Closing net book amount	2,698	9,085	11,783
For the year ended 31 December 2022			
Opening net book amount	2,698	9,085	11,783
Amortisation charge	(636)	(1,758)	(2,394)
Closing net book amount	2,062	7,327	9,389
As at 31 December 2022			
Cost	3,179	17,291	20,470
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(1,117)	(9,964)	(11,081)
Closing net book amount	2,062	7,327	9,389

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19 Right-of-use assets, net

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements
	Land Thousand Baht
Opening net book amount as at 1 January 2021	15,581
Depreciation charge	(312)
Currency translation differences	(42)
Closing net book amount as at 31 December 2021	15,227
Opening net book amount as at 1 January 2022	15,227
Depreciation charge	(309)
Currency translation differences	(1,915)
Closing net book amount as at 31 December 2022	13,003

20 Deferred income taxes, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Deferred income tax assets	53,224	62,411	46,807	57,652
Deferred income tax liabilities	(26,774)	(21,106)	(18,665)	(14,118)
Deferred income taxes, net	26,450	41,305	28,142	43,534

The gross movement in deferred income taxes is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Opening balance	41,305	45,080	43,534	49,346
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss (Note 29)	(14,855)	(3,775)	(15,392)	(5,812)
Closing balance	26,450	41,305	28,142	43,534



20 Deferred income taxes, net (Cont'd)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

Consolidated financial statements			
	As at 1 January 2021 Thousand Baht	Charged/ credited to profit or loss Thousand Baht	As at 31 December 2021 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets			
Employee benefit obligations	45,798	4,994	50,792
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,628	(1,460)	1,168
Amortisation charge of palm plantation	7,298	(616)	6,682
Others	4,742	(973)	3,769
	60,466	1,945	62,411
Deferred tax liabilities			
Biological assets	(9,247)	(4,871)	(14,118)
Right-of-use assets	(4,000)	644	(3,356)
Others	(2,139)	(1,493)	(3,632)
	(15,386)	(5,720)	(21,106)
Deferred income taxes, net	45,080	(3,775)	41,305

Consolidated financial statements			
	As at 1 January 2022 Thousand Baht	Charged/ credited to profit or loss Thousand Baht	As at 31 December 2022 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets			
Employee benefit obligations	50,792	(9,877)	40,915
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,168	(1,168)	-
Amortisation charge of palm plantation	6,682	(616)	6,066
Others	3,769	2,474	6,243
	62,411	(9,187)	53,224
Deferred tax liabilities			
Biological assets	(14,118)	(4,547)	(18,665)
Right-of-use assets	(3,356)	105	(3,251)
Others	(3,632)	(1,226)	(4,858)
	(21,106)	(5,668)	(26,774)
Deferred income taxes, net	41,305	(14,855)	26,450

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20 Deferred income taxes, net (Cont'd)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	Separate financial statements		
	As at 1 January 2021 Thousand Baht	Charged/ credited to profit or loss Thousand Baht	As at 31 December 2021 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets			
Employee benefit obligations	45,798	3,188	48,986
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,628	(1,460)	1,168
Amortisation charge of palm plantation	7,298	(616)	6,682
Others	2,869	(2,053)	816
	58,593	(941)	57,652
Deferred tax liabilities			
Biological assets	(9,247)	(4,871)	(14,118)
Deferred income taxes, net	49,346	(5,812)	43,534

	Separate financial statements		
	As at 1 January 2022 Thousand Baht	Charged/ credited to profit or loss Thousand Baht	As at 31 December 2022 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets			
Employee benefit obligations	48,986	(11,298)	37,688
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,168	(1,168)	-
Amortisation charge of palm plantation	6,682	(616)	6,066
Others	816	2,237	3,053
	57,652	(10,845)	46,807
Deferred tax liabilities			
Biological assets	(14,118)	(4,547)	(18,665)
Deferred income taxes, net	43,534	(15,392)	28,142

21 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Trade payables	66,328	17,296	29,221	14,513
Other payables for purchase of fixed assets	5,086	6,669	3,976	5,550
Others	8,405	7,270	8,268	7,212
Total trade and other payables	79,819	31,235	41,465	27,275



22 Accrued expenses

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Accrued transportation expenses	17,449	20,728	17,449	17,523
Accrued contractor cost	16,342	27,214	16,104	8,847
Accrued employee expenses	34,289	27,385	21,382	19,904
Interest payable	1,119	1,287	-	-
Others	9,616	9,495	7,643	6,945
Total accrued expenses	78,815	86,109	62,578	53,219

23 Long term loans from a financial institution

The subsidiary made an interest-bearing loan with Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) amounting to Pesos 234 million. The proceeds of the loan were used to finance the construction of a palm oil mill and fabrication of certain machinery. The interest-bearing loan is payable for ten years with one year grace period on principal which is payable in 36 equal quarterly payments. The loan with LBP is secured by parcels of land owned by a related party which has the same directors of the subsidiary.

The movement in long-term loans from a financial institution is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
For the year ended 31 December		
Opening balance	153,610	179,335
Repayment	(34,280)	(30,296)
Currency translation differences	(1,344)	4,571
Closing balance	117,986	153,610

As at 31 December 2022, the weighted average effective interest rate of the long-term loans is approximately 8% per annum (2021: 6% per annum).

Maturity of long-term loans from a financial institution is as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Long-term loans from a financial institution		
- Within 1 year	35,727	34,650
- Later than 1 year but no later than 5 years	57,890	93,162
- Later than 5 years	24,369	25,798
Total long-term loans from a financial institution	117,986	153,610

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 Employee benefit obligations

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Statement of financial position	188,443	239,315	188,443	239,315
Expenses of employee benefits for the year	30,437	18,652	30,437	18,652

The movement in the employee benefit obligations for the year is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Opening balance	239,315	230,385	239,315	230,385
Current service cost	27,178	15,575	27,178	15,575
Interest cost	3,259	3,077	3,259	3,077
Benefits paid	(81,309)	(9,722)	(81,309)	(9,722)
Closing balance	188,443	239,315	188,443	239,315

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Current service cost	27,178	15,575	27,178	15,575
Interest cost	3,259	3,077	3,259	3,077
Total (included in staff costs)	30,437	18,652	30,437	18,652

The principle actuarial assumptions used are as follows;

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
Discount rate	1.66%	1.66%	1.66%	1.66%
Salary growth rate	2.0% - 3.5%	2.0% - 3.5%	2.0% - 3.5%	2.0% - 3.5%



24 Employee benefit obligations (Cont'd)

	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
			2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Discount rate	1.0%	1.0%	Decrease by 17,713	Decrease by 17,049	Increase by 20,619	Increase by 19,881
Salary increase rate	1.0%	1.0%	Increase by 23,724	Increase by 20,685	Decrease by 20,553	Decrease by 17,984

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

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

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11 years (2021: 11 years).

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement is as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Retirement benefits		
- Between 1 to 2 years	29,780,623	6,095,522
- Between 2 to 5 years	37,050,757	58,517,260
- More than 5 years	539,404,977	547,719,097
	606,236,357	612,331,879

25 Legal reserve

Under the Public Companies Act, the Company is required to set aside as statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its net profit after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10 percent of the registered capital. The Company has fully set the legal reserve. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26 Dividends paid

2022

At the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 22 April 2022, the totalling Shareholders approved a dividend payment for the year ended 31 December 2021 of Baht 0.70 per share, totalling Baht 658 million. During 2021, the Company has already paid the interim dividend at Baht 0.30 per share, totalling Baht 282 million. Therefore, the remaining dividend to be paid is Baht 0.40 per share, totaling Baht 376 million. The Company paid the remaining dividend in May 2022.

At the Board of Directors' Meeting held on 11 August 2022, the Board of Directors passed a resolution to approve an interim dividend for the year ending 31 December 2022 of Baht 0.30 per share, totaling Baht 282 million. The Company paid the interim dividend in September 2022.

2021

At the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 30 April 2021, the Shareholders approved a dividend payment for the year ended 31 December 2020 of Baht 0.27 per share, totaling Baht 254 million. The Company has already paid the interim dividend at Baht 0.10 per share, totaling Baht 94 million in September 2020. Therefore, the remaining dividend is Baht 0.17 per share, totaling Baht 160 million. The Company paid the remaining dividend in May 2021.

At the Board of Directors' Meeting held on 13 August 2021, the Board of Directors passed a resolution to approve an interim dividend for the year ending 31 December 2021 of Baht 0.30 per share, totaling Baht 282 million. The Company paid the interim dividend in September 2021.

27 Non-controlling interests

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Opening balance	189,275	133,253
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	(25,701)	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	73,557	56,022
Closing balance	237,131	189,275

28 Expenses by nature

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Raw materials and consumables used	15,165,548	9,843,203	14,197,887	9,400,784
Changes in inventories of palm oil and by products	67,801	(269,041)	58,452	(248,836)
Staff costs	406,521	343,360	391,457	324,226
Transportation expenses	249,296	171,475	188,852	142,964



29 Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Current income tax expense	300,894	216,316	290,393	181,166
Adjustments in respect of prior year	(646)	(8,991)	(646)	(8,991)
Deferred income tax				
during the year (Note 20)	14,855	3,775	15,392	5,812
Total income tax expense for the year	315,103	211,100	305,139	177,987

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Profit before tax	1,820,582	1,103,465	1,661,697	974,891
Tax calculated	20% and 25%	20% and 25%	20%	20%
Current income tax on				
accounting profit	373,353	230,517	332,339	194,978
Tax effect of:				
- Income not subject to tax	(59,226)	(10,156)	(26,762)	(10,156)
- Taxable income not recognised				
as accounting income	153	144	153	144
- Expenses not deductible for tax				
purpose	1,618	2,613	204	2,154
- Adjustments in respect of prior year	(646)	(8,991)	(646)	(8,991)
- Changes in temporary differences				
which was not recognised	(149)	(142)	(149)	(142)
Tax charge	315,103	211,100	305,139	177,987

The weighted average applicable tax rates for the Group and the Company are 17.3% and 18.4%, respectively (2021: 19.1% and 18.3%, respectively).

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Basic earnings per share

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (Thousand Baht)	1,429,765	839,271	1,356,558	796,904
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (Shares)	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000	940,000,000
Basic earnings per share for the owners of the Company (Baht)	1.52	0.89	1.44	0.85

There are no outstanding potential dilutive ordinary shares for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

31 Related party transactions

Enterprises and individuals that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Mr. Apirag Vanich and member of his family are major shareholders.

The following significant transactions were carried out with related parties:

a) Sales / Purchases of goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Other income				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	19,420	10,713
Interest income				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	2,529	2,261
Purchases of goods				
- the same shareholders and directors	11,906	21,631	11,906	21,631
Purchases of services				
- the same shareholders and directors	16,142	11,751	16,142	11,751



31 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

b) Amount due from related parties

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Amount due from related parties				
- Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	12,009	3,074
- Advance to subsidiaries	-	-	1,439	34
	-	-	13,448	3,108

c) Outstanding balances arising from purchases of goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Accrued expenses				
- the same shareholders and directors	1,668	1,108	1,668	1,108

d) Long-term loans to a subsidiary

In 2013, the Company has entered into a long-term loan agreement with Univanich Agribusiness Corporation, a subsidiary, for a maximum of USD 3 million, for investment in a joint venture business project to construct a new palm oil mill factory. The repayment of principal will be due annually at the amount specified in the loan agreement. The first repayment is due after 5 years, commencing from the first draw-down date which is due for the first repayment on 21 June 2018.

On 21 June 2018, the Company entered into Supplemental Agreement to amend the term of repayment by changing the first repayment to be due on 21 June 2021. Later on 30 December 2020, the Company entered into Supplemental Agreement to amend the term of repayment by changing the first repayment to be due on 1 January 2026. Other terms are the same as of the principal loan agreement.

In addition, on 2 August 2019, the Company entered into an additional long-term loan agreement with Univanich Agribusiness Corporation amounting to Peso 71 million. The repayment of loan is due within 5 years commencing from the draw-down date.

These loans are uncollateralised and interest-free.

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The movement in long-term loans to a subsidiary can be analysed as follow:

	Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
For the year ended 31 December		
Opening balance	138,656	124,286
Recognised interest income calculated using the effective interest method	2,529	2,261
Unrealised gain on exchange rate	763	12,109
Closing balance	141,948	138,656

e) Key management compensation

Key management includes the Company's Chairman, Directors and Audit Committee members. The key management compensation is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Short-term employee benefits	51,826	48,603	45,524	41,507
Post-employment benefits	23,621	6,340	23,022	5,879
	75,447	54,943	68,546	47,386

32 Commitments and contingencies

32.1 Capital commitments

The Group has capital commitments as at the statement of financial position date but not recognised as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
As at	2022	2021	2022	2021
Construction, purchase of machinery and equipment agreements	Baht 13.99 million	Baht 9.32 million	Baht 9.65 million	Baht 4.94 million

32.2 Letters of guarantee

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had commitments under bank guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business amounted to Baht 2 million (2021: Baht 2 million).



33 Promotional privileges

Sales, classified as promoted and non-promoted activities are summarised as follows:

Promoted	Separate financial statements					
	2022			20201		
	Non-promoted activities Thousand Baht	activities Thousand Baht	Promoted Total Thousand Baht	Non-promoted activities Thousand Baht	activities Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Export sales	1,863,820	10,082,414	11,946,234	1,284,441	5,943,688	7,228,129
Domestic sales	2,427,942	2,872,953	5,300,895	988,598	2,852,846	3,841,444
Total sales	4,291,762	12,955,367	17,247,129	2,273,039	8,796,534	11,069,573

On 9 June 2007, the Company received approval for promotion privileges from the BOI for electricity from Biogas at Aoluk Branch per promotional privilege certificate no. 60-0642-1-00-1-0. The main privileges include the exemption of import duties on machinery; exemption of corporate income tax for the total promoted activities, but not exceeding 100% of investment excluding land and working capital, for the period of 8 years from the date income is first derived (28 March 2019).

On 28 December 2009, the Company received approval for promotion privileges from the BOI for seed and seedling production under promotional privilege certificate no. 1209(2)/2553. The main privileges include the exemption of import duties on machinery, exemption of corporate income tax for the total promoted activities, but not exceeding 100% of investment excluding land and working capital, for the period of 8 years from the date income is first derived (2 August 2010).

On 5 March 2012, the Company received approval for promotion privileges from the BOI for crude palm oil and palm kernel production under promotional privilege certificate no. 1564(2)/2555. The main privileges include the exemption of import duties on machinery, exemption of corporate income tax for the total promoted activities, but not exceeding 100% of investment excluding land and working capital, for the period of 8 years from the date income is first derived (3 March 2012).

On 27 May 2015, the Company received approval for promotion privileges from the BOI for crude palm oil and palm kernel under promotional privilege certificate no. 1683(2)/2558. The main privileges include the exemption of import duties on machinery, exemption of corporate income tax for the total promoted activities, but not exceeding 100% of investment excluding land and working capital, for the period of 8 years from the date income is first derived (2 March 2018).

On 26 June 2018, the Company received the transfer of rights of promotion privileges from the BOI arising from the business acquisitions from a third party, which has transferred the rights of promotion privileges certificate no. 1873(2)/2553 dated 20 August 2010 to the Company as per certificate no. 61-0738-0-00-1-2. The Company received approval for promotion privileges from the BOI for crude palm oil. The main privileges include the exemption of import duties on machinery, exemption of corporate income tax for the total promoted activities, but not exceeding 100% of investment excluding land and working capital until 6 March 2021.

PART 3 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33 Promotional privileges (Cont'd)

On 16 August 2018, the Company received approval for promotion privileges from the BOI for crude palm oil production under promotional privilege certificate no. 61-0979-1-00-1-0. The main privileges include the exemption of import duties on machinery, exemption of corporate income tax for the total promoted activities, but not exceeding 100% of investment excluding land and working capital, for the period of 5 years from the date income is first derived (1 March 2019).

On 25 March 2019, the Company received approval for promotion privileges from the BOI for crude palm oil production under promotional privilege certificate no. 62-0292-1-00-1-0. The main privileges include the exemption of import duties on machinery, exemption of corporate income tax for the total promoted activities, but not exceeding 100% of investment excluding land and working capital, for the period of 5 years from the date income is first derived (19 August 2019).

The Company must comply with conditions and restrictions indicated in the promotional certificates.

34 Events after the reporting period

At the Board of Directors of the Company's meeting on 24 February 2023, it approved a proposed dividend payment for the operating results of 2022 at Baht 1.0 per share, totalling Baht 940 million. During 2022, the Company has already paid the interim dividend at Baht 0.3 per share, totaling Baht 282 million. Therefore, the remaining dividend will be paid at Baht 0.7 per share, totaling Baht 658 million. The proposed dividend payment will be further proposed at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting for the year 2023 for the consideration and approval.



Attachment 1

Details of directors, executives, controlling persons and the Company's secretary.

(1) Details of directors



Mr. Apirag Vanich

Chairman

Age 57

Education:

Master's degree in Business Administration from Indiana University and a degree in Agricultural Economics from Purdue University in the United States.

Training:

- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) #37/2005 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Director Certification Program (DCP) #60/2005 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Finance for Non-Finance Director (FND) #19/2005 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- The Role of Chairman (RCP) #13/2006 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) Leader Program, Capital Market Academy #11
- Energy Literacy for the World #16, Thailand Energy Academy

Experience: Director of the Vanich group of companies in 1990 and Executive Chairman of the group since 1992. The Vanich group of companies is concentrated mainly in Thailand and in addition to the Univanich palm oil business the group has interests in mining, transport, property development and hospital services.



Dr. Phortchana Manoch

Director

Age 68

Education:

- Bachelor of Laws from Dhurakij Pundit University.
- Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from the University of Wisconsin, the United States.
- Master's degree in Hospital Administration from the University of Wisconsin, the United States.
- Doctorate of Philosophy in Philosophy and Ethics from Suan Sunandha University

Training:

- Director Certification Program (DCP) #25/2005 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Financial Statements for Directors (FSD) #13/2011 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Good Governance for Medical Executive Course, King Prajadhipok's Institute #1/2012
- Anti-Corruption for Executive Program (ACEP) #13/2014 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Governance for Executives (CGE) #14/2019 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) #175/2020 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

Experience: The Chief Executive of Aikchol Hospital Public Co., Ltd., at present, a Director of Aikchol Hospital Public Co.,Ltd., a group of private hospitals in Chonburi Province. Mrs Manoch has been a director of the Univanich business for more than 23 years and is also a director of other companies in Vanich group.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Ms Kanchana Vanich

Director

Age 64

Education:

- Bachelor degree in finance from the University of Wisconsin, in the United States.

Training:

- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) # 36/2005 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

Experience: Ms. Kanchana Vanich has been a Director in the Univanich business since 1983 and is also a director of other companies in the Vanich group, including Aikchol Hospital Public Company Limited.



Dr. Prote Sosothikul

Director

Age 55

Education:

- Doctorate in Business Administration from the American University of Hawaii
- Master of Science degree from Boston University, USA.

Training:

- Director Certification Program (DCP) #40/2004, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

Experience: Currently Vice President of Operation Group for Seacon Development Public Company Limited, the developer and operator of the largest retail shopping complex in Thailand. Dr Prote Sosothikul was appointed as a non-executive director on the Univanich Board in 2000.

**Mr. John Clendon**

Director

Age 74

Education:

- Diplomas in Agriculture and in Valuation and Farm Management, from Lincoln University in New Zealand.

Training:

- Columbia Senior Executive Program (CSEP) 1995, Columbia University Graduate School of Business, New York
- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) # 57/2005, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Director Certification Program (DCP) # 95/2007, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

Experience: From 1980 to 1998 John Clendon was employed by the Unilever Plantations and Plant Science Group of the UK. He held various management positions in the Asia – Pacific region, including that of Managing Director of the Univanich joint venture in Thailand from 1991 to 1996. Mr Clendon subsequently became Director of Unilever's oil palm operations in East Asia, Chairman and Managing Director of Unipamol Malaysia Sdn Bhd, and director of Unifield PLC in UK.

Following the 1998 sale of Unilever's stake to the Thai joint venture partners, John Clendon rejoined Univanich Palm Oil Ltd and served for a further twenty years as Managing Director responsible for the operations and growth of the Univanich business. In 2018 Mr Clendon was appointed Group CEO of the Univanich Palm Oil businesses in Thailand and in the Philippines. He retired from that position in April 2022.

**Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon**

Executive Director, Head of Oil Palm Research

Age 76

Education:

Ph.D. (Soil and Plant Science) University of Florida, U.S.A., a Master's degree from North Carolina State University, USA. and a Bachelor degree from Kasetsart University in Thailand

Training:

- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) class #176/2020 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

Experience: Before joining Univanich in 1988, Palat Tittinutchanon was Senior Oil Palm Agronomist in Thailand's Department of Agriculture. In 1988 he was appointed Research Officer responsible for the Univanich R&D programme. From 1994 he was seconded overseas by Unilever for two years as Estate Manager in Pamol Plantations Sdn Bhd in Malaysia. Upon his return to Thailand in 1996, he was appointed as Plantations Manager, responsible for operations in Univanich oil palm estates.

In April 2012, Dr Palat was appointed to the Board and Head of Oil Palm Research.



Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob

Chairman of the Audit Committee / Independent Director

Age 53

Education:

- Ph.D. in Economics, Harvard University
- A.M. in Economics, Harvard University
- B.A. in Economics, First Class Honors, Thammasat University

Training:

- Advanced Audit Committee Program (AACP 41/2021) Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Director Accreditation Program (DAP 2007) Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Directors Certification Program (DCP 2014) Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Leadership Program, Capital Market Academy
- Corporate Strategy Executive Education Program, MIT Sloan School of Management, Cambridge, MA, USA.

Other Position in Listed Company

- Independent Director, Member of the Risk Management Committee, and Member of the Corporate Governance and Sustainable Development Committee, PTT Exploration and Production PCL
- Independent Director and Member of the Audit Committee, Bangkok Dusit Medical Services PCL

Experience:

- 1994– 2000 : Economist, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC, U.S.A.
- 1998– 2000 : Co-Director, Policy Research Institute, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance (on leave from the IMF)
- 2000– 2008 : Siam Commercial Bank PCL, last designation held as Executive Vice President and Head of Business Bank - Strategic Planning Division
- 2009 – 2013 : Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer, The Stock Exchange of Thailand
- 2013 – 2015 : Advisor, Thailand Development Research Institute
- 2015 – 2020 : Governor, Bank of Thailand

Positions and Professional Associations

- Chair, Central Bank Governance Group, Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
- Chair, Asian Consultative Council, Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
- Member of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Member of the National Economic and Social Development Council
- Member of the Board, Securities and Exchange Commission
- Member of the Board, Insurance Commission
- Independent Director and Member of the Risk Management Committee, Thanachart Capital PCL
- Independent Director and Audit Committee Member, Central Pattana PCL
- Independent Director, Thai Airways International PCL
- Council Member and Audit Committee Member, Thammasat University
- Council Member and Audit Committee Member, Chiang Mai University
- Member, Independent Expert Oversight Advisory Committee, World Health Organization
- Chair, Southeast Asian Central Banks (SEACEN) Board of Governors
- Member, State Enterprise Policy and Supervisory Committee



Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha

Audit Committee / Independent Director

Age 56

Education:

Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha has a MPA in Business and Government, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (Honours), MBA in Marketing, Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University (Honours), and BS in Electrical Engineering, Northwestern University (Honours)

Training:

- Directors Certification Program, DCP 55/2005, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Leader Program, CMA10, Capital Market Academy

Experience: Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha is the founding partner of consulting firm Claris Co., Ltd. and an ex-partner at The Boston Consulting Group (BCG). He has been advising leading companies in a number of industries across different functional areas in many Asian countries since 1995. His specific expertise is in strategic planning and corporate restructuring. He accumulated his experience during his nine years at BCG where he was the first South East Asian to be elected partner in 2001. He has been involved on topics ranging from strategy, operational effectiveness, to organisational improvement primarily in financial services, industrial goods, and consumer product industries. His recent focus has been on growth strategies and restructuring of large companies, particularly family owned conglomerates in Thailand.

Mr. Pramoad serves on the boards of a number of private and public companies including Sermasuk Public Company Limited, Thai Summit Harness Public Company Limited, Amarin Printing and Publishing Public Company Limited, Saigon Beer-Alcohol-Beverage Corporation and Food and Beverage United Co., Ltd.

Mr. Pramoad Phornprapha was appointed to the Univanich Board as an Audit Committee/Independent Director on 30th September 2017.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr. Anek Pana-apichon

Audit Committee / Independent Director

Age 57

Education:

- Master Degree in Business Administration, Chulalongkorn University

Training:

- Diploma, National Defence College, The National Defence Course Class 62: Thailand National Defence College
- Harvard Leadership Development Program: Harvard Business Publishing (2017-2018)
- Advance Management Program: The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, USA
- Executive Program Class 15, The Capital Markets Academy (CMA)
- Directors Certification Program (DCP) Class 111/2008, IOD
- Risk Management Program for Corporate Leaders (RCL) # 30/2023, IOD

Position in other listed companies:

- Chairman of the Board of Directors / Independent Director/ Member of Nomination Remuneration and Governance Committee
Premier Quality Starch Public Company Limited
- Independent Director / Chairman of Audit Committee
SC Asset Corporation Public Company Limited

Other Position: 2019-2021 : Director, Thai Listed Companies Association

Experience:

2019-2021	:	Chief Executive Office, Intouch Holding Plc
2017-2021	:	Member of the CSR Committee for Sustainable development Member of the strategic & Organizational Review Committee Director and Authorized Director, Intouch Holdings Plc
2020-2021	:	Member of the Governance and Nomination Committee and Member of the New Business Development Committee, Thaicom Plc
2019-2021	:	Director and Member of the Executive Committee, Advanced Info Service Plc Director, Advance Wireless Network Co., Ltd
2018-2021	:	Member of the Compensation Committee and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Thaicom Plc
2017-2021	:	Director and Authorized Director, Thaicom Plc Chairman of the Board of Directors and Authorized Director, High Shopping Co.,Ltd. Director and Authorized Director, Intouch Media Co.,Ltd. Director and Authorized Director, Touch TV Co.,Ltd.
2018-2019	:	Director and Member of the Executive Committee, CS Loxinfo Plc Director and Member of the Executive Committee, Teleinfo MediaPlc
2017-2018	:	Acting Chief Executive Officer, Intouch Holdings Plc
2015-2021	:	Director and Authorized Director, High Shopping TV Co.,Ltd. Director and Authorized Director, I.T. Applications and ServicesCo.,Ltd.
2010-2018	:	Member of the Executive Committee, Thaicom Plc. Executive Vice President – Finance & Accounting, Intouch Holding Plc
2015-2017	:	Director and Authorized Director, High Shopping Co.,Ltd.
2010-2015	:	Director, Thaicom Plc.



Mr. Harry Brock

Director / Chief Executive Officer

Age 48

Education:

- Masters in Business Administration (MBA) (with Distinction), Bath University, UK
- Bachelor of Science, Biological Sciences at Birmingham University, UK

Training:

- Director Accreditation Program (DAP) #173/2020, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

Experience: From 1998 to 2018 Harry was employed by New Britain Palm Oil Ltd, Papua New Guinea (wholly owned subsidiary of Sime Darby Plantations), holding various management positions. From 2011 – 2018, Harry was General Manager of New Britain Palm Oil Ltd, West New Britain Operations, and in 2018, joined Sime Darby Plantations Malaysia, as Regional Chief Executive Officer for the Central West Region.

Harry joined Univanich in September 2019 as General Manager responsible for management of all Univanich's operations in Thailand. He was appointed Chief Operating Officer (COO) for Thailand operations in 2020.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



1. Mr. Harry Brock	Chief Executive Officer
2. Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon	Executive Director, Head of Oil Palm Research
3. Mr. Nattapong Dachanabhirom	Chief Financial Officer
4. Mr. Phiphit Khlaisombat	Chief Engineer
5. Mr. Santi Suanyot	Senior Plantations Manager
6. Mr. Adoonka Kwankaew	Regional Commercial Manager





(2) Details of executives or controlling persons

Name : Mr. Harry Brock
Position : Director / CEO
Please refer Board of Directors for personal profile

Name : Dr. Palat Tittinutchanon
Position : Executive Director / Head of Oil Palm Research
Please refer Board of Directors for personal profile

Mr. Nattapong Dachanabhirom

Position : Chief Financial Officer
Age : 52
Education : Master of Business Administration, Prince of Songkla University.
 Bachelor of Accounting, The University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce.
 Certified Public Accountant (Thailand).

Experience : Nattapong Dachanabhirom worked as an Audit Supervisor with Coopers & Lybrand (TH) Company Limited for 5 years from 1992. In 1997 he joined Univanich as Financial Controller and was promoted to Accounting Manager in 2000, responsible for the company's accounting and finance operations. In January 2016 he was promoted to be Chief Financial Officer responsible for financial operations and new business development throughout the Univanich Group.

Mr. Phiphit Khlaisombat

Position : Chief Engineer
Age : 52
Education : Bachelor of Engineering in Industrial/Production Engineering, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi

Experience : Before joining Univanich, Phiphit Khlaisombat worked as a Project Manager in Berli Jucker Public Company Limited. He joined Univanich in 2005 as a Factory Engineer and in 2008 was appointed as Factories Manager responsible for the operation of the company's three palm oil crushing mills in Thailand. In January 2016 he was promoted to Chief Engineer responsible for factory operations and new capital projects throughout Univanich group.

Mr. Santi Suanyot

Position : Senior Plantations Manager
Age : 59
Education : Bachelor of Science (Agriculture) from Chiang Mai University in Thailand

Experience : Prior to joining Univanich, as an Estate Manager in 1993, Santi Suanyot had been employed in the government's Horticulture Research Centre and as an assistant estate manager elsewhere in the oil palm industry. Since 1993 he has managed several Univanich estates and in 2006 was appointed as the company's District Manager in LamThap District, Krabi Province and in Cha Uat District, Nakhon Sri Thammarat Province. In January 2016 he was promoted to be Senior Plantations Manager with responsibility for management of all Univanich's plantations in Thailand.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Adoonka Kwankaew

Position : Regional Commercial Manager

Age : 40

Education : - Master of Arts (M.A.) Economics – Binghamton University
- Master of Arts (M.A.) Economics – State University of New York at Albany, New York
- Master of Management (M.M.) Finance – Mahidol University
- Bachelor of Business Administration (B.B. A.) Finance (2003) Prince of Songkhla University

Experience : Prior to joining Univanich, Mr. Adoonka Kwankaew has 10 years experience with raw material sourcing, procurement and sales with C.P.F. India. Mr. Adoonka Kwankaew joined the management team of C.P.F India in 2012, rising to the position of Deputy General Manager for the past 4 years, completing his tenure in December 2021.

Mr. Adoonka joined Univanich in June 2022 as Regional Commercial Manager.

(3) Details of Company Secretary

Miss Supaporn Na Songkhla

Position : Company Secretary

Age : 53

Education : Bachelor in Business Administration from Songkhla Rajabhat University

Experience : Joining Univanich in 2014 as Executive Assistant and in May 2021 was appointed as Company Secretary

Duties and Responsibilities of Company Secretary

The Company Secretary perform duties as stipulated in section 89/15 and section 89/16 Of the Securities and Exchange Act (No. 4) B.E 2551, effective on 31 August 2008 with responsibilities, careful and honesty as well as complying with the law, objectives, Company regulations and Directors' resolutions as well as meeting resolutions. However, the duties of Company Secretary as follow:

1. Prepare and file documents related to
 - A. Director Registration
 - B. Notice of the Board of Directors Meeting, Minutes of Board of Directors Meeting and Company Annual Report
 - C. Notice and Minutes of Shareholder Meetings.
2. Keep record of conflict of interest report from the Directors or the Executive
3. Act as contact person for completed information disclosure as required by relevant laws to the Securities and Exchange Commission and Stock Exchange of Thailand

In addition, the Company Secretary has other duties as follows:

- Giver advice related to relevant laws and regulations including the code of conduct of corporate governance practice so that any activities of the Board of Directors are undertaken in compliance with those relevant laws.
- Handle the Board of Directors Meetings and Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
- Act as contact person for completed information disclosure as required by relevant laws to the Securities and Exchange Commission and Stock Exchange of Thailand
- Carry out any tasks as assigned by the Company

DETAILS OF THE DIRECTORS OF SUBSIDIARIES



Attachment 2

Name of Directors	Subsidiaries	
	<u>UAC</u>	<u>UCPOC</u>
1. Mr. Apirag Vanich	X, /	/
2. Mr. John Harvey Clendon	/	/
3. Mr. Harry Thomas Brock	/	/
4. Amer Hussein Mambuay	/	/
5. Aaron Roi B. Riturban	/	
6. Noemi J Talino		X, /
7. Mary Ching Talino Noveda		/
8. Jocelyn Talino Taray		/

Remarks :

- 1) UAC = Univanich Agribusiness Corporation
- 2) UCPOC = Univanich Carmen Palm Oil Corporation
- 3) X = Chairman, / = Director



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