



GLOBAL POWER SYNERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

SMART ENERGY FOR EVOLVING LIFE



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The consolidated financial statements of Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries have been prepared in conformity with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Commission under the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535, the Announcement of the Department of Business Development, issued in accordance with Section 11, Paragraph 3 of the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, and the Financial Reporting Standards prescribed by the Federation of Accounting Professions.

The Board of Directors is responsible for financial statements and the disclosures to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material aspects. The effectiveness of internal control has been established to provide reasonable assurance of the financial statements, together with sufficiency and accuracy of accounting data, to preserve the Company's asset and prevent fraud and irregularities with material implications. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern has been assessed in preparing the financial report. The financial report has been prepared in accordingly to appropriate accounting policy and consistency practices, and in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards. Significant information has sufficiently disclosed in notes to financial statements, where the auditor expressed an opinion on the financial statements of Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries in the auditor's report.



Mr. Pailin Chuchottaworn
Chairman



Mr. Worawat Pitayasiri
President and Chief Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Global Power Synergy 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 Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated and separate statements of income for the year then ended;
- 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 end; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Business combination</p> <p>Refer to Note 19.1 Investments in subsidiaries, during the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group acquired subsidiaries which generate and supply electricity from solar. The Group paid cash consideration of Baht 1,957 million. The Group's management identified the acquisition of this shareholding qualified as a business combination according to the definition in TFRS 3 "Business combination".</p> <p>The management engaged the external valuer to appraise the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired. The fair value of net identifiable assets acquired was Baht 2,082 million, mainly comprised property, plant and equipment of Baht 1,773 million, intangible assets (right to power purchase agreements) of Baht 1,031 million and net liabilities of Baht 722 million. The valuation of net assets acquired was performed as part of the purchase price allocation. This resulted in a bargain purchase of Baht 125 million.</p> <p>I focused on the identification of the fair value of intangible assets arising from the business combination because the external valuer applied the discounted cash flows that the model involves significant assumptions and judgement made by the management to assess the future cash flows and discounted rate applied for the future cash flows.</p>	<p>I carried out the following procedures in order to obtain evidence of the management's assessment of acquisition of shareholding and determination of fair value of net identifiable assets acquired:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read the share purchase agreement to understand the key terms and conditions and confirmed our understanding of the transaction with the management. • reviewed management's assessment that the acquisition of investment should be accounted as the investment in a subsidiary and application of accounting for business combination. • assessed the appropriateness of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date and also evaluated management's procedures for determining the fair values of the net identifiable assets acquired. • evaluated the competency, qualifications, experience and objectivity of management's experts. • tested the calculation of fair values intangible assets and also challenged management's significant assumptions used in the estimation of future cash flows, for example the electricity tariffs, capacity of the power plants, operating expenditures, and capital structure by comparing those assumptions to the underlying agreements and external sources. • assessed the discount rate, taking into account independently obtained data from available public information of companies in the industry. <p>As a result of the procedures performed, I determined that the acquisition of subsidiaries which generate and supply electricity from solar is the business combination in accordance with the definition set out in TFRS 3. The assumptions used in identifying the fair values of intangible assets arising from the business combination were reasonable and in line with the accounting for the business combination.</p>

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Impairment assessment of goodwill</i></p> <p>Refer to Note 24 Goodwill, as at 31 December 2020, the Group had goodwill of Baht 36,105 million, which represents 14% of the total consolidated assets. Goodwill of Baht 36,089 million arose from the acquisition of shareholding of Glow Energy Public Company Limited (Glow) which engages in generating and supplying electricity, steam and water for industrial use. The Group did not recognise an impairment loss in the 2020 consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Management tests the impairment of goodwill annually. The impairment test is performed at level of cash generating unit (CGU) and calculates its recoverable amount by applying the value-in-use model. This model involves significant judgements made by the management in respect to the future operating results of business, projected cash flows and the discount rate to be applied to the projected cash flows. Key assumptions applied in the value-in-use model are electricity tariffs, capacity of the power plants, growth rate, operating expenditures, capital structure and discount rate applied to the projected cash flows.</p> <p>I focused on the valuation of goodwill arising from the acquisition of shareholding of Glow due to its significant value and the fact that the determination of value-in-use depends on a number of assumptions. Those assumptions involve management's significant judgements in assessing the feasibility of future business plans.</p>	<p>I carried out the following procedures to assess the impairment testing of goodwill arising from the acquisition of shareholding of Glow which prepared by the management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessed the appropriateness of management's identification of the CGUs. • held discussions with management to understand the basis for the assumptions applied and evaluated whether the goodwill impairment testing process and assumptions had been applied consistently across the Group. • challenged management's significant assumptions used in the goodwill impairment testing, especially the electricity tariffs, capacity of the power plants, growth rate, operating expenditures, capital structure and discount rate. My procedures included comparing those assumptions to the underlying agreements, external sources, foreign exchange rate forecasts and the approved business plan. • assessed reasonableness of the business plan by comparing the 2020 plan with actual results. • assessed whether the discount rate applied by the management was within the acceptable range, taking into account independently obtained data from available public information of companies in the industry. • tested the sensitivity analysis of key assumptions in order to assess which factors are sensitive to assumptions and the potential impacts of the range of possible outcomes. <p>As a result of the procedures performed, the key assumptions used by the management are within the reasonable range and consistent with supporting evidence.</p>

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.

My opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and I do 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 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. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

Directors is 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 intends to liquidate the Group and the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with 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.



Amornrat Pearmpoonvatanasuk
 Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4599
 Bangkok
 11 February 2021

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	20,288,891,201	18,838,686,740	10,655,182,886	2,327,875,235
Deposits at financial institutions used as collateral	12	261,315,153	249,699,685	-	-
Short-term investments	4	-	964,894,072	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,13	2,273,000,000	-	-	-
Trade receivables	14	9,084,326,455	10,084,011,483	3,338,336,345	2,477,787,185
Current portion of finance lease receivable	4,15	1,173,972,300	1,106,224,158	741,395,052	652,484,784
Other receivables	16	769,836,005	582,541,450	271,335,191	192,965,831
Dividends receivable	19,40	59,266,673	102,200,010	251,784,237	12,082,185,030
Short-term loans to related parties	40	-	-	1,778,079,994	-
Current portion of long-term loans to related parties	40	-	-	47,760,000	47,760,000
Fuel, spare parts and supplies, net	17	6,253,429,526	6,723,501,081	571,478,695	524,904,915
Derivative assets	7	53,803,090	-	-	-
Assets held-for-sale	18	3,012,510,761	-	465,500,000	-
Other current assets		223,892,253	267,563,593	139,313,391	197,242,177
Total current assets		43,454,243,417	38,919,322,272	18,260,165,791	18,503,205,157
Non-current assets					
Finance lease receivable, net	4,15	6,071,940,010	7,578,472,501	3,313,500,088	4,142,763,697
Deposits at financial institutions used as collateral	12	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	-
Investments in associates	4,19	8,250,764,371	7,966,741,711	923,750,000	923,750,000
Investments in joint ventures	4,19	2,914,514,682	2,658,425,600	2,814,729,090	2,679,729,090
Investments in subsidiaries	4,19	-	-	146,425,171,748	143,925,140,748
Other long-term investments	4	-	3,276,145,245	-	3,274,645,245
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,8,20	2,723,464,935	-	2,660,964,935	-
Long-term loans to and interest receivables from related parties, net	4,40	3,487,256,243	3,479,470,400	3,346,225,691	3,351,199,848
Property, plant and equipment, net	21	99,977,536,257	101,271,956,827	17,852,645,608	17,143,035,310
Assets not used in operation, net		103,771,325	64,315,015	-	-
Right-of-use assets, net	4,22	2,795,631,006	-	569,764,214	-
Intangible assets, net	23	43,983,566,614	46,062,394,795	203,440,319	212,680,072
Goodwill	24	36,104,755,353	36,103,998,804	-	-
Deferred tax assets, net	32	3,356,568,673	3,118,315,732	-	-
Derivative assets	7	70,848,044	-	-	-
Other non-current assets, net	40	3,161,457,450	1,317,056,903	281,692,653	504,230,732
Total non-current assets		213,202,074,963	213,097,293,533	178,391,884,346	176,157,174,742
Total assets		256,656,318,380	252,016,615,805	196,652,050,137	194,660,379,899

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Notes					
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans	27	-	19,252,714,700	-	19,252,714,700
Trade payables	25,40	3,951,572,600	4,581,360,561	1,441,167,241	1,428,985,394
Other payables	26,40	2,794,293,248	3,551,307,107	1,186,535,204	1,037,474,140
Payable for assets under construction		1,600,198,310	749,505,116	445,336,163	438,007,405
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	4	134,068,739	-	56,968,543	-
Short-term loans from related parties	40	-	4,913,056,463	-	4,913,056,463
Current portion of long-term loans from financial institutions, net	29	2,940,149,611	2,565,695,602	1,106,382,393	352,500,000
Current portion of debentures, net	30	9,053,168,577	-	3,499,092,747	-
Derivative liabilities	7	98,426,975	-	394,203	-
Liabilities held-for-sale	18	159,184,422	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	28	1,332,070,910	1,134,483,120	139,405,972	63,426,286
Total current liabilities		22,063,133,392	36,748,122,669	7,875,282,466	27,486,164,388
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities, net	4	2,719,537,650	-	517,396,458	-
Derivative liabilities	7	1,955,427,871	-	-	-
Long-term loans from financial institutions, net	4,29	43,812,541,992	26,648,909,793	18,217,043,277	1,639,585,063
Debentures, net	30	48,508,743,724	52,707,480,124	41,449,108,553	39,947,819,898
Provisions for employee benefits		755,009,621	565,640,993	512,314,651	163,447,019
Deferred tax liabilities, net	32	9,917,773,777	10,374,644,430	70,181,002	299,610,673
Retention		256,441,942	245,314,692	253,947,768	242,651,176
Other non-current liabilities	31,40	14,800,339,408	14,550,793,993	378,187,946	338,613,143
Total non-current liabilities		122,725,815,985	105,092,784,025	61,398,179,655	42,631,726,972
Total liabilities		144,788,949,377	141,840,906,694	69,273,462,121	70,117,891,360

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity (continued)					
Equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
2,819,729,371 ordinary shares at par value					
of Baht 10 per share	33	28,197,293,710	28,197,293,710	28,197,293,710	28,197,293,710
Issued and paid-up share capital					
2,819,729,367 ordinary shares paid-up at					
Baht 10 per share	33	28,197,293,670	28,197,293,670	28,197,293,670	28,197,293,670
Premium on ordinary shares		70,175,900,837	70,175,900,837	70,175,900,837	70,175,900,837
Deficit from the change in the ownership interests					
in subsidiaries		(14,991,990,030)	(14,991,990,030)	-	-
Other surpluses (deficits)		(1,118,213,914)	(1,118,213,914)	78,467,400	78,467,400
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	34	1,843,125,793	1,479,829,878	1,843,125,793	1,479,829,878
Unappropriated		20,247,678,550	17,273,535,988	27,711,591,475	24,610,996,754
Other components of equity		(1,452,405,872)	(123,326,481)	(627,791,159)	-
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		102,901,389,034	100,893,029,948	127,378,588,016	124,542,488,539
Non-controlling interests		8,965,979,969	9,282,679,163	-	-
Total equity		111,867,369,003	110,175,709,111	127,378,588,016	124,542,488,539
Total liabilities and equity		256,656,318,380	252,016,615,805	196,652,050,137	194,660,379,899

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Statement of Income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Revenue from sales and services		68,757,430,676	65,789,108,308	17,925,313,872	17,933,077,924
Revenue from finance lease		820,545,859	773,388,667	534,701,388	481,004,268
Cost of sales and services		(56,448,485,031)	(55,063,384,627)	(15,518,760,161)	(15,721,116,727)
Gross profit		13,129,491,504	11,499,112,348	2,941,255,099	2,692,965,465
Dividend income	19	396,004,000	185,405,246	6,785,107,020	14,003,261,279
Other income		1,008,694,676	732,872,220	292,374,958	307,147,357
Currency exchange gain (loss), net		1,225,615	317,397,809	(56,273,617)	(23,291,547)
Administrative expenses		(1,951,068,621)	(2,183,686,864)	(1,030,330,689)	(1,107,657,805)
Loss from measurement of financial instruments, net		(2,315,906)	-	(3,524,539)	-
Finance costs	36	(4,023,530,944)	(5,139,879,386)	(1,627,520,360)	(3,169,670,861)
Share of profit from investments in associates and joint ventures, net	19	924,440,433	837,086,013	-	-
Profit before income tax		9,482,940,757	6,248,307,386	7,301,087,872	12,702,753,888
Income tax	37	(992,573,315)	(247,490,606)	(35,169,577)	85,502,619
Profit for the year		8,490,367,442	6,000,816,780	7,265,918,295	12,788,256,507
Profit attributable to					
Owners of the parent		7,508,126,424	4,060,796,564	7,265,918,295	12,788,256,507
Non-controlling interests		982,241,018	1,940,020,216	-	-
		8,490,367,442	6,000,816,780	7,265,918,295	12,788,256,507
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	38	2.66	2.25	2.58	7.10

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Profit for the year	8,490,367,442	6,000,816,780	7,265,918,295	12,788,256,507
Other comprehensive income (expense) :				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Cash flow hedges	(45,790,393)	-	(325,814)	-
Costs of hedging	(9,546,464)	-	(68,389)	-
Share of other comprehensive income (expense) from investments in associates and joint ventures	38,890,968	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements	23,269,576	(146,040,583)	-	-
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(8,246,745)	-	-	-
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax	(1,423,058)	(146,040,583)	(394,203)	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(75,266,379)	(6,302,325)	(57,093,343)	-
Loss from remeasurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(112,624,972)	-	(112,624,972)	-
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	37,311,360	1,302,804	33,676,753	-
Total Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax	(150,579,991)	(4,999,521)	(136,041,562)	-
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of tax	(152,003,049)	(151,040,104)	(136,435,765)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,338,364,393	5,849,776,676	7,129,482,530	12,788,256,507
Total comprehensive income attributable to				
Owners of the parent	7,415,013,660	3,935,768,038	7,129,482,530	12,788,256,507
Non-controlling interests	923,350,733	1,914,008,638	-	-
	8,338,364,393	5,849,776,676	7,129,482,530	12,788,256,507

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Attributable to owners of the parent													Consolidated financial statements	
Other components of equity														
Retained earnings													Share of other comprehensive income (expense)	
Other components of equity													Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	
Other comprehensive income (expense)													Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	
Other comprehensive income (expense)													Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	
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The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Retained earnings				Other components of equity						Separate financial statements	
						Other comprehensive income (expense)							
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Other surpluses	Appropriated-legal reserve	Unappropriated	Changes in fair value of equity investments	Cash flow hedge reserves	Costs of hedging reserves	Other components of equity	Total	Total equity	Baht
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2019		14,983,008,000	9,485,108,656	78,467,400	840,417,052	14,409,944,113	-	-	-	-	-	39,796,945,221	
Changes in equity for the year													
Increasing in share capital	33	13,214,285,670	60,690,792,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,905,077,851	
Legal reserved	34	-	-	-	639,412,826	(639,412,826)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividend		-	-	-	-	(1,947,791,040)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,947,791,040)	
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year													
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	12,788,256,507	-	-	-	-	-	12,788,256,507	
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Closing balance as at 31 December 2019		28,197,293,670	70,175,900,837	78,467,400	1,479,829,878	24,610,966,754	-	-	-	-	-	124,542,488,539	
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020		28,197,293,670	70,175,900,837	78,467,400	1,479,829,878	24,610,966,754	-	-	-	-	-	124,542,488,539	
- As previously reported		-	-	-	-	(90,437,898)	(537,296,978)	-	-	(537,296,978)	-	(627,734,876)	
Impact on adoption of new financial reporting standards													
- As restated		28,197,293,670	70,175,900,837	78,467,400	1,479,829,878	24,520,528,856	(537,296,978)	-	-	(537,296,978)	123,914,753,663		
Changes in equity for the year													
Legal reserved	34	-	-	-	363,295,915	(363,295,915)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividend	39	-	-	-	-	(3,665,648,177)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,665,648,177)	
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year													
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	7,265,918,295	-	-	-	-	-	7,265,918,295	
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year		-	-	-	-	(46,941,584)	(90,099,978)	(325,814)	(68,369)	(90,494,181)	(136,435,765)		
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020		28,197,293,670	70,175,900,837	78,467,400	1,843,125,793	27,711,591,475	(627,396,956)	(325,814)	(68,369)	(627,791,159)	127,378,588,016		

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax for the year		9,482,940,757	6,248,307,386	7,301,087,872	12,702,753,888
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash from operating activities					
- Depreciation and amortisation		8,706,485,623	7,078,559,509	1,502,390,637	1,294,957,380
- Interest income		(219,273,435)	(240,017,707)	(242,962,767)	(229,009,476)
- Dividend income		(396,004,000)	(185,405,246)	(6,785,107,020)	(14,003,261,279)
- Loss on impairment of assets	21	45,287,190	135,282,612	-	-
- Loss on disposal of building and equipment, net		25,972,524	108,802,086	7,544,135	2,054,679
- Finance costs		3,986,721,614	5,139,069,850	1,627,520,360	3,169,670,861
- Recognition of advance received for long-term right to grant of assets		(41,938,208)	(32,680,608)	-	-
- Unrealised exchange loss (gain)		19,774,772	(263,524,226)	59,970,928	12,465,055
- Realised exchange loss from payback of capital from a subsidiary		-	-	-	4,828,731
- Realised exchange loss from convertible loan to equity		4,642,095	-	4,642,095	-
- Write-off withholding tax		1,200	3,275	-	-
- Loss on allowance for obsolescence of spare parts and supplies		-	71,477,071	-	-
- Write-off spare parts		-	390,224	-	390,224
- Unrealised gain from measurement of financial instruments		(39,274,640)	-	-	-
- Share of profit from investments in associates and joint ventures, net	19	(924,440,433)	(837,086,013)	-	-
- Gain from business acquisition	19	(125,055,903)	-	-	-
- Provisions for employee benefits		116,275,501	168,035,173	66,484,098	55,136,898
Cash flows before changes in working capital		20,642,114,657	17,391,213,386	3,541,570,338	3,009,986,961
Changes in working capital (excluding the effect of acquisition of subsidiaries)					
- Trade receivables		1,029,023,157	355,727,086	(860,549,160)	452,117,677
- Other receivables		(99,708,465)	(11,160,582)	230,263,726	(36,938,782)
- Finance lease receivable		1,201,274,697	655,149,669	564,905,944	558,941,314
- Fuel, spare parts and supplies		493,303,848	(656,253,633)	(46,573,780)	(26,163,618)
- Other current assets		(2,324,696)	(18,873,382)	598,916	(12,278,798)
- Other non-current assets		(314,727,021)	(740,717,037)	74,477,765	(16,494,526)
- Trade payables		(624,239,028)	(448,658,108)	12,181,847	250,386,997
- Other payables		(196,923,629)	(1,617,970)	44,359,813	112,853,521
- Other current liabilities		(160,445,680)	29,405,213	59,771,563	11,845,681
- Retirement benefit paid		(234,825,014)	(8,105,414)	(4,067,750)	(7,174,280)
- Other non-current liabilities		331,734,142	1,886,544,450	6,815,734	211,254,536
Cash generated from operating activities		22,064,256,968	18,432,653,678	3,623,754,956	4,508,336,683
- Tax paid		(1,207,369,831)	(1,079,197,651)	(57,780,606)	(64,644,727)
Net cash generated from operating activities		20,856,887,137	17,353,456,027	3,565,974,350	4,443,691,956

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest received		127,053,615	188,764,263	78,792,331	63,610,756
Dividends received		915,356,193	829,274,071	18,615,507,798	2,010,909,606
Cash received (paid) for deposits at financial institutions used as collateral		(12,381,069)	248,352,155	-	-
Cash paid for short-term investment, net		-	(954,894,072)	-	-
Cash paid for financial assets measured at amortised cost, net		(1,308,105,928)	-	-	-
Cash paid for other long-term investments	20	-	(61,089,997)	-	(61,089,997)
Cash paid for investments in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	(72,108,256)	-	(72,108,256)	-
Cash paid for investments in joint ventures	19	(135,000,000)	(66,695,600)	(135,000,000)	(66,695,600)
Cash paid for investments in associates		-	(320,982,750)	-	-
Cash paid for investments in subsidiaries	19	-	-	(2,965,531,000)	(797,982,950)
Cash received from payback of capital from a subsidiary		-	-	-	53,397,870
Cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries, net	19	(1,477,432,703)	(78,684,055,911)	-	(133,807,204,957)
Cash received from long-term loans to related parties	40	35,000,000	7,342,581	47,760,000	55,102,581
Cash paid for short-term loans to related parties	40	-	-	(2,264,843,982)	-
Cash received from short-term loans to related parties	40	-	-	486,763,988	-
Cash paid for long-term loans to related parties		-	(63,490,552)	-	-
Advanced payment for purchase of assets		(1,751,692,032)	-	-	-
Cash received from disposal of property, plant and equipment		38,735,769	10,824,606	8,907,668	2,323,853
Cash paid for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,624,208,724)	(3,040,185,661)	(1,901,999,374)	(2,462,137,637)
Cash paid for purchase of intangible assets		(41,904,592)	(107,274,363)	(23,983,960)	(8,501,429)
Interest paid capitalised as property, plant and equipment		(63,775,920)	(32,634,793)	(59,287,138)	(32,634,793)
Net cash receipts from (payments in) investing activities		(7,370,463,647)	(82,046,746,023)	11,814,978,075	(135,050,902,697)

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from financing activities					
Cash paid for liabilities under lease agreements		(189,731,625)	-	(73,121,776)	-
Cash paid for financing fees		(33,988,913)	(895,284,994)	(28,347,246)	(891,527,417)
Cash paid for transaction costs from issue of shares		-	(94,921,901)	-	(94,921,901)
Cash received from short-term loans					
from related parties	40	-	35,000,000,000	-	35,000,000,000
Cash received from short-term loans					
from financial institutions	27	18,929,741,150	99,294,000,000	16,891,741,150	99,294,000,000
Cash received from long-term loans					
from financial institutions	29	21,000,000,000	-	18,000,000,000	-
Cash paid for repayments of short-term loans					
from related parties	40	(4,913,056,463)	(30,086,943,537)	(4,913,056,463)	(30,086,943,537)
Cash paid for repayments of short-term loans from					
financial institutions	27	(38,228,908,044)	(80,704,642,456)	(36,190,908,044)	(80,003,091,956)
Cash paid for repayments of long-term loans from					
financial institutions	29	(3,545,427,991)	(2,494,016,844)	(652,500,000)	-
Cash paid for short-term loans to shareholder from					
acquisition of subsidiaries		(1,124,546,594)	-	-	-
Cash received from issue of debentures	30	5,000,000,000	35,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	35,000,000,000
Cash paid for repayments of debentures	30	-	(3,400,000,000)	-	-
Cash received from issue of shares		-	73,999,999,752	-	73,999,999,752
Cash paid from the change in non-controlling					
interests		-	(40,806,272,121)	-	-
Proceeds from non-controlling interests from					
capital increase in a subsidiary		136,857,000	-	-	-
Dividend paid	39	(3,665,648,177)	(2,629,690,813)	(3,665,648,177)	(1,947,791,040)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests					
of subsidiaries		(1,377,542,376)	-	-	-
Interest paid		(3,796,648,709)	(4,270,248,039)	(1,432,481,054)	(2,176,676,563)
Net cash receipts from (payments in) financing activities		(11,808,900,742)	77,911,979,047	(7,064,321,610)	128,093,047,338

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,677,522,748	13,218,689,051	8,316,630,815	(2,514,163,403)
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	29,085,367	(39,764,850)	10,676,836	(9,365,307)
Less cash related to assets held-for-sale	(256,403,654)	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18,838,686,740	5,659,762,539	2,327,875,235	4,851,403,945
Cash and cash equivalents at ending of year	20,288,891,201	18,838,686,740	10,655,182,886	2,327,875,235
Supplementary information				
Changes in payable for assets under construction	846,564,431	192,552,634	7,247,915	(103,416,769)
Changes in dividend receivable from subsidiaries	-	-	(11,787,467,445)	11,979,985,020
Changes in dividend payable to non-controlling interests	(399,216,107)	584,183,963	-	-
Acquisitions of right to use assets under lease agreement	430,195,731	-	336,172,061	-
Change in lease liabilities	(50,924,763)	-	(5,263,346)	-

The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 20 to 111 are on integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited (the Company) is a public limited company which listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The Company is incorporated in Thailand and the address of its registered office is No.555/2, Energy Complex, Building B, 5th Floor, Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900.

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

The principal business of the Group is the production and distribution of electricity, steam and water for industrial use to the government and industrial customers.

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 February 2021.

2 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 below accounting policies.

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 9.

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

3 New and amended financial reporting standards

3.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and have significant impacts to the Group.

a) Financial instruments

The new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments are as follows:

TAS 32	Financial instruments: Presentation
TFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
TFRS 9	Financial Instruments
TFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
TFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments

The new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments introduce new classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments as well as provide derecognition guidance on financial assets and financial liabilities. The new guidance also provides an option for the Group to apply hedge accounting to reduce accounting mismatch between hedged item and hedging instrument. In addition, the new rule provides detailed guidance on financial instruments issued by the Group whether it is a liability or an equity. Among other things, they require extensive disclosure on financial instruments and related risks.

The new classification requirements of financial assets require the Group to assess both i) business model for holding the financial assets; and ii) cash flow characteristics of the asset whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). The classification affects the financial assets' measurement. The new guidance requires assessment of impairment of financial assets as well as contract assets and recognition of expected credit loss from initial recognition.

On 1 January 2020, the Group has adopted the financial reporting standards related to financial instruments in its financial statements. The impact from the first-time adoption has been disclosed in Note 4.

Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

b) TFRS 16, Leases

Where the Group is a lessee, TFRS 16, Leases will result in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial position as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. A right-of-use asset and a lease liability will be recognised, with exception on short-term and low-value leases.

On 1 January 2020, the Group has adopted the new lease standard in its financial statements. The impact from the first-time adoption has been disclosed in Note 4.

3.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and the Group has not yet adopted these standards.

a) Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting added the following key principals and guidance:

- Measurement basis, including factors in considering difference measurement basis
- Presentation and disclosure, including classification of income and expenses in other comprehensive income
- Definition of a reporting entity, which maybe a legal entity, or a portion of an entity; and
- Derecognition of assets and liabilities

The amendment also includes the revision to the definition of an asset and liability in the financial statements, and clarification to the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting.

b) Amendment to TFRS 3, Business combinations amended the definition of a business which requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers and to exclude returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits.

c) Amendment to TFRS 9, Financial instruments and TFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures amended to provide relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform such as IBOR. The amendment also requires disclosure of hedging relationships directly affected by the uncertainty.

d) Amendment to TAS 1, Presentation of financial statements and TAS 8, Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors amended to definition of materiality. The amendment allows for a consistent definition of materiality throughout the Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. It also clarified when information is material and incorporates some of the guidance in TAS 1 about immaterial information.

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

4 Impacts from the first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards

The Group has adopted financial reporting standards related to financial instruments (TAS 32, TFRS 7 and TFRS 9) and lease standard (TFRS 16). The new accounting policies applied from 1 January 2020 were disclosed in Note 5.

The Group and the Company have adopted those accounting policies from 1 January 2020 by applying the modified retrospective approach. The comparative figures have not been restated. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the changes in accounting policies were therefore recognised in the statement of financial position as of 1 January 2020.

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

		Consolidated financial statements			
		As at 31 December 2019 Previously reported Million Baht	TAS 32 and TFRS 9 Million Baht	TFRS 16 Million Baht	As at 1 January 2020 Restated Million Baht
Notes					
Assets					
Current assets					
Short-term investments	4.1.1	965	(965)	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4.1.1	-	965	-	965
Current portion of finance lease receivables	4.2	1,106	-	(138)	968
Non-current assets					
Finance lease receivables, net	4.2	7,578	-	(213)	7,365
Investments in associates	4.1.4	7,967	(40)	-	7,927
Investments in joint ventures	4.1.4	2,658	(42)	-	2,616
Other long-term investments	4.1.3	3,276	(3,276)	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4.1.1	-	90	-	90
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.1.3	-	2,666	-	2,666
Long-term loans to and interest receivables from related parties, net	4.1.1	3,479	(90)	-	3,389
Right-of-use assets	4.2	-	-	2,537	2,537
Deferred tax assets, net (*)		3,118	144	47	3,309
Total restated assets		30,147	(548)	2,233	31,832
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Other payables	4.1.4, 4.2	3,551	(42)	(4)	3,505
Derivative liabilities	4.1.4	-	29	-	29
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	4.2	-	-	118	118
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term loans from financial institutions, net		26,649	15	-	26,664
Derivative liabilities	4.1.4	-	1,847	-	1,847
Lease liabilities, net	4.2	-	-	2,423	2,423
Deferred tax liabilities, net (*)		10,374	(136)	(23)	10,215
Other non-current liabilities	4.1.4	14,550	(401)	-	14,149
Total restated liabilities		55,124	1,312	2,514	58,950

(*) The effect from the first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards.

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Consolidated financial statements				
Notes	As at 31 December 2019 Previously reported Million Baht	TAS 32 and TFRS 9 Million Baht	TFRS 16 Million Baht	As at 1 January 2020 Restated Million Baht
Liabilities and equity (continued)				
Equity				
Retained earnings - Unappropriated	17,273	-	-	17,273
- Fair value of derivatives	4.1.4 -	(177)	-	(177)
- Lease adjustment	4.2 -	-	(272)	(272)
Total retained earnings - Unappropriated	17,273	(177)	(272)	16,824
Other components of equity				
- Loss from remeasurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.1.3 -	(611)	-	(611)
- Income tax on remeasurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (*)	4.1.3 -	122	-	122
- Cash flow hedge reserves	4.1.4 -	(878)	-	(878)
- Cost of hedging reserves	4.1.4 -	21	-	21
- Income tax on hedging items through other comprehensive income (*)	4.1.4 -	93	-	93
- Share of other comprehensive expense from investments in associates	4.1.4 -	(40)	-	(40)
Total other components of equity	(123)	(1,293)	-	(1,416)
Non-controlling interests	4.1.4, 4.2 9,283	(390)	(9)	8,884
Total restated equity	26,433	(1,860)	(281)	24,292
Total restated liabilities and equity	81,557	(548)	2,233	83,242

(*) The effect from the first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards.

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		Separate financial statements		
		As at 31 December 2019 Previously reported Million Baht	TAS 32 and TFRS 9 Million Baht	As at 1 January 2020 Restated Million Baht
Notes				
Assets				
Current asset				
Current portion of finance lease receivable	4.2	652	-	(108) 544
Non-current assets				
Finance lease receivables, net	4.2	4,143	-	(5) 4,138
Other long-term investments	4.1.3	3,274	(3,274)	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4.1.1	-	90	- 90
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.1.3	-	2,603	- 2,603
Long-term loans to and interest receivables from related parties, net	4.1.1	3,351	(90)	- 3,261
Right-of-use assets	4.2	-	-	308 308
Total restated assets		11,420	(671)	195 10,944
Liabilities and equity				
Current liabilities				
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	4.2	-	-	38 38
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities, net		-	-	270 270
Deferred tax liabilities, net (*)	4.2	300	(134)	(23) 143
Total restated liabilities		300	(134)	285 451
Equity				
Retained earnings - Unappropriated	4.2	24,611	-	(90) 24,521
Other components of equity				
- Loss from remeasurement of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.1.3	-	(671)	- (671)
- Income tax on remeasurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (*)	4.1.3	-	134	- 134
Total restated equity		24,611	(537)	(90) 23,984
Total restated liabilities and equity		24,911	(671)	195 24,435

(*) The effect from the first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards.

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4.1 Financial instruments

The first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments has made a significant impact on the Group's accounting practices in the following areas.

4.1.1 Classifications of financial instruments

On 1 January 2020, the measurement categories and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities were as follows.

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Measurement categories		Carrying amounts		
	Previously reported (TAS 105 and other TAS)	Restated (IFRS 9)	Previously reported Million Baht	Restated Million Baht	Difference Million Baht
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	18,839	18,839	-
Deposits at financial institutions used as collateral	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	450	450	-
Short-term investments (Financial assets measured at amortised cost)	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	965	965	-
Trade and other receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	10,667	10,667	-
Finance lease receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	8,684	8,684	-
Dividend receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	102	102	-
Long-term loans to and interest receivables from related parties	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	3,479	3,389	(90)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Unrecognised	FVPL	-	90	90
Other long-term investments (Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	Cost less impairment	FVOCI	3,276	2,666	(610)
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	19,253	19,253	-
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	8,132	8,090	(42)
Payable for assets under construction	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	750	750	-
Short-term loans from related parties	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	4,913	4,913	-
Long-term loans from financial institutions, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	29,215	29,230	15
Debentures, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	52,707	52,707	-
Derivative liabilities	Unrecognised	FVPL	-	1,876	1,876
Other current liabilities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	1,134	1,134	-
Retentions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	245	245	-
Other non-current liabilities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	401	-	(401)

Note: FVOCI = Fair value through other comprehensive income
 FVPL = Fair value through profit or loss

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	Separate financial statements				
	Measurement categories		Carrying amounts		
	Previously reported (TAS 105 and other TAS)	Restated (TFRS 9)	Previously reported Million Baht	Restated Million Baht	Difference Million Baht
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,328	2,328	-
Trade and other receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,671	2,671	-
Finance lease receivable	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	4,795	4,795	-
Dividend receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	12,082	12,082	-
Long-term loans to and interest receivables from related parties	Amortised cost	Amortised cost / FVPL	3,399	3,399	-
Other long-term investments (Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	Cost less impairment	FVOCI	3,274	2,603	(671)
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	19,253	19,253	-
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,466	2,466	-
Payable for assets under construction	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	438	438	-
Short-term loans from related parties	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	4,913	4,913	-
Long-term loans from financial institutions, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	1,992	1,992	-
Debentures, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	39,948	39,948	-
Other current liabilities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	63	63	-
Retentions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	243	243	-

Note: FVOCI = Fair value through other comprehensive income
FVPL = Fair value through profit or loss

4.1.2 Impairment of financial assets

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

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Finance lease receivables
- Debt investments carried at amortised cost
- Loans to related parties

As at 1 January 2020, the Group was required to revise its impairment methodology of financial asset according to TFRS 9. The management determined that the loss on impairment of items above are immaterial on segment disclosure of the Group.

4.1.3 Classification and measurement of investments in equity instruments (previously called other long-term investments)

The Group had equity instruments presented as other long-term investments and measured at cost of Baht 3,276 million in the consolidated statement of financial position and Baht 3,274 million in the separate statement of financial position. These investments were reclassified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group recognised the corresponding adjustments of Baht 489 million in the consolidated statements of financial position and Baht 537 million in the separate statement of financial position to other components of equity on 1 January 2020.

4.1.4 Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivative contracts are made to reduce uncertainty over future cash flows. Such uncertainty arises from change of interest and exchange rates, as well as coal price fluctuations. These derivative contracts comprise interest rate swaps, cross currency interest rate swaps, foreign currency forwards and commodity swaps.

Before 1 January 2020 the Group did not recognise derivatives as assets or liabilities in the financial statements. The derivative contracts and related fair values were disclosed in the note. On 1 January 2020, the Group recognised fair value of derivatives in the financial statements and applied hedge accounting for the first time for certain derivative contracts which were designated and qualified as the cash flow hedge as disclosed in note 7.

On 1 January 2020, the Group recognised the cumulative adjustment of Baht 804 million from the first-time adoption of hedge accounting to other components of equity in the consolidated financial statements and the cumulative adjustment of Baht 177 million to the retained earnings in the consolidated financial statements in respect of derivative contracts that the Group does not apply the hedge accounting.

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As at 1 January 2020, the Group recognised cumulative adjustments of the fair value of the derivatives in other components of equity and retained earnings (gross balance before income tax) as follows.

	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	Cash flow hedges reserve		Retained earnings		Cash flow hedges reserve		Retained earnings	
	Million Baht	hedges reserve	Million Baht	hedges reserve	Million Baht	hedges reserve	Million Baht	hedges reserve
Derivative contract not qualifying as hedge accounting								
- Foreign currency forwards	-	-	(24)	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative contract qualifying as hedge accounting								
- Commodity swap	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivative contracts - current	(4)	-	(24)	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative contracts not qualifying as hedge accounting								
- Foreign currency forwards	-	-	(90)	-	-	-	-	-
- Interest rate swaps	-	-	(76)	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative contracts qualifying as hedge accounting								
- Cross currency and interest rate swaps	(91)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Interest rate swap	(783)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivative contracts - non-current	(874)	21	(166)	-	-	-	-	-

4.2 Leases

On adoption of TFRS 16, the Group recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as “operating leases” under the principles of TAS 17 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2020. The weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rates applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2020 were 1.50% to 5.03%.

The Group recognised right-of-use assets at the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease that was recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019.

	Consolidated financial statements Million Baht	Separate financial statements Million Baht
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2019	1,615	429
(Less): Discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application	(916)	(52)
(Less): Short-term leases recognised on a straight-line basis as expense	(87)	(1)
(Less): Low-value leases recognised on a straight-line basis as expense	(19)	(18)
Add/(less): Adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options	1,948	(50)
Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 January 2020	2,541	308
Lease liabilities - Current portion	118	38
Lease liabilities - Non-current portion	2,423	270

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the Group recognised the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application. The measurement principles of TFRS 16 are only applied after that date.

The recognised right-of-use assets relate to the following types of assets:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2020 Million Baht	1 January 2020 Million Baht	30 December 2020 Million Baht	1 January 2020 Million Baht
Land	2,646	2,374	438	200
Office space	51	63	43	54
Equipment	1	2	-	-
Vehicles	98	98	89	54
Total right-of-use assets, net	2,796	2,537	570	308

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Practical expedients applied

In applying TFRS 16 for the first time for the leases before 1 January 2020, the Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2020 as short-term leases
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease, and
- elect not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease as defined under TFRS 16 at the date of initial application but relied on its assessment made applying TAS 17 and TFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

In addition, the Group has considered that some portion of finance lease receivables is a foreign currency. These explicit financial reporting standards defined that the initial recognition of foreign currency transaction is contract rate and translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions, and subsequently measured at the closing exchange rate at the period ended. Consequently, the Group has recognised the accumulated transactions to the retained earnings as at 1 January 2020 amounting to Baht 272 million and Baht 90 million in the consolidated and separated financial statements, respectively.

5 Accounting Policies

5.1 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

5.1.1 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 less impairment (if any).

5.1.2 Associates

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

In the separate financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for using cost method less impairment (if any).

5.1.3 Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangements.

Joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The Group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the Group's financial statement line items.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

In the separate financial statements, investments in joint ventures are accounted for using cost method less impairment (if any).

5.1.4 Equity method

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

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

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

5.1.5 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.

5.1.6 Intercompany transactions on consolidation

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

5.2 Business combination

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

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

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

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

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

Acquisition-related costs

Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the consolidated financial statements.

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Step-up acquisition

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

Changes in fair value of contingent consideration paid/received

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

5.3 Foreign currency translation

5.3.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency of the Group and the Company.

5.3.2 Transactions and balances

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

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

5.3.3 Group companies

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

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

5.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

5.5 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current.

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.

5.6 Fuel, spare parts and supplies

Fuel, spare parts and supplies are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Cost of fuel, spare parts and supplies are determined by the moving average basis method. Spare parts and supplies are classified as spare parts and supplies used for specific equipment in power plants and spare parts and supplies used for other general equipment.

The cost of purchase comprises both the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the fuel, spare parts and supplies, such as import duties and transportation charges, less all attributable discounts. The allowance for obsolescence of spare parts and supplies is made on an aging analysis.

5.7 Financial asset

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5.7.1 Classification

From 1 January 2020, the Group classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

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

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

For investments in equity instruments, the Group has an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) except those that are held for trading, they are measured at FVPL.

5.7.2 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.

5.7.3 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.

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5.7.4 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 and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gain/ (losses) and currency exchange gain (loss), respectively. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the profit or loss.
- **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 1) the recognition of impairment gains or losses, 2) interest income using the effective interest method, and 3) foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets are derecognised, 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 profit or losses.
- **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 gain/(loss) from measurement of financial instruments in the period in which it arises.

5.7.5 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/ (losses).

Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses on equity investments are reported together with changes in fair value.

5.7.6 Impairment

From 1 January 2020, the Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring the impairment of trade receivables and lease receivables under Power Purchase Agreement, which applies lifetime expected credit loss, from initial recognition, for all trade receivables and lease receivables under Power Purchase Agreement.

To measure the expected credit losses by using simplified approach, the management grouped the receivables 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. In addition to the simplified approach, the management applies the general approach, which is to consider the individual assessments by using the discounted cashflow method. For this, management uses an estimate debtor's future cash flows based on the original effective interest rate.

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, the Group applies TFRS 9 general approach in measuring the expected credit loss 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.

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

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

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

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

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The Group classified investments other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as trading, *held to maturity*, available for sale and general. The classification is based on the objectives of the investment. Management determines the appropriate classification at the time of the investment and reviews the classification regularly.

- Trading investments are primarily intended to profit from short-term price fluctuations including for current assets.
- Held-to-maturity investments have fixed maturity and management has the intent and ability to hold them to maturity.
- Available-for-sale investments are intended to be held for an indefinite period and may be sold to enhance liquidity or when interest rates change.
- General investments are in non-marketable equity instruments.

All four investment types are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration paid to acquire the investment plus transaction expenses.

Trading and available-for-sale investments are subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealised gain/loss is recognised in profit or loss for trading investments, and other comprehensive income for available-for-sale investments.

Held-to-maturity investments are measured after acquisition using the amortised cost method based on the effective interest rate less allowance for impairment.

General investments are stated at cost less allowance for impairment.

The Group tests the allowance for investment impairment when there is indication that an investment may be impaired. If the investment's carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount, the loss on the allowance is recorded in profit or loss.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss. When partially disposing part of an investment held in debt or equity instruments, the carrying amount of the disposed investment is determined using the weighted average method of the total amount held.

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5.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially stated at historical cost. All plant and equipment are subsequently stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment (if any). Initial cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. These can include the initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item, and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Group incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period.

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

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, except land, which is considered to have an indefinite life, as follows:

	Years
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5 to 40
Power plant, machinery and equipment	3 to 40
Furniture, fixture and office equipment	3 to 28
Vehicles	5

Depreciation of power plant of Houay Ho Power Company Limited is calculated using the unit of production method.

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

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. The net gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

5.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with limited life are initially recognised at historical cost and subsequently stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment losses (if any). The amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Right to use grid system	22 - 24
Right to operate power plant	20
Right to use transmission line	25
Deferred land leasehold right	16 - 30
Right to use pipe rack	8 - 16
Right of way	20 - 31
Right to use gas pipeline	13 - 28
Right to use dedicated berth	14
Computer software	3 - 10
Right to power purchase agreements	5 - 31

5.10 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary undertaking or associate or joint venture at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is separately reported in the consolidated statement of financial position. Goodwill on acquisition of joint ventures or associates is included in investments in joint ventures or associates and is tested for impairment as part of the overall balance.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segment.

5.11 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and 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 indicator 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 to 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.

5.12 Leases

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Leases – where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise of office furniture.

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Leases - where the Group is the lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Initial direct costs are included in initial measurement of the finance lease receivables and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Rental income under operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

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The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease shall be based on the substance of the arrangement, and not merely the legal form. It requires an assessment of whether (a) the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets and (b) the arrangement conveys a right to use such assets.

If the arrangement is a lease or contains a lease, payments and other consideration required by the arrangement shall be separated into those for the lease and those for other elements (e.g. for services and the cost of inputs) on the basis of their relative fair values. The lease element of the arrangement shall be classified as a finance lease or an operating lease.

Leases where the Group is the lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases of assets where the lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the liabilities balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The asset acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter period of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Leases where the Group is the lessor

Lease in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessee are classified as finance lease. When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income (interest income from finance lease receivable) is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

Lease in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating lease. Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with other similar property, plant and equipment owned by the Group.

5.13 Financial liabilities

For the year ended 31 December 2020

5.13.1 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.

5.13.2 Measurement

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

5.13.3 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 administrative expense.

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 administrative expense.

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Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit and loss over the period of the borrowings.

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

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

5.14 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (assets that take several time to get ready for its intended use) 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.

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5.15 Current and deferred income taxes

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

Current tax

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. The Group 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.

5.16 Employee benefits

The Group operates various post-employment benefits schemes which comprised defined benefit, defined contribution plans and other long-term benefits

5.16.1 Defined contribution

The Group provides provident fund, which is contributed by the employees and the Group, and managed by an external fund manager in accordance with the Provident Fund Act. B.E. 2530. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions once the contributions have been paid even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

5.16.2 Retirement benefits

The Group provides for post-employment benefits, payable to employees under the labour laws applicable in Thailand and other countries in which the Group has its operations, or when the term of service is terminated according to the agreement between the Group and employees. Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of retirement benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually depends on many factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability in respect of employee benefits is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date which is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using yields on government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

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

5.16.3 Other long-term benefits

The Group gives gold rewards to employees when they have worked for the Group for 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years.

These obligations are measured similar to defined benefit plans except remeasurement gains and losses that are charged to profit or loss.

5.17 Provisions

5.17.1 General 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.

5.17.2 Provisions for decommissioning cost

The Group recognises provision for decommissioning costs, which are provided at the onset of completion of the project, for the estimate of the eventual costs that relate to the removal of the assets. The recognised provision for decommissioning costs is based on future removal cost estimates and incorporate many assumptions such as abandonment times and future inflation rate and discounted to present value at the discount rate estimated by the management. Those costs are included as part of the assets.

5.18 Revenue recognition

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

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

Revenue under the Power Purchase Agreements (PPA)

(a) Revenue under the PPA which are not classified as lease

- The Group recognises Capacity Payments or Availability Payments which are the revenue for maintaining availabilities of power plants as agreed with EGAT and industrial customers in accordance with terms of PPA. The Group recognises this revenue in profit or loss when rendering services to customer according to the agreements. If the Group receives consideration above the services rendered, the Group recognises the excess consideration as a contract liability. On the other hand, if the Group receives consideration less than the services rendered, the Group recognises the consideration as a contract asset.
- Energy Payments are recognised at a point in time when the controls over the products are transferred to the customers at destinations as stated in the agreements. The revenue from Energy Payments are recognised based on transaction price net of output tax, rebates and discounts.

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(b) Revenue under the Power Purchase Agreements which are classified as lease

- Finance lease income under the power purchase agreements is recognised on an effective interest method over the period of the agreements. Rental income from operating lease under the power purchase agreements is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the agreements.
- Service income under finance and operating lease agreements related to power purchase agreements, which comprises revenue for maintaining availabilities of power plants, other service income and Energy Payments received from financial lease receivables and operating lease receivables with respect to the leased assets, is recognised when the services are rendered. If the Group receives consideration above the services rendered, the Group recognises the excess consideration as a contract liability. On the other hand, if the Group receives consideration less than the services rendered, the Group recognises the consideration as a contract asset.
- Contingent rents are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Contingent rent is that portion of lease payments that is not fixed in amount but varies based on a future factor, such as the amount of use or production.

Revenue under the steam and water purchase agreements

Revenue under the steam and water purchase agreements are recognised at a point in time when the controls over the products are transferred to customers at destinations as stated in the agreements. The revenue is recognised based on transaction price net of output tax, rebates and discounts.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income

Interest income are recognised by the effective interest rate method.

5.19 Dividend distribution

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

5.20 Derivatives and hedging activities

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

Embedded derivative that is separately accounted for and derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting is initially recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in gains (losses) from measurement of financial instruments, net.

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

5.20.2 Hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of i) recognised assets or liabilities or ii) unrecognised firm commitments (fair value hedges); or
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of i) recognised assets and liabilities and ii) highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents i) the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items and ii) its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a current or non-current asset or liability following the maturity of related hedged item.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss from measurement of financial instruments, net.

The Group has entered into foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate swap contracts, cross currency and interest rate swap contracts and commodity swap agreement to hedge forecast transactions. The Group generally designates only the change in fair value related to the spot component as the hedging instrument. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in the spot component are recognised as the cash flow hedge reserve in the other comprehensive income within equity. The change in the forward element that relates to the hedged item ('aligned forward element') is recognised as the cost of hedging reserve in other comprehensive income within equity.

In some cases, the Group may designate the full change in fair value of the derivatives (including forward points) as the hedging instrument. In such cases, the gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire contract are recognised as the cash flow hedge reserve in the other comprehensive income within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The Group is party to derivative financial instruments, which mainly comprise foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts and cross currency swap contracts.

Foreign currency forward contracts protect the exposure from movements in exchange rates by determining the future exchange rate that assets or liabilities in foreign currencies will be received or paid. Foreign currency forward contracts are recognised in the financial statements on the contract date. Any fee, premiums or discounts arising from foreign currency forward contracts are amortised over the contract's period.

Interest rate swap contracts protect the exposure from movements in interest rates. Any differential to be paid or received on the interest rate swap contracts is recognised as a component of finance costs as incurred. Gains and losses from early cancellation of interest rate swap contracts is recognised in profit or loss.

Cross currency and interest rate swap contracts protect the exposure from movements in exchange rates and interest rates in the future. Financial assets or financial liabilities in foreign currencies, which under swap contracts, will be translated into functional currency, at contracted rates and revalued by using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. The differences on exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss and the differences on the interest rate are recognised as a component of finance costs.

5.21 Financial guarantee contracts

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

- The amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under TFRS 9; and
- The amount initially recognised less the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of TFRS 15.

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

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

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5.22 Segment reporting

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

6 Financial risk management

6.1 Financial risk

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

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

The Group's risk management is controlled by a treasury management division under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The treasury management division, evaluates and manages financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and other financial instruments as well as investment of excess liquidity.

The use of derivative contracts that are speculative in nature is prohibited. All derivative contracts must be approved by the Board of Directors of each company within the Group.

Where all relevant criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to remove the accounting mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

6.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group are exposed to foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and net monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

Financial instruments using for risk management

The Group uses a combination of foreign currency forwards and cross currency and interest rate swap to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk. Under the Group's policy, the critical terms of the forwards and options must align with the hedged items. In respect of foreign currency risk arising from the generation and sale of electricity to EGAT, the formula for the calculation of the Availability Payment and Energy Payment charged to EGAT allows for the minimisation of the impact of foreign currency risk.

Exposure

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

	Consolidated financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2020			As at 31 December 2019		
	US Dollar Million Baht	Euro Million Baht	Swedish Krona Million Baht	US Dollar Million Baht	Euro Million Baht	Swedish Krona Million Baht
Financial assets	987	130	-	1,498	152	-
Financial liabilities	8,408	968	-	9,383	185	-
Derivative contracts						
- Foreign currency forwards	726	463	1,438	-	508	-
- Cross currency and interest rate swaps	2,588	-	-	2,598	-	-

	Separate financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2020			As at 31 December 2019		
	US Dollar Million Baht	Euro Million Baht	US Dollar Million Baht	US Dollar Million Baht	Euro Million Baht	Euro Million Baht
Financial assets	850	130	130	1,254	152	152
Financial liabilities	94	135	135	92	121	121
Derivative contracts						
- Foreign currency forwards	9	-	-	-	-	-

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Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance

The effects of the foreign currency-related hedging instruments on the Group and the Company's financial position and performance are as follows:

Foreign currency forward contracts

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Purchase of machinery Japanese Yen Million Baht	Purchase of machinery US Dollar Million Baht	Power plant construction service contract US Dollar Million Baht	Power plant construction service contract Swedish Krona Million Baht
As at 31 December 2020				
Carrying amount (liability)	-	(0.4)	(25)	125
Notional amount	Japanese Yen 63 Million	US Dollar 0.3 Million	US Dollar 23 Million	Swedish Krona 387 Million
Maturity date	29 January 2021 - 31 March 2021	29 January 2021 - 25 February 2021	15 January 2021 - 30 January 2023	15 January 2021 - 15 December 2022
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since 1 January	-	-	(28)	130
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	-	-	28	(130)
Weighted average hedged rate for outstanding hedging instruments (including forward points)	Baht 29.06 - 29.11 to Japanese Yen 100	Baht 31.44 - 31.45 to US Dollar 1	Baht 29.89 - 31.45 to US Dollar 1	Baht 3.33 - 3.43 to Swedish Krona 1

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	Separate financial statements	
	Purchase of Machinery Japanese Yen Million Baht	Purchase of Machinery US Dollar Million Baht
As at 31 December 2020		
Carrying amount (liability)	-	(0.4)
Notional amount	Japanese Yen 63 Million	US Dollar 0.3 Million
Maturity date	29 January 2021 - 31 March 2021	29 January 2021 - 25 February 2021
Weighted average hedged rate for outstanding hedging instruments (including forward points)	Baht 29.06 - 29.11 to Japanese Yen 100	Baht 31.44 - 31.45 to US Dollar 1

Cross currency and interest rate swap contract

	Consolidated financial statements
	Long-term loan US Dollar Million Baht
As at 31 December 2020	
Carrying amount (liability)	(477)
Notional amount	US Dollar 86.5 Million
Maturity date	22 February 2022
Change in intrinsic value of outstanding hedge instruments since 1 January	3
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	(3)
Weighted average hedged rate for outstanding hedging instruments (including forward points)	Baht 35.02 to US Dollar 1
SWAP rate	2.79%

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in Baht and US Dollar, Baht and Euro, Baht and Japanese Yen and Baht and Swedish Krona 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, Euro, Japanese Yen and Swedish Krona and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit 2020 Million Baht	Impact to other components of equity 2020 Million Baht	Impact to net profit 2020 Million Baht	Impact to other components of equity 2020 Million Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate				
- increase 10%*	(606)	177	-	76
- decrease 10%*	606	(177)	-	(76)
Euro to Baht exchange rate				
- increase 10%*	(40)	-	-	-
- decrease 10%*	40	-	-	-
Swedish Krona to Baht exchange rate				
- increase 10%*	-	142	-	-
- decrease 10%*	-	(142)	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

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b) Interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow risk. Group policy is to maintain at fixed rate, using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps to achieve this when necessary. Generally, the Group enters into long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates that are lower than those available if the Group borrowed at fixed rates directly. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in Baht, US Dollars and Japanese Yen.

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Long-term loans from financial institutions, net				
Fixed rate borrowing	16,171	4,415	8,691	-
Variable rate borrowing	30,582	24,800	10,632	1,992
Total Long-term loans from financial institutions, net	46,753	29,215	19,323	1,992
Debentures, net				
Fixed rate debentures	57,562	52,707	44,948	39,948
Total debentures, net	57,562	52,707	44,948	39,948

An analysis by maturities is provided in note 6.1.3.

Instruments used by the Group

The Group entered into interest rate swaps covering approximately 95% and 100% (2019: 95% and 100%) of the variable loan principal outstanding. The fixed interest rates of the interest rate swap contracts range between 1.89% and 4.49% (2019: 1.89% and 4.49%), and the variable rates of the loans from the market reference rate are as disclosed in Note 29.

The interest rate swap contracts require settlement of net interest receivable or payable between 3 months and 6 months. The settlement dates coincide with the dates on which interest is payable on the underlying debt.

Effect of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance

The effects of the interest rate-related hedging instruments on the Group financial position and performance are as follows:

Interest rate swap contracts

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Long-term loan Baht	Long-term loan US Dollar
	Million Baht	Million Baht
As at 31 December 2020		
Carrying amount (liability)	(494)	(942)
Notional amount	Baht 3,616 Million	US Dollar 207 Million
Maturity date	29 October 2021 - 31 January 2027	15 December 2023 - 31 October 2028
Change in fair value of outstanding hedge instruments since 1 January	30	(220)
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	(30)	220
Weighted average strike rate for outstanding hedging instruments	3.60% - 4.44%	1.96% - 4.49%

In addition, the Group has entered into a cross currency and interest rate swap contract to hedge its floating interest rate risk on foreign currency borrowings which are not in its functional currencies. The impact of these interest rate hedging instruments on the Group's financial position and operational results is disclosed together with the hedging foreign exchange rate risk in Note 6.1.1 (a).

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher or lower interest income from loan to related parties, and interest expenses from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. Other components of equity changes as a result of an increase or decrease in the fair value of the cash flow hedges of borrowings and the fair value of interest rate swap contract through other comprehensive income.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Impact to other components of equity		Impact to other components of equity	
	Impact to net profit		Impact to net profit	
	2020	2020	2020	2020
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Interest rate - increase 1.0%*	(6)	301	(79)	-
Interest rate - decrease 1.0%*	6	301	79	-

* Holding all other variables constant

c) Price risk

The Group exposures to the fluctuations in coal price from Global Coal Newcastle Index which is partly consumed as fuel in electricity generation by the Group. The Group monitors coal price index in order to plan a purchase of coal at appropriate quantity and price and the Group also entered into commodity swap agreements to for coal to manage such risk. As at 31 December 2020, the Group did not have the commodity swap agreement.

6.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, derivative financial instruments as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

a) Risk management

The Group has no material credit risks for cash and short-term investments. This is because the Group uses quality financial institutions for cash and short-term investments. The Group manages credit risk by categorising the risks. To reduce potential risks for deposits with banks and financial institutions, the Group has laid down a policy to limit the transactions to be made with a particular financial institution and to invest surplus only in low-risk investments. In its experience, the Group has never suffered any losses from cash and investments.

For trade receivables, the Group's sales are made to state-owned enterprises and industrial users under the terms and conditions of the long-term Power Purchase Agreements and the long-term Electricity and Steam Sales and Purchase Agreements. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk for the Group's customers. However, the Group regularly monitors credit term compliance granted to each customer.

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Finance lease receivables
- Investment in debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- Loan to related parties

Management considered the amount of those expected credit losses on financial assets are immaterial.

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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. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group Treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

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

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Carrying amount Million Baht
The maturity of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2020					
Trade and other payables	6,240	-	-	6,240	6,240
Payable for assets under construction	1,600	-	-	1,600	1,600
Lease liabilities	197	796	2,824	3,817	2,854
Long-term loans from financial institutions	2,989	27,729	16,021	46,739	46,753
Debentures	9,055	14,000	34,500	57,555	57,562
Interest payables of long-term loans and debentures	2,680	7,826	6,161	16,667	524
Retentions	-	256	-	256	256
Other financial liabilities	593	-	-	593	593
Total financial liabilities that are not derivatives	23,354	50,607	59,506	133,467	116,382
Derivative contracts					
- Foreign currency forwards	27	80	-	107	98
- Interest rate swaps	356	957	232	1,546	1,477
- Cross currency and interest rate swaps	56	427	-	483	477
Total derivatives	439	1,464	232	2,135	2,052
Total	23,793	52,071	59,738	135,602	118,434
	Separate financial statements				
	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Carrying amount Million Baht
The maturity of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2020					
Trade and other payables	2,356	-	-	2,356	2,356
Payable for assets under construction	445	-	-	445	445
Lease liabilities	72	309	302	683	574
Long-term loans from financial institutions	1,110	10,262	7,975	19,347	19,323
Debentures	3,500	10,000	31,500	45,000	44,948
Interest payables of long-term loans and debentures	1,933	5,578	5,730	13,241	271
Retentions	-	254	-	254	254
Other financial liabilities	16	-	-	16	16
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	9,432	26,403	45,507	81,342	68,187

6.2 Capital management

Risk management

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

As at 31 December, net debt to equity ratios of the Group are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Net debt	81,491	86,035
Equity (including non-controlling interests)	111,867	110,176
Net debt to equity ratio	0.73	0.78

7 Derivatives and hedging activities

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had following derivative contracts.

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Current derivative assets		
Derivative contracts qualifying as hedge accounting		
- Foreign currency forwards	54	-
Total current derivative assets	54	-
Non-current derivative assets		
Derivative contracts qualifying as hedge accounting		
- Foreign currency forwards	71	-
Total non-current derivative assets	71	-

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	Consolidated financial statements Million Baht	Separate financial statements Million Baht
Current derivative liabilities		
Derivative contracts not qualifying as hedge accounting		
- Foreign currency forwards	(16)	-
Derivative contracts qualifying as hedge accounting		
- Foreign currency forwards	(12)	-
- Interest rate swaps	(70)	-
Total current derivative liabilities	(98)	-
Non-current derivative liabilities		
Derivative contracts not qualifying as hedge accounting		
- Foreign currency forwards	(56)	-
- Interest rate swap	(43)	-
Derivative contracts qualifying as hedges accounting		
- Foreign currency forwards	(13)	-
- Cross currency and interest rate swaps	(477)	-
- Interest rate swaps	(1,366)	-
Total non-current derivative liabilities	(1,955)	-

7.1 Classification of derivatives

Derivatives are for the purpose of hedging against economic risks, not for investment for profit. The Group applies hedge accounting for some derivatives. This qualifies as a cash flow hedge instrument with a hedge ratio of 1:1 based on the relationship of the underlying risk variables between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. However, if a derivative contract doesn't meet the criteria for hedge accounting, it's classified as trading and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group presents fair value of derivative contracts as current and non-current based on each maturity of hedged items.

7.2 Hedge effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments, to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

Exchange rate risk

For hedges of foreign currency purchases, the Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item. The Group therefore performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

In hedges of foreign currency purchases, ineffectiveness may arise if the timing of the forecast transaction changes from what was originally estimated, or if there are changes in the credit risk of the derivative counterparty.

Interest rate risk

The Group enters into interest rate swaps that have similar critical terms as the hedged item, such as reference rate, reset dates, payment dates, maturities and notional amount. The Group does not hedge 100% of its loans, therefore the hedged item is identified as a proportion of the outstanding loans up to the notional amount of the swaps. As all critical terms matched during the year, there is an economic relationship.

Hedge ineffectiveness for interest rate swaps is assessed using the same principles as for hedges of foreign currency purchases. It may occur due to the credit value/debit value adjustment on the interest rate swaps which is not matched by the loan and differences in critical terms between the interest rate swaps and loans.

7.3 Hedging reserves

Hedging reserves comprise hedging costs and cash flow hedge reserves. The cash flow hedge reserve is used to recognise gain/loss relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the derivatives for which hedge accounting is applied.

Hedging reserves are listed in other components of equity, which consists of the following hedging instruments.

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Cash flow hedging reserves			
	Cost of hedging reserve	Spot component of currency forwards	Interest rate swaps	Total cash flow hedge reserves
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Opening balance 1 January 2020	17	(76)	(705)	(781)
Add: Change in fair value of hedging instruments recognised in OCI	-	108	(443)	(335)
Add: Costs of hedging deferred and recognised in OCI	(10)	-	-	-
Less: Reclassification from OCI to profit or loss included in				
- Finance costs	-	37	331	368
- Currency exchange gain	-	(3)	-	(3)
- Property, plant and equipment, net	-	(21)	-	(21)
- Fuel	-	4	-	4
Less: Deferred tax	2	(25)	10	(15)
Closing balance 31 December 2020	9	24	(807)	(783)

Note

- 1) Derivatives consist of foreign currency forward, cross currency and interest rate swap and commodity swap.
- 2) Cost of hedges consists of cost of hedges of foreign currency forward and cross currency and interest rate swap.

7.4 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

In addition to the amounts disclosed in the reconciliation of hedging reserves above, the following amounts were recognised in profit or loss in relation to derivatives presented in note 7.3.

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Closing balance 31 December		
Net gain/(loss) on derivatives not qualifying as hedges included in net gains/(losses) from measurement of financial instruments, net	(2)	3

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8 Fair value

The following table presented financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in each level including fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. The table exclude financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost where their carrying value approximated fair value.

		Consolidated financial statements				
Fair value level		Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
As at 31 December 2020						
Assets						
	Financial assets					
3	- Other long-term investments	-	2,724	-	2,724	2,724
2	Derivatives that qualifying as hedge accounting					
	- Foreign currency forwards	125	-	-	125	125
		125	2,724	-	2,849	2,849
Total assets						
Liabilities						
2	Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	15,884	15,884	16,345
2	Debentures	-	-	57,562	57,562	58,982
Derivatives not qualifying as hedge accounting						
2	- Foreign currency forwards	72	-	-	72	72
2	- Interest rate swap	43	-	-	43	43
Derivatives qualifying as hedge accounting						
2	- Foreign currency forwards	25	-	-	25	25
2	- Interest rate swap	1,436	-	-	1,436	1,436
2	- Cross currency and interest rate swap	477	-	-	477	477
		2,053	-	73,446	75,499	77,380
Total liabilities						

		Separate financial statements				
		Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
As at 31 December 2020		Fair value level				
Assets						
Financial assets						
- Other long-term investments		3	-	2,661	-	2,661
Total assets			-	2,661	-	2,661
Liabilities						
Long-term loans from financial institutions		2	-	8,691	8,691	9,027
Debentures		2	-	44,948	44,948	46,282
Total liabilities			-	53,639	53,639	55,309

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		Consolidated financial statements				
		Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Fair value level						
As at 31 December 2019						
Assets						
Financial assets						
- Other long-term investments	3	-	-	-	3,276	2,666
Total assets		-	-	-	3,276	2,666
Liabilities						
Long-term loans from financial institutions						
Debentures	2	-	-	-	4,415	4,130
Derivatives not qualifying as hedge accounting	2	-	-	-	52,493	53,540
- Foreign currency forwards	2	-	-	-	-	120
- Interest rate swap	2	-	-	-	-	34
Derivatives qualifying as hedge accounting						
- Foreign currency forwards	2	-	-	-	-	1,245
- Interest rate swaps	2	-	-	-	-	473
- Cross currency and interest rate swaps	2	-	-	-	-	4
- Commodity swap		-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities		-	-	-	56,908	59,546

The Group did not reclassify and recognise financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with the new financial reporting standards relating to financial instruments in the financial statements as at 31 December 2019.

		Separate financial statements				
		Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
As at 31 December 2019		Fair value level				
Asset						
Financial assets						
- Other long-term investments		3	-	-	3,274	2,603
Total asset			-	-	3,274	2,603
Liability						
Debentures		2	-	-	39,948	40,686
Total liability			-	-	39,948	40,686

The Group did not reclassify and recognise financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with the new financial reporting standards relating to financial instruments in the financial statements as at 31 December 2019.

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

Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Financial assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash and cash equivalents - Deposits at financial institutions used as collateral - Financial assets measured at amortised cost (short-term investments) - Trade receivables - Financial lease receivables - Other receivables - Dividend receivables - Long-term loans to and interest receivables from related parties - Assets held for sale 	Financial assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash and cash equivalents - Trade receivables - Financial lease receivables - Other receivables - Dividend receivables - Short-term loans to related parties - Long-term loans to and interest receivables from related parties
Financial liabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short-term loans - Trade payables - Other payables - Payable for assets under construction - Lease liabilities - Short-term loans from related parties - Liabilities held for sale - Other current liabilities - Long-term loans from financial institutions (float rate portion) - Retentions 	Financial liabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short-term loans - Trade payables - Other payables - Payable for assets under construction - Lease liabilities - Short-term loans from related parties - Other current liabilities - Long-term loans from financial institutions (float rate portion) - Retentions

8.1 Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 2

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 2 for derivatives are as follows:

- Fair values of foreign currency forward contracts are determined using forward exchange rates that are quoted in an active market
- Fair values of interest rate swap contracts are determined using forward interests extracted from observable yield curves.
- Fair values of cross currency and interest rate swap contracts are determined using forward interests extracted from observable yield curves and using forward exchange rates that are quoted in an active market.
- Fair value of commodity swap agreement is calculated by using forward price of coal.

Fair value of debt instruments is determined from discounted contractual cash flows where discount rate extracted from price of counterparty's debt instruments.

8.2 Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 3

Changes in level 3 financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Million Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020 - As restated	2,666
Increase in investment	170
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(112)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020	2,724

	Separate financial statements
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Million Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020 - As restated	2,603
Increase in investment	170
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(112)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020	2,661

The Group did not reclassify and recognise financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with the new financial reporting standards relating to financial instruments in the financial statements.

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

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Fair value		Range of inputs
	31 December 2020		31 December 2020
	Million Baht	Unobservable inputs	
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,724	Growth rate of cash flows Risk-adjusted discount rate	0% - 3% 5% - 17%

	Separate financial statements		
	Fair value		Range of inputs
	31 December 2020		31 December 2020
	Million Baht	Unobservable inputs	
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,661	Growth rate of cash flows Risk-adjusted discount rate	0% - 3% 5% - 17%

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

			Consolidated financial statements	
			Change in fair value	
			Increase in assumptions	Decrease in assumptions
			31 December 2020	31 December 2020
			Million Baht	Million Baht
	Unobservable inputs	Movement		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Growth rate of cash flows	1%	Increase by 52	Decrease by 44
	Risk-adjusted discount rate	1%	Decrease by 172	Increase by 196

			Separate financial statements	
			Change in fair value	
			Increase in assumptions	Decrease in assumptions
			31 December 2020	31 December 2020
			Million Baht	Million Baht
	Unobservable inputs	Movement		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Growth rate of cash flows	1%	Increase by 42	Decrease by 37
	Risk-adjusted discount rate	1%	Decrease by 165	Increase by 187

The Group's valuation processes

The Company regularly discuss valuation processes and results.

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

9 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates, assumptions 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.

During the year 2020, the Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

9.1 Fair value estimation of intangible assets arising from an acquisition of investments in subsidiaries

The Group estimates fair value of intangible assets arising from an acquisition of investments in subsidiaries by basing on the valuation technique (the discounted cash flows) that involves many assumptions for example the electricity tariffs, assumed capacity of the power plants, growth rate, operating expenditures, etc. The assumptions used also involved significant management judgement to assess the future cash flows and discounted rate applied for the future cash flows (Note 19.1).

9.2 Impairment of goodwill

The Group annually tests for impairment of goodwill in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 5.11. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering the remaining period of the long-term power purchase agreements of the Group and assumed electricity tariffs and capacity of the power plants stated in the agreements. Discount rates used are based on pre-tax weighted average cost of capital (see in Note 24). If the discount rate used in the calculation increases by 1% per annum, no impairment of goodwill is recognised in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

9.3 Fair value of certain financial assets and derivatives

The fair value of financial assets and derivatives that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Details of key assumptions used are included in Note 8.

10 Segment information – consolidated financial statements

The Group has three segment reports, which comprise Independent Power Producer (IPP), Small Power Producer (SPP) and others, as follows:

Consolidated financial statements				
For the year ended 31 December 2020				
	IPP	SPP	Others	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Revenue from sales and services				
- External revenue	15,112	52,794	851	68,757
Revenue from finance leases	821	-	-	821
Cost of sales and services	(14,029)	(41,925)	(494)	(56,448)
Segment results	1,904	10,869	357	13,130
Dividend income	59	337	-	396
Other income	49	831	129	1,009
Currency exchange gain	-	1	-	1
Administrative expenses	(413)	(1,475)	(63)	(1,951)
Gain/(loss) from remeasurement of financial instruments, net	16	(3)	(15)	(2)
Finance costs	(1,506)	(2,495)	(23)	(4,024)
Share of profit from investments in associates and joint ventures, net	242	350	332	924
Profit before income tax	351	8,415	717	9,483
Income tax	64	(1,035)	(22)	(993)
Profit for the year	415	7,380	695	8,490
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	76	6,737	694	7,507
Non-controlling interests	339	643	1	983
Timing of revenue recognition				
Point in time	9,622	49,158	851	59,631
Over time	5,490	3,636	-	9,126
Total revenue from sales and services	15,112	52,794	851	68,757

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Consolidated financial statements				
For the year ended 31 December 2019				
	IPP	SPP	Others	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Revenue from sales and services				
- External revenue	14,994	50,215	580	65,789
Revenue from finance leases	773	-	-	773
Cost of sales and services	(11,667)	(43,048)	(348)	(55,063)
Segment results	4,100	7,167	232	11,499
Dividend income	30	155	-	185
Other income	75	636	21	732
Currency exchange gain/(loss)	334	(16)	-	318
Administrative expenses	(445)	(1,684)	(54)	(2,183)
Finance costs	(1,617)	(3,478)	(45)	(5,140)
Share of profit from investments in associates and joint ventures, net	263	230	344	837
Profit before income tax	2,740	3,010	498	6,248
Income tax	203	(425)	(25)	(247)
Profit for the year	2,943	2,585	473	6,001
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	2,714	1,415	472	4,061
Non-controlling interests	769	1,170	1	1,940
Timing of revenue recognition				
Point in time	9,851	46,997	580	57,428
Over time	5,143	3,218	-	8,361
Total revenue from sales and services	14,994	50,215	580	65,789

Geographical information

The Group is managed and operates principally in Thailand. There are no material revenues derived from, or assets located in, foreign countries.

Major customers

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group earned revenue from a single customer from both SPP and IPP businesses, totalling approximately Baht 30,938 million of the Group's total revenue (2019: Baht 29,320 million).

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
As at 31 December				
Cash on hand and deposits at financial institutions				
- maturities within three months	16,286	14,119	6,652	1,328
Promissory notes				
- maturities within three months	4,003	4,720	4,003	1,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	20,289	18,839	10,655	2,328

As at 31 December 2020, the interest rates on deposits at financial institutions with maturities within three months were 0.05% to 1.05% per annum (as at 31 December 2019: 0.01% to 1.37% per annum). The interest rates on short-term investments in promissory notes with maturities within three months were 0.70% per annum (as at 31 December 2019: 1.35% to 1.60% per annum).

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's deposits at financial institutions of Baht 3,395 million were used as collateral to secure credit facilities obtained from financial institutions. However, the pledged deposits at financial institutions can be withdrawn according to the objectives and conditions stipulated in the loan agreements for use as working capital required in the normal course of their business (Note 29).

12 Deposits at financial institutions used as collateral

As at 31 December 2020, deposits at financial institutions used as short-term collateral represented deposits in savings accounts of the Group which have been pledged as collateral for its long-term loans from financial institutions. The deposits were for the purpose of principal repayment due in the next period as described in Note 29.

As at 31 December 2020, deposits at a financial institution used as long-term collateral represented a deposit into a savings account which is pledged as collateral with a financial institution for the Group's foreign currency forward contracts with a financial institution.

13 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

As at 1 January 2020, the Group reclassified short-term investments to financial assets measured at amortised cost, following the requirement of new financial reporting standards as described in Note 4.

As at 31 December 2020, financial assets measured at amortised cost represented fixed deposits with maturities over three months but not longer than one year. The financial assets of the Group bear interest rates at 0.6% to 0.9% per annum (as at 31 December 2019: the Group's financial assets bear interest at 1.55% per annum) which the particular financial assets of Baht 480 million (as at 31 December 2019: Baht 964 million) were pledged as collateral for long-term loans from financial institutions as described in Note 29.

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14 Trade receivables

Trade receivables comprise:

As at 31 December	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Trade receivables - related parties	40.2	2,270	2,377	2,120	1,250
Trade receivables - third parties		6,814	7,707	1,218	1,227
Total trade receivables		9,084	10,084	3,338	2,477

Trade receivables as at 31 December can be analysed by aging as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Trade receivables - related parties				
Not overdue	2,140	2,210	1,990	1,083
Overdue less than 1 month	3	30	3	30
Overdue 1 - 2 months	2	-	2	-
Overdue 2 - 3 months	5	9	5	9
Overdue over 3 months	120	128	120	128
Total trade receivables - related parties	2,270	2,377	2,210	1,250
Trade receivables - third parties				
Not overdue	6,647	7,616	1,216	1,174
Overdue less than 1 months	18	4	1	3
Overdue 1 - 2 months	19	-	-	-
Overdue 2 - 3 months	19	48	-	48
Overdue over 3 months	111 ⁽¹⁾	39 ⁽¹⁾	1	2
Total trade receivables - third parties	6,814	7,707	1,218	1,227
Total trade receivables	9,084	10,084	3,338	2,477

⁽¹⁾ The outstanding of trade receivables which are overdue more than 3 months, amounting to Baht 37 million, is due from EGAT, which resulted from an expiration date dispute of the Power Purchase Agreement entered into by the subsidiary (Project 1). The subsidiary submitted a dispute to the Thai Arbitration Institute (TAI) and on 21 November 2019, the TAI ruled that the expiration date of Project 1's Power Purchase Agreement was 31 March 2017, which gave the subsidiary the right to receive outstanding balance due from EGAT. Subsequently, on 18 February 2020, EGAT petitioned the Central Administrative Court to revoke the award of the TAI. Currently, the case remains in process at the Central Administrative Court.

15 Finance lease receivables, net

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements			
	Minimum payment		Present value of minimum payment	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Finance lease receivables				
- Less than one year	1,992	1,936	1,174	1,106
- Later than one year and not later than five years	6,969	7,969	5,277	5,898
- Later than five years	828	1,793	795	1,681
	9,789	11,698	7,246	8,685
<u>Less</u> Deferred financial revenue	(2,543)	(3,013)		
Present value of minimum payment	7,246	8,685		
Finance lease receivables can be analysed as follows:				
- Current portion of finance lease receivables			1,174	1,106
- Non-current portion of finance lease receivables			6,072	7,579
			7,246	8,685

As at 31 December	Separate financial statements			
	Minimum payment		Present value of minimum payment	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Finance lease receivables				
- Less than one year	1,235	1,069	741	652
- Later than one year and not later than five years	4,054	4,493	3,198	3,602
- Later than five years	116	528	116	541
	5,405	6,090	4,055	4,795
<u>Less</u> Deferred financial revenue	(1,350)	(1,295)		
Present value of minimum payment	4,055	4,795		
Finance lease receivables can be analysed as follows:				
- Current portion of finance lease receivables			741	652
- Non-current portion of finance lease receivables			3,314	4,143
			4,055	4,795

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group and the Company had no overdue balances of finance lease receivables.

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16 Other receivables

As at 31 December	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Other receivables - related parties	40.2	72	105	101	99
Other receivables - third parties		314	179	66	5
Prepaid expenses		384	298	104	79
Total other receivables		770	582	271	193

17 Fuel, spare parts and supplies, net

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Coal	699	1,236	-	-
Diesel fuel	187	191	18	18
Spare parts and supplies	5,633	5,562	553	507
	6,519	6,989	571	525
<u>Less</u> allowance for obsolescence of spare parts and supplies	(266)	(266)	-	-
Fuel, spare parts and supplies, net	6,253	6,723	571	525

18 Assets and liabilities held-for-sale

The following assets and liabilities were reclassified as held-for-sale as at 31 December.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Cash and cash equivalents	256	-	-	-
Trade receivables	42	-	-	-
Intangible assets	995	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	1,715	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	4	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	466	-
Total assets	3,012	-	466	-
Trade payables	(7)	-	-	-
Other payables	(11)	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	(2)	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability	(96)	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	(43)	-	-	-
Total liabilities	(159)	-	-	-

On 23 December 2020, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with PTT Global Management Company Limited which is a subsidiary of PTT Public Company Limited to sell of shares in Global Renewable Power Company Limited, a company that invests in solar power plants at the consideration of Baht 693 million. The share represents 50% of total registered and paid-up capital. The transaction was completed on 4 January 2021.

19 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Investments in subsidiaries (Note 19.1)	-	-	146,425	143,925
Investments in associates (Note 19.2)	8,251	7,967	924	924
Investments in joint ventures (Note 19.3)	2,914	2,658	2,814	2,679
Total investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	11,165	10,625	150,163	147,528

19.1 Investments in subsidiaries

Movements of investments in subsidiaries for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Opening net book value	143,925	9,378
Additional investments (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	2,966	134,605
Cash receipt from payback of capital	-	(58)
Reclassification to asset held-for-sale (c)	(466)	-
Closing net book value	146,425	143,925

Significant changes in investments in subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

(a) IRPC Clean Power Company Limited

During the year ended 31 December 2020, IRPC Clean Power Company Limited called for additional paid-up share capital and the Company paid for the additional paid-up share capital in the same portion as its original investment, totalling Baht 143 million.

(b) GPSC Treasury Center Company Limited

On 31 January 2020, GPSC Treasury Center Company Limited was incorporated in Thailand with registered capital ordinary shares of 2 million shares at par value of Baht 10, totalling Baht 20million. The Company owns 100% shareholding interests and has fully paid for all called share capital. Its principal business operation is to provide financial services for the Group.

(c) Global Renewable Power Company Limited

During the year ended 31 December 2020, Global Renewable Power Company Limited called for additional paid-up share capital. The Company paid for the additional paid-up share capital in the same portion as its original investment, totalling Baht 930 million.

As at 31 December 2020, the investment in Global Renewable Power Company Limited was reclassified to asset held-for-sale as disclosed in Note 18.

(d) Energy Recovery Unit Company Limited

During the year ended 31 December 2020, Energy Recovery Unit Company Limited called for additional paid-up share capital and the Company paid for the additional paid-up capital in the same portion as its original investment, totalling Baht 1,873 million.

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(e) Global Renewable Power One Company Limited

On 13 November 2020, the Group registered the establishment of Global Renewable Power One Company Limited which was incorporated in Thailand with 10,000 registered capital ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100, totaling Baht 1 million. The Group owns 100% of the shareholding interests. Global Renewable Power One Company Limited called up for the first share payment of Baht 25 per share, totaling Baht 250,000 and received the payment on 13 November 2020. Its principal business operation is to invest in other companies.

(f) Global Renewable Power Operating Company Limited (formally as Terraform Global Operating (Thailand) Company Limited), World X Change Asia Company Limited, P.P. Solar Company Limited and N.P.S. Stargroup Company Limited

On 6 December 2018, the Company and Terraform Global Operating LLC. entered into a Share Purchase Agreement to authorise Global Renewable Power Company Limited, which is the Company's subsidiary, to acquire shareholding interests of Global Renewable Power Operating Company Limited (formally as Terraform Global Operating (Thailand) Company Limited), World X Change Asia Company Limited, P.P. Solar Company Limited and N.P.S. Stargroup Company Limited. Their principal business operations are to generate and supply electricity from solar farms and provide management and consultancy services to the solar farm sector. The total investment value was Baht 1,957 million.

On 26 March 2020, the subsidiary made a full payment to Terraform Global Operating LLC and changed a shareholder's name on the same date.

During the third quarter of the 2020, the Group completed the measurement of the fair value of the acquired identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, which was done in accordance with the measurement period of a business combination of Thai Financial Reporting Standard 3, Business Combinations.

Details of the consideration paid at the acquisition date is as follows:

	Million Baht
Cash	1,957
Total purchase consideration	1,957

Details of fair value of the acquired net assets recognised at the acquisition date is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements Million Baht
Cash and cash equivalents	480
Trade receivables	71
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,773
Intangible assets, net	1,031
Short-term loans	(1,125)
Deferred tax liabilities	(94)
Other assets less other liabilities	(54)
Total fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	2,082
Gain from business acquisition ^(*)	(125)
Purchase consideration	1,957

(*) The Group recognised gain from business acquisition in other income.

Rights to power purchase agreements which are presented as intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives of 21 years.

The detail of investments in direct subsidiaries are as follows:

Company	Business	Separate financial statements					
		Portion of ordinary shares held by the Group		Cost method		Dividend income during the year	
		2020 %	2019 %	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Direct subsidiaries established in Thailand							
Combined Heat and Power Producing Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity and cold water, construction and installation of electricity system services	100	100	266	266	-	-
Natee Synergy Company Limited	Invest in other companies	100	100	7,062	7,062	-	-
IRPC Clean Power Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity and steam for industrial use	51	51	1,965	1,822	438	-
Global Renewable Power Company Limited ^(c)	Invest in other companies	100	100	465	1	-	-
Glow Energy Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries	Generate and supply electricity	45.67	45.67	60,924	60,924	2,511	5,738
GPSC Holding (Thailand) Company Limited (formally as ENGIE Holding (Thailand) Company Limited)	Invest in other companies	100	100	72,883	72,883	2,977	7,432
Energy Recovery Unit Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	100	100	2,350	477	-	-
GPSC Treasury Center Company Limited	Financial services	100	-	20	-	-	-
Direct subsidiary established in Japan							
Ichinoseki Solar Power 1 GK	Generate and supply electricity	99	99	487	487	-	-
Direct subsidiary established in Hong Kong							
GPSC International Holdings Limited	Invest in other companies	100	100	3	3	-	-
Total investments in subsidiaries				146,425	143,925	5,926	13,170

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The detail of investments in indirect subsidiaries are as follow:

Company	Business	Portion of ordinary shares held by the Group					Separate financial statements				Dividend income during the year	
		2020		2019		Cost method		2019		2020		
		%	%	%	%	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	2020	2019	
<u>Indirect subsidiaries established in Thailand</u>												
Glow Energy Public Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	54.16	54.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glow Company Limited	Provide management services, consultant services and management advisory for related companies	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glow IPP Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity to EGAT	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glow SPP 2 Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity and steam for industrial use	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glow SPP 3 Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity, steam and water for industrial use	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glow IPP 2 Holding Company Ltd	Invest in other companies	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHECO-One Company Limited*	Generate and supply electricity to EGAT	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glow IPP 3 Company Limited	Develop power generation projects	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glow SPP 11 Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity and water for industrial use	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houay Ho Thai Company Limited	Invest in other companies	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Renewable Power One Company Limited ^(e)	Invest in other companies	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Renewable Power Operating Company Limited (formally as Terraform Global Operating (Thailand) Company Limited) ^(f)	Provide management and consultancy services for solar farm sector	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World X Change Asia Company Limited ^(f)	Generate and supply electricity	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.P. Solar Company Limited ^(f)	Generate and supply electricity	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.P.S. Stargroup Company Limited ^(f)	Generate and supply electricity	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Indirect subsidiary established in Laos</u>												
Houay Ho Power Company Limited*	Generate and supply electricity to EGAT and Electricity du Laos (EDL)	67.25	67.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Indirect subsidiary established in Myanmar</u>												
Glow Energy Myanmar Company Limited	Provide technical and consultancy services for power sector	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* As at 31 December 2020, the Group pledged the common shares of GHECO-One Company Limited and Houay Ho Power Company Limited as collateral for their long-term loans from financial institutions (Note 29).

Summarised financial information for subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Set out below are the summarised financial information of each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are the amounts before inter-company elimination.

Summarised statement of financial position

As at 31 December	IRPC Clean Power Company Limited		GHECO-One Company Limited				Total	
	2020		2019		2020		2019	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Current assets	2,684	2,722			6,432	8,271	9,116	10,993
Current liabilities	(1,631)	(1,569)			(1,866)	(3,589)	(3,497)	(5,158)
Total current net assets	1,053	1,153			4,566	4,682	5,619	5,835
Non-current assets	10,789	11,270			32,818	32,572	43,607	43,842
Non-current liabilities	(5,405)	(6,556)			(23,624)	(22,254)	(29,029)	(28,810)
Total non-current net assets	5,384	4,714			9,194	10,318	14,578	15,032
Net assets	6,437	5,867			13,760	15,000	20,197	20,867
Non-controlling interests	3,154	2,875			4,863	5,507	8,017	8,382

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Summarised statement of comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 December

	IRPC Clean Power Company Limited		GHECO-One Company Limited		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Revenue	6,170	6,617	10,398	11,521	16,568	18,138
Profit (Loss)	1,155	1,068	970	2,330	2,125	3,398
Other comprehensive income	(7)	-	(134)	-	(141)	-
Total comprehensive income	1,148	1,068	836	2,330	1,984	3,398
Income attributable to non-controlling interests	563	523	292	819	855	1,342
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	420	-	419	564	839	564

Summarised of statement of cash flows

For the years ended 31 December

	IRPC Clean Power Company Limited		GHECO-One Company Limited		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Net cash generated from operating activities	2,392	1,649	3,387	4,801	5,779	6,450
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	470	(724)	(89)	(272)	381	(996)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,246)	(1,218)	(4,378)	(3,857)	(6,624)	(5,075)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	616	(293)	(1,080)	672	(464)	379
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	176	469	3,269	2,601	3,445	3,070
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the year	792	176	2,188	3,269	2,980	3,445

19.2 Investments in associates

Movements of investments in associates for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Investment at equity method	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Open net book value	7,967	7,065
Impact of the first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards	(40)	-
Opening net book value - As restated	7,927	7,065
Additional investments	-	321
Increase from business acquisition	-	329
Share of profit	429	384
Share of other comprehensive income		
- Cash flow hedges	44	-
Dividend income	(149)	(132)
Closing net book value	8,251	7,967

	Separate financial statements	
	Investment at cost method	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Open net book value	924	924
Additional investments	-	-
Closing net book value	924	924

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The details of the investments in associates are as follows:

Company	Business	Consolidated financial statements						
		Portion of ordinary shares held by the Group		Cost Method		Equity Method		Dividend income during the year
		2020 %	2019 %	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	
Direct associate established in Thailand Bangpa-in Cogeneration Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	25	25	924	924	872	866	142
Indirect associate established in Laos Xayaburi Power Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	25	25	6,994	6,994	7,014	6,768	-
Indirect associate established in Thailand Eastern Seaboard Clean Energy Company Limited and its subsidiaries	Studying, generating and supply electricity for industrial use, including generating electricity from renewable energy	33	33	339	339	365	333	-
Total investments in associates				8,257	8,257	8,251	7,967	142

The details of an investment in an associate are as follows:

Company	Business	Separate financial statements					
		Portion of ordinary shares held by the Company		Cost Method		Dividend income during the year	
		2020 %	2019 %	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Associate established in Thailand Bangpa-in Cogeneration Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	25	25	924	924	142	132
Total investment in an associate				924	924	142	132

Summarised financial information for associates

The table below is the summarised financial information for an associate that is material to the Group. The financial information is included in its own financial statements which has been adjusted with adjustments for the equity method, including fair value adjustments and modifications for differences in accounting policies.

Summarised statement of financial position

As at 31 December	Xayaburi Power Company Limited	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Total current assets	5,409	2,857
Total non-current assets	126,055	127,000
Total current liabilities	(3,704)	(4,663)
Total non-current liabilities	(99,845)	(98,263)
Net assets	27,915	26,931

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 December	Xayaburi Power Company Limited	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Revenue	12,080	1,565
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	968	1,050
Other comprehensive income	175	-
Gain (loss) on comprehensive income	1,143	1,050
Dividend received from an associate	-	-
Reconciliation to carrying amounts:		
Opening net assets at 1 January	26,931	24,597
Impact of the first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards	(159)	-
Opening net assets at 1 January - As restated	26,772	24,597
Increases in share capital	-	1,284
Profit for the year	968	1,050
Other comprehensive income	175	-
Dividends paid	-	-
Closing net assets	27,915	26,931
Group's share in associates (%)	25%	25%
Group's share in associates	6,979	6,733
Goodwill	35	35
Associate carrying amount	7,014	6,768

Individually immaterial associates

In addition to the interests in the associate disclosed above, the Group also has interests in a number of individually immaterial associates that are accounted for using the equity method as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial associates	1,237	1,199
The Group's share of:		
Profit from continuing operations	187	121
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	187	121

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19.3 Investments in joint ventures

Movements of investments in joint ventures for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Investment at equity method	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Open net book value	2,658	2,700
Impact of the first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards	(42)	-
Opening net book value - As restated	2,616	2,700
Additional investments ^(a)	135	66
Share of profit	495	453
Share of other comprehensive expense		
- Exchange difference on translation of financial statements	(5)	(37)
Dividend income	(327)	(524)
Closing net book value	2,914	2,658
	Separate financial statements	
	Investment at cost method	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Open net book value	2,679	2,613
Additional investments ^(a)	135	66
Closing net book value	2,814	2,679

The significant movement of investments in joint ventures for the year ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

(a) Navanakorn Electricity Generating Company Limited

During the year ended 31 December 2020, Navanakorn Electricity Generating Company Limited called for additional paid-up share capital. The Company paid for the additional paid-up share capital in the same portion as its original investment, totalling Baht 135 million.

The details of investments in joint ventures are as follows:

Company	Business	Consolidated and separate financial statements									
		Portion of ordinary shares held by the Company		Cost Method		Equity Method		Dividend income during the year			
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
		%	%	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Joint ventures established in Thailand											
Thai Solar Renewable Company Limited and its subsidiary	Invest in other companies	40	40	1,697	1,697	1,584	1,579	327		404	
Navanakorn Electricity Generating Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	30	30	623	488	711	523	-		120	
Joint venture established in Laos											
Nam Lik 1 Power Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	40	40	494	494	619	556	-		-	
Total investments in joint ventures				2,814	2,679	2,914	2,658	327		524	

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Summarised financial information for joint ventures

The table below summarises the financial information for a joint venture that is material to the Group. The financial information is included in its own financial statements which has been adjusted with necessary adjustments for the equity method, including fair value adjustments and modifications for differences in accounting policies.

Summarised statement of financial position

As at 31 December	Thai Solar Renewable Company Limited	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1	1
Other current assets (excluding cash)	506	618
Total current assets	507	619
Non-current assets	4,730	5,776
Current liabilities		
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	(700)	(322)
Other current liabilities (including trade payables)	(191)	(304)
Total current liabilities	(891)	(626)
Non-current liabilities		
Non-current financial liabilities	(1,162)	(1,862)
Other non-current liabilities	-	(48)
Total non-current liabilities	(1,162)	(1,910)
Total net assets	3,184	3,859

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 December	Thai Solar Renewable Company Limited	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Revenue	1,498	1,542
Depreciation and amortisation	(237)	(234)
Interest expenses	(86)	(104)
Profit from continuing operations	830	862
Income tax expenses	-	-
Post-tax profit from discontinued operations	830	862
Loss on comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	830	862
Dividend received from joint ventures	327	404
Reconciliation to carrying amounts:		
Opening net assets at 1 January	3,859	4,009
Profit for the year	830	862
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Dividends paid	(817)	(1,012)
Closing net assets	3,872	3,859
Group's share in joint ventures (%)	40%	40%
Group's share in joint ventures	1,549	1,544
Goodwill	35	35
Joint venture's carrying amount	1,584	1,579

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial joint ventures	1,330	1,079
The Group's share of:		
Profit from continuing operations	121	108
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	121	108

19.4 Dividend receivables from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The movements of dividend receivables for the years ended 31 December can be analysed as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
For the years ended 31 December		
Opening balance	102	90
Dividends declared by associates and joint ventures	469	656
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures	(512)	(644)
Closing balance	59	102

	Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
For the years ended 31 December		
Opening balance	12,082	90
Dividends declared by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	6,395	13,826
Dividends received from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(18,225)	(1,834)
Closing balance	252	12,082

20 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

As at 1 January 2020, the Group reclassified other long-term investments to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with the requirement of new financial reporting standards as described in Note 4.

Movements of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Opening book value	3,276	3,213
Impact of the first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards	(610)	-
Opening book value - As restated	2,666	3,213
Additional investments	170	61
Increase from business acquisition	-	2
Change in fair value through other comprehensive income	(112)	-
Closing book value	2,724	3,276

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	Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Opening book value	3,274	3,213
Impact of the first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards	(671)	-
Opening book value - As restated	2,603	3,213
Additional investments	170	61
Change in fair value through other comprehensive income	(112)	-
Closing book value	2,661	3,274

The significant movement of the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

24M Technologies, Inc.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, 24M Technologies, Inc. called for the additional paid-up share capital and the Company paid for additional paid-up share capital, totalling Baht 72 million. Moreover, the Company converted the subordinate promissory note and related accrued interest to newly issued preferred shares totalling Baht 98 million. Resulting in the dilution of shareholding proportion to 26.02% of the registered share capital.

The details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

		Consolidated financial statements					
		Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income method/ Cost method (*)				Dividend income during the year	
Company	Business	Portion of shares held by the Group		2020		2019	
		%	%	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Other non-marketable equity securities							
Ordinary shares							
- Ratchaburi Power Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	15	15	1,173	2,207	390	177
- San Palung Social Enterprise Company Limited	Social enterprise	10	10	1	1	-	-
- Eastern Fluid Transport Co Ltd	Service	15	15	63	2	6	8
Preferred shares							
- Business Services Alliance Company Limited	Human resource management	25	25	-	-	-	-
- 24M Technologies, Inc.	Research and development in battery	26.02	32.7	1,487	1,066	-	-
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				2,724	3,274	396	185

(*) As at 31 December 2019, the Group recognised its equity securities by using the cost method, which were presented as other long-term investments.

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The details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

Separate financial statements									
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income method/ Cost method (*)									
Company	Business	Portion of shares held by the Group		2020		2019		Dividend income during the year	
		%	%	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	2020	2019
Other non-marketable equity securities									
Ordinary shares									
- Ratchaburi Power Company Limited	Generate and supply electricity	15	15	1,173	2,207	390	177		
- San Palung Social Enterprise Company Limited	Social enterprise	10	10	1	1	-	-		
Preferred shares									
- Business Services Alliance Company Limited	Human resource management	25	25	-	-	-	-		
- 24M Technologies, Inc.	Research and development in battery	26.02	32.7	1,487	1,066	-	-		
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income									
				2,661	3,275	390	177		

(*) As at 31 December 2019, the Group recognised its equity securities by using the cost method, which were presented as other long-term investments.

21 Property, plant and equipment, net

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Land Million Baht	Buildings and building improvements Million Baht	Power plant, machinery and equipment Million Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Million Baht	Vehicles Million Baht	Construction in progress Million Baht
						Total Million Baht
As at 1 January 2019						
Cost	1,189	1,891	34,055	155	25	39,985
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(380)	(10,904)	(90)	(10)	(11,384)
Less Allowance for impairment	-	-	(66)	-	-	(66)
Net book value	1,189	1,511	23,085	65	15	28,535
For the year ended 31 December 2019						
Opening net book value	1,189	1,511	23,085	65	15	28,535
Additions	-	2	107	29	-	3,108
Disposals, net	-	(2)	(116)	-	(2)	(120)
Increases from business acquisition	649	253	74,179	44	4	75,336
Transfers in (out)	-	12	3,875	18	-	(25)
Depreciation	-	(81)	(5,083)	(31)	(6)	(5,201)
Loss on impairment	-	-	(129)	-	-	(129)
Exchange difference on translation	-	-	(232)	-	-	(232)
Closing net book value	1,838	1,695	95,686	125	11	101,272
As at 31 December 2019						
Cost	1,838	2,395	160,380	518	55	167,103
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(700)	(64,499)	(393)	(44)	(65,636)
Less Allowance for impairment	-	-	(195)	-	-	(195)
Net book value	1,838	1,695	95,686	125	11	101,272

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[illegible]

	Separate financial statements						
	Land Million Baht	Buildings and building improvements Million Baht	Power plant, machinery and equipment Million Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Million Baht	Vehicles Million Baht	Construction in progress Million Baht	Total Million Baht
As at 1 January 2019							
Cost	575	760	21,906	136	24	2,660	26,061
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(282)	(9,812)	(87)	(9)	-	(10,190)
Net book value	575	478	12,094	49	15	2,660	15,871
For the year ended 31 December 2019							
Opening net book value	575	478	12,094	49	15	2,660	15,871
Additions	-	1	28	5	-	2,370	2,404
Disposals, net	-	(2)	(1)	-	(2)	-	(5)
Transfers in (out)	-	7	3,546	13	-	(3,578)	(12)
Depreciation	-	(30)	(1,070)	(11)	(4)	-	(1,115)
Closing net book value	575	454	14,597	56	9	1,452	17,143
As at 31 December 2019							
Cost	575	757	25,456	147	17	1,452	28,404
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(303)	(10,859)	(91)	(8)	-	(11,261)
Net book value	575	454	14,597	56	9	1,452	17,143

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	Separate financial statements					
	Land	Buildings and building improvements	Power plant, machinery and equipment	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Construction in progress
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2020						
Opening net book value	575	454	14,597	56	9	1,452
Additions	6	8	23	12	6	1,914
Disposals, net	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-
Transfers in (out)	-	163	303	2	-	(468)
Depreciation	-	(40)	(1,188)	(14)	(1)	-
						(1,243)
Closing net book value	581	585	13,727	56	6	2,898
As at 31 December 2020						
Cost	581	928	25,756	161	7	2,898
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(343)	(12,029)	(105)	(1)	-
Net book value	581	585	13,727	56	6	2,898
						17,853

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During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recognised a Baht 45 million impairment loss for some machines of power plant in the consolidated statement of income due to the management plans to stop using the equipment in operation. Management determined the recoverable amount using value in use. Moreover, the Group reversed impairment loss for some machines of power plant phase 2 in the consolidated statement of income amounting to Baht 129 million which presented net with loss from write-off of equipment since the equipment was write-off during the year.

Security

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's property, plant and equipment with a net book value of Baht 41,318 million were mortgaged and pledged as collateral for the long-term loans, as described in Note 29 (as at 31 December 2019: Baht 42,843 million).

Borrowing costs

The Group capitalised borrowing costs of Baht 69 million (2019: Baht 33 million) which arose from financing for the construction of new power plants. The capitalisation rates were from 2.48% to 2.72% per annum (2019: capitalisation rates from 2.49% to 2.54% per annum).

22 Right-of-use assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Land Million Baht	Office Space Million Baht	Machinery Million Baht	Vehicles Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2020					
- Restated	2,374	63	2	98	2,537
Additions	278	-	-	40	318
Lease termination	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Lease modification	112	-	-	-	112
Depreciation	(129)	(12)	(1)	(35)	(177)
Exchange difference on translation	11	-	-	-	11
Balance as at 31 December 2020	2,646	51	1	98	2,796

	Separate financial statements				
	Land Million Baht	Office Space Million Baht	Machinery Million Baht	Vehicles Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2020					
- Restated	200	54	-	54	308
Additions	267	-	-	23	290
Lease transfer	-	-	-	46	46
Lease termination	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Depreciation	(29)	(11)	-	(29)	(69)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	438	43	-	89	570

Expenses relating to leases that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements Million Baht	Separate financial statements Million Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2020		
Expense relating to short-term leases	46	20
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	14	13
Total cash outflow for leases	196	79

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23 Intangible assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Right to power purchase agreement/ to operate Million Baht	Computer software Million Baht	Right to use of assets Million Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2019				
Cost	418	169	-	587
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(12)	(77)	-	(89)
Net book value	406	92	-	498
For the year ended 31 December 2019				
Opening net book value	406	92	-	498
Increases from reclassification	-	-	1,782	1,782
Opening net book value				
- As reported in these financial statements	406	92	1,782	2,280
Additions	-	23	76	99
Increases from business acquisition	44,480	59	881	45,420
Reclassification	-	8	-	8
Amortisation	(1,527)	(28)	(162)	(1,717)
Exchange difference on translation	(23)	-	(5)	(28)
Closing net book value	43,336	154	2,572	46,062
At 31 December 2019				
Cost	44,877	441	3,912	49,230
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(1,541)	(287)	(1,340)	(3,168)
Net book value	43,336	154	2,572	46,062
For the year ended 31 December 2020				
Opening net book value	43,336	154	2,572	46,062
Additions	-	48	3	51
Increases from business acquisition (Note 19.1)	1,031	-	-	1,031
Reclassification to asset held-for-sale (Note 18)	(993)	(2)	-	(995)
Amortisation	(1,952)	(34)	(203)	(2,189)
Exchange difference on translation	19	-	4	23
Closing net book value	41,441	166	2,376	43,983
At 31 December 2020				
Cost	44,889	487	3,882	49,258
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(3,448)	(321)	(1,506)	(5,275)
Net book value	41,441	166	2,376	43,983

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	Separate financial statements			
	Right to power purchase agreement/ to operate Million Baht	Computer Software Million Baht	Right to use of assets Million Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2019				
Cost	-	151	-	151
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	-	(70)	-	(70)
Net book value	-	81	-	81
For the year ended 31 December 2019				
Opening net book value	-	81	-	81
Increases from reclassification	-	-	164	164
Opening net book value - as reported in these financial statements	-	81	164	245
Additions	-	1	-	1
Reclassification	-	8	-	8
Amortisation	-	(15)	(26)	(41)
Closing net book value	-	75	138	213
At 31 December 2019				
Cost	-	159	338	497
<u>Less</u> accumulated amortisation	-	(84)	(200)	(284)
Net book value	-	75	138	213
For the year ended 31 December 2020				
Opening net book value	-	75	138	213
Additions	-	34	-	34
Amortisation	-	(17)	(27)	(44)
Closing net book value	-	92	111	203
At 31 December 2020				
Cost	-	193	338	531
<u>Less</u> accumulated amortisation	-	(101)	(227)	(328)
Net book value	-	92	111	203

The Group's right-to-use assets consisted of the right to use the grid system, the right of power plant operation, the right to use the transmission line, right to use the gas pipeline, right of way, right to use the pipe rack and right to use the dedicated berth.

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24 Goodwill

	Consolidated financial statements Million Baht
As at 1 January 2020	
Cost	36,104
<u>Less</u> Provision for impairment	-
Net book value	36,104
For the year ended 31 December 2020	
Opening net book value	36,104
Exchange difference on translation	1
Closing net book value	36,105
As at 31 December 2020	
Cost	36,105
<u>Less</u> Provision for impairment	-
Net book value	36,105

Goodwill of Baht 36,089 million arose from the acquisition of the small power producer segment of Glow Energy Public Company Limited (GLOW), a company that produces and distributes electricity, steam and water for industrial use in Thailand.

Goodwill arising from the small power producer segment is tested annually for impairment by comparing the carrying amount to the recoverable amount, based on value-in-use. The value-in-use was calculated by using a cash flow projection, approved by the management, covering the remaining periods of the power purchase agreements (PPAs) and estimates for electricity tariffs and the power plant's capacity as specified in the PPAs. The inflation rate of 1.90% per annum and discount rates of 5.97% per annum were applied. Based on value-in-use, the recoverable amount was greater than the carrying amount. Even if the discount rate increases by 1% per annum, the recoverable amount is still higher than the carrying amount.

25 Trade payables

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
	Note	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
As at 31 December					
Trade payables - related parties	40.7	3,099	3,660	1,386	1,369
Trade payables - third parties		853	921	55	60
Total trade payables		3,952	4,581	1,441	1,429

26 Other payables

As at 31 December	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Other payables - related parties	40.7	237	621	69	310
Other payables - third parties		303	530	117	329
Advances received		528	175	183	90
Interest payables		525	479	271	180
Accrued expenses		1,201	1,488	546	103
Others		-	258	-	25
Total other payables		2,794	3,551	1,186	1,037

27 Short-term loans, net

The short-term loans are as follows:

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Short term loans from financial institutions	-	19,291	-	19,291
Less Deferred financing fee	-	(38)	-	(38)
Total short-term loans, net	-	19,253	-	19,253

The movement of the short-term loans can be analysed as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Opening net book value	19,253	-	19,253	-
Cash flows				
Increases during the year	18,930	99,294	16,892	99,294
Deferred financing fees	-	(876)	-	(876)
Repayments during the year	(38,229)	(80,705)	(36,191)	(80,003)
Other non-cash movement				
Increases from business acquisition	-	702	-	-
Amortisation of deferred financing fees	46	838	46	838
Closing book value	-	19,253	-	19,253

28 Other current liabilities

As at 31 December 2020, other current liabilities of the Group consisted of income tax payable, undue value added tax, and short-term provision totalling Baht 593 million, Baht 437 million and Baht 256 million, respectively.

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29 Long-term loans from financial institutions, net

29.1 The long-term loans from financial institutions are as follows:

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Long-term Thai Baht loans	36,023	17,552	19,347	2,000
Add Fair value adjustment from business acquisition	240	284	-	-
Total long-term Thai Baht loans	36,263	17,836	19,347	2,000
Long-term US Dollar loans	8,843	9,762	-	-
Long-term Japanese Yen loans	1,873	1,893	-	-
Less Deferred financing fees	(226)	(276)	(24)	(8)
	46,753	29,215	19,323	1,992
Less Current portion of long-term loans from financial institutions	(2,940)	(2,565)	(1,106)	(352)
Total long-term loans from financial institutions, net	43,813	26,649	18,217	1,640

Long-term loans from financial institutions of the Company

Details of long-term loans from financial institutions of the Company which are all Thai Baht loans are as follows:

Number	Outstanding balance As at 31 December 2020 (Million Baht)	Outstanding balance As at 31 December 2019 (Million Baht)	Interest rate	Principal repayment term	Interest payment period
1	3,342	500	THBFIX six-months plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from October 2020	Payment every months
2	883	1,000	BIBOR three-months plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from May 2020	Payment every three-months
3	422	500	BIBOR three-months plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from June 2020	Payment every three-months
4	6,000	-	THBFIX six-months plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from February 2022	Payment every month.
5	5,700	-	Fixed interest rate	Repayment every six-months from September 2020	Payment every six-months
6	3,000	-	Fixed interest rate	Repayment on July 2023	Payment every six-months
Total	19,437	2,000			

Long-term loans from financial institutions of subsidiaries

Thai Baht loans

Number	Outstanding balance As at 31 December 2020 (Million Baht)	Outstanding balance As at 31 December 2019 (Million Baht)	Interest rate	Principal repayment term	Interest payment period
1	5,937	7,399	FDR six-months plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from June 2018	Payment every six-months
2	123	134	Fixed interest rate per annum	Repayment every six-months from June 2017	Payment every six-months
3	4,000	4,000	Fixed interest rate per annum	Repayment in May 2023	Payment every six-months
4	3,616	4,019	THBFIX plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from October 2012	Payment every three-months
5	3,000	-	Fixed interest rate per annum	Repayment in January 2025	Payment every six-months
Total	16,676	15,552			

US Dollar loans

Number	Outstanding balance As at 31 December 2020 (Million US Dollar)	Outstanding balance As at 31 December 2019 (Million US Dollar)	Interest rate	Principal repayment term	Interest payment period
1	86	86	USD-LIBOR plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment in February 2022	Payment every three-months
2	176	196	USD-LIBOR plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from October 2012	Payment every three-months
3	31	41	USD-LIBOR plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from June 2015	Payment every six-months
Total	293	323			

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Japanese Yen loans

Number	Outstanding balance As at 31 December 2020 (Million Yen)	Outstanding balance As at 31 December 2019 (Million Yen)	Interest rate	Principal repayment term	Interest payment period
1	6,443	6,858	JPY-LIBOR plus a certain margin per annum	Repayment every six-months from May 2018	Payment every six-months

According to the aforementioned loan agreements, the Group must comply with certain financial requirements such as the timing of future capital increases, dividend payments, reduction of share capital, merger and acquisition and maintaining financial ratios e.g. debt to equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio and maintaining coal stockpile.

Moreover, the US Dollar loans have been guaranteed by three subsidiaries, by mortgaging buildings, pledging all machinery and equipment and deposits at financial institutions (Notes 11 and 21). All rights and obligations under various agreements relating to the subsidiaries' power plant projects have been assigned as collateral in accordance with the conditions under the loan agreements.

29.2 The movement of long-term loans from financial institutions can be analysed as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Opening net book value	29,215	12,509	1,992	1,991
Impact of the first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards	15	-	-	-
Opening net book value - As restated	29,230	12,509	1,992	1,991
Cash flows				
Cash received during the year	21,000	2,716	18,000	-
Cash repayments during the year	(3,545)	(5,210)	(653)	-
Deferred financing fee	(22)	-	(19)	-
Other non-cash movement				
Increases from business acquisition	-	19,797	-	-
Amortisation of fair value from business acquisition	(43)	(36)	-	-
Amortisation of deferred financing fee	60	30	3	1
Unrealised exchange gains	(33)	(406)	-	-
Exchange difference on translation	106	(185)	-	-
Closing book value	46,753	29,215	19,323	1,992

29.3 Maturity of long-term loans from financial institutions are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Within 1 year	2,940	2,566	1,106	352
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	27,803	16,127	10,251	1,119
Later than 5 years	16,010	10,522	7,966	521
Total long-term loans from financial institution, net	46,753	29,215	19,323	1,992

30 Debentures, net

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Debentures in Thai Baht	57,555	52,555	45,000	40,000
<u>Add</u> Fair value adjustment from business acquisition	66	214	-	-
<u>Less</u> Deferred financing fee	(59)	(62)	(52)	(52)
	57,562	52,707	44,948	39,948
<u>Less</u> Current portion of debentures	(9,053)	-	(3,499)	-
Total debentures, net	48,509	52,707	41,449	39,948

Debentures of the Company

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had unsubordinated and unsecured debentures of Baht 45,000 million. The Company must comply with the certain requirements and conditions, such as maintaining the net debt to equity ratio (2019: Baht 40,000 million).

Debentures of subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2020, subsidiaries had unsubordinated and guaranteed debentures of Baht 12,555 million which were guaranteed by three subsidiaries. The Group has to comply with certain requirements and conditions such as maintaining of tangible net worth, net debt to equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio.

Maturities of the debentures are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Within than 1 year	9,053	-	3,499	-
From 1 to 5 years	14,038	17,759	9,968	11,976
Later than 5 years	34,471	34,948	31,481	27,972
Total debentures, net	57,562	52,707	44,948	39,948

The debentures' movement can be analysed as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Opening net book value	52,707	4,995	39,948	4,995
Cash flows				
Cash received during the year	5,000	35,000	5,000	35,000
Cash repayment during the year	-	(3,400)	-	-
Deferred front-end fee	(8)	(49)	(8)	(49)
Other non-cash movement				
Increases from business acquisition	-	16,301	-	-
Fair value adjustments from business acquisition	(148)	(144)	-	-
Amortisation of deferred financing fee	11	4	8	2
Closing net book value	57,562	52,707	44,948	39,948

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31 Other non-current liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Contract liabilities ⁽¹⁾	14,095	14,171	222	187
Others	705	380	156	152
Total other non-current liabilities	14,800	14,551	378	339

⁽¹⁾ These are advance receipts of availability payments in relation to the availabilities of a subsidiary's power plant, as agreed with EGAT and in accordance with the terms of PPA.

32 Deferred income taxes

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Deferred tax assets:				
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	146	6	107	-
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	4,379	3,945	697	631
	4,525	3,951	804	631
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(228)	(221)	(178)	(130)
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	(10,858)	(10,986)	(696)	(800)
	(11,086)	(11,207)	(874)	(931)
Total deferred income taxes, net	(6,561)	(7,256)	(70)	(300)

The movements of the deferred income tax account are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
As at 1 January	(7,256)	(491)	(300)	(397)
Impact of the first-time adoption of the new financial reporting standards				
Lease standard	70	-	23	-
Financial instruments	280	-	134	-
Opening balance - As restated	(6,906)	(491)	(143)	(397)
Increases from business acquisition (Note 19.1)	(94)	(7,346)	-	-
Reclassification to liabilities held for sale, net (Note 18)	92	-	-	-
Charged to profit or loss	321	575	39	97
Charged directly to other comprehensive income	29	1	34	-
Exchange difference on translation	(3)	5	-	-
As at 31 December	(6,561)	(7,256)	(70)	(300)

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

	Consolidated financial statements										
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Property, plant and equipment	Provisions for employee benefits	Investment expenses	Provisions	Deferred income	Finance lease receivables	Assets under finance lease	Derivative contracts	Finance lease liabilities	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Deferred tax assets											
As at 1 January 2020	42	582	146	74	144	2,643	315	5	-	-	3,951
Impact of adoption of the new financial reporting standards	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	47
Lease standard	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	292
Financial instruments											
Opening balance - As restated	176	582	146	74	144	2,643	362	5	158	-	4,290
Increases from business acquisition (Note 19.1)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Reclassification to asset held-for-sale (Note 18)	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	-	54	(63)	11	109	65	1	(1)	(9)	15	182
Charged directly to other comprehensive income	22	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	54
As at 31 December 2020	198	636	98	85	252	2,708	363	4	166	15	4,525

	Consolidated financial statements									
	Other long-term investments	Property, plant and equipment	Provisions for employee benefits	Investment expenses	Provisions	Deferred income	Finance lease receivables	Assets under finance lease	Finance lease liabilities	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Deferred tax assets										
As at 1 January 2019	42	565	27	44	-	-	-	-	-	678
Increase from business acquisition	-	97	81	-	133	2,320	324	6	-	2,961
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	-	(80)	37	30	11	323	(9)	(1)	-	311
Charged directly to other comprehensive income	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
As at 31 December 2019	42	582	146	74	144	2,643	315	5	-	3,951

GLOBAL POWER SYNERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

	Separate financial statements					
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Property, plant and equipment	Provisions for employee benefits	Investment expenses	Finance lease liabilities	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Deferred tax assets						
As at 1 January 2020	42	482	32	75	-	631
Impact of adoption of the new financial reporting standards						
Financial instruments	134	-	-	-	-	134
Opening balance - As restated						
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	176	482	32	75	-	765
Charged directly to other comprehensive income	-	(51)	13	11	1	5
	23	-	11	-	-	34
As at 31 December 2020	199	431	56	86	1	804

Deferred tax assets
As at 1 January 2020
Impact of adoption of the new financial reporting standards
Financial instruments

Opening balance - As restated
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss
Charged directly to other comprehensive income

As at 31 December 2020

	Separate financial statements				
	Other long-term investments	Property, plant and equipment	Provisions for employee benefits	Investment expenses	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Deferred tax assets					
As at 1 January 2019	42	565	23	44	674
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	-	(83)	9	31	(43)
As at 31 December 2019	42	482	32	75	631

Deferred tax assets
As at 1 January 2019
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss

As at 31 December 2019

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	Separate financial statements		
	Finance lease receivables Million Baht	Property, plant and equipment Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Deferred tax liabilities			
As at 1 January 2020	(931)	-	(931)
Impact of adoption of the new financial reporting standards			
Lease standard	23	-	23
Opening balance - As restated	(908)	-	(908)
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	97	(63)	(34)
As at 31 December 2020	(811)	(63)	(874)
As at 1 January 2019	(1,071)	-	(1,071)
Charged to profit or loss	140	-	140
As at 31 December 2019	(931)	-	(931)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax loss and carried forward only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. The Group did not recognise the deferred tax asset of Baht 32 million (2019: Baht 48 million) from losses of Baht 161 million (2019: Baht 245 million) that can be carried forward against future taxable income. Losses of Baht 161 million will be expired in 2025 (2019: losses of Baht 245 million will be expired in 2024).

33 Share capital

	Par value	Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
		2020		2019	
		No. of shares Million shares	Amount Million Baht	No. of shares Million shares	Amount Million Baht
Authorised share capital					
As at 1 January					
- Ordinary shares	10	2,819	28,197	1,498	14,983
Issue of new shares	10	-	-	1,321	13,214
As at 31 December					
- Ordinary shares	10	2,819	28,197	2,819	28,197
Issued and paid-up share capital					
As at 1 January					
- Ordinary shares	10	2,819	28,197	1,498	14,983
Issue of new shares	10	-	-	1,321	13,214
As at 31 December					
- Ordinary shares	10	2,819	28,197	2,819	28,197

34 Legal reserve

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Opening book value	1,480	841
Appropriation during the year	363	639
Closing book value	1,843	1,480

Under the Public Companies Act BE 2535, the Company must set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of its net profit after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital. The legal reserve is non-distributable.

35 Expense by nature

The following expenditure items have been charged in arriving at net profit:

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Fuel cost and expenses for supplies used	42,884	43,327	12,214	13,424
Manufacturing overhead	588	1,331	169	252
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	8,498	7,127	1,502	1,295
Employee benefit expenses and salary for outsourcing	3,153	2,774	1,974	1,196
Repair and maintenance expenses	2,553	1,936	426	385

36 Finance costs

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Interest expenses	3,180	3,746	1,531	2,325
Amortised deferred finance costs	109	854	49	841
Other finance costs	735	540	48	4
Total finance costs	4,024	5,140	1,628	3,170

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37 Income tax expense

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the year	1,314	823	74	12
Total current tax	1,314	823	74	12
Deferred tax:				
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets (Note 32)	(182)	(311)	(5)	43
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities (Note 32)	(139)	(264)	(34)	(140)
Total deferred tax	(321)	(575)	(39)	(97)
Income tax expense	993	248	35	(85)

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

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Profit before tax	9,483	6,248	7,301	12,702
Tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Result of accounting profit multiplied by the income tax rate	1,897	1,250	1,460	2,540
Tax effect of:				
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	97	54	75	24
Deemed income	44	-	-	-
Revenues that are granted income tax exemption or expenses that are deductible at a greater amount	(882)	(992)	(1,496)	(2,707)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(14)	(5)	(4)	-
Tax losses for the year for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	38	48	-	45
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	(185)	(167)	-	-
Adjustment in respect of the prior year	6	34	-	13
Difference on tax rate in which country the Group operates	(9)	25	-	-
Income tax	992	247	35	(85)

The weighted average applicable tax rate for the Group and the Company were 10.47% and 0.48%, respectively (2019: 3.96% and 0.67%, respectively).

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The tax charged /(credited) relating to component of other comprehensive income are as follows:

For the years ended	Consolidated financial statements					
	2020			2019		
	Before tax Million Baht	Tax charge (credit) Million Baht	After tax Million Baht	Before tax Million Baht	Tax credit Million Baht	After tax Million Baht
31 December						
Loss from remeasurement of employee benefits obligation	75	(15)	60	5	(1)	4
Cash flow hedges	45	10	55	-	-	-
Costs of hedging	10	(2)	8	-	-	-
Loss from remeasurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	112	(22)	90	-	-	-
For the years ended	Separate financial statements					
	2020			2019		
	Before tax Million Baht	Tax credit Million Baht	After tax Million Baht	Before tax Million Baht	Tax credit Million Baht	After tax Million Baht
31 December						
Loss from remeasurement of employee benefits obligation	57	(11)	46	-	-	-
Loss from remeasurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	112	(22)	90	-	-	-

38 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net profit attributable to the Company's ordinary shareholders (million Baht)	7,508	4,061	7,266	12,788
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (million shares)	2,819	1,802	2,819	1,802
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	2.66	2.25	2.58	7.10

The Group has no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue during the year presented. Therefore, diluted earnings per share are not presented.

39 Dividends

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting on 19 August 2020, the Board approved the payment of interim dividends for the first half of 2020 at Baht 0.50 per share, totalling Baht 1,410 million. These dividends were paid on 14 September 2020.

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting on 30 March 2020, the Board approved the payment of interim dividends (no. 2) for the second half of 2019 at Baht 0.80 per share, totalling Baht 2,256 million. These dividends were paid on 17 April 2020. In addition, at the annual general Shareholders' meeting held on 4 June 2020, the shareholders acknowledged the payment of these interim dividends.

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40 Related party transactions

Major shareholders during the year are PTT Public Company Limited (holding 31.72% of shares), PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited (holding 22.73% of shares) and Thai Oil Power Company Limited (holding 20.78% of shares). All three companies are incorporated in Thailand and PTT Public Company Limited is the ultimate parent company.

The information of the Company's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are disclosed in Note 19.

The pricing policies for particular types of transactions are explained further below:

Transactions	Pricing policies
Sale of goods	Contract price
Rendering of service	Contract price
Purchase of goods and raw materials	Contract price based on market
Rental fees	Contract price
Service fees	Contract price
Technical fees	Contract price
Interest income and interest expenses	Contract rate

The following material transactions were carried out with related parties:

40.1 Business transactions

For the year ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
The ultimate parent company				
- Revenue from services	4	2	-	-
- Other income	1	1	-	-
- Cost of sales	31,775	33,240	11,390	12,662
- Administrative expenses	88	70	88	70
- Interest expenses	19	553	14	551
- Cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3	-	3	-
Shareholders				
- Revenue from sales	7,204	7,068	4,325	4,700
- Revenue from services	2	21	2	21
- Other income	10	12	5	8
- Cost of sales	348	296	38	49
- Administrative expenses	-	1	-	1
- Interest expenses	5	163	5	163
Subsidiaries				
- Revenue from services	-	-	799	-
- Interest income	-	-	44	12
- Other income	-	-	16	27
- Dividend income	-	-	5,926	13,170
- Cost of sales	-	-	38	-
- Administrative expenses	-	-	67	8
- Cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	39	-
Associate				
- Dividend income	-	-	142	132
Joint ventures				
- Revenue from services	1	-	1	-
- Interest income	5	7	5	7
- Other income	7	9	7	9
- Dividend income	-	-	327	524
- Administrative expenses	1	1	1	1

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For the year ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Indirect associates				
- Revenue from sales	-	1	-	1
- Interest income	149	170	137	159
- Other income	-	20	-	8
Other related parties				
- Revenue from sales	12,628	12,307	6,740	6,801
- Revenue from services	6	17	-	-
- Interest income	1	5	1	5
- Other income	16	15	8	9
- Dividend income	396	185	390	177
- Cost of sales	1,329	1,109	513	553
- Administrative expenses	123	121	116	112
- Interest expenses	5	-	4	-
- Cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	102	32	102	31

40.2 Trade receivables and other receivables from related parties

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Trade receivables				
- The ultimate parent company	-	1	-	-
- Shareholders	629	670	401	426
- Subsidiaries	-	-	852	-
- Joint Ventures	1	-	1	-
- Indirect associates	-	1	-	1
- Other related parties	1,640	1,705	866	823
Total trade receivables	2,270	2,377	2,120	1,250

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Other receivables				
- The ultimate parent company	2	2	1	1
- Shareholders	-	5	-	5
- Subsidiaries	-	-	35	10
- Joint ventures	4	5	4	5
- Indirect associates	4	2	-	-
- Other related parties	62	91	61	78
Total other receivables	72	105	101	99

40.3 Dividend receivables from related parties

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Dividend receivables				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	193	11,980
- Joint ventures	59	102	59	102
Total dividend receivables	59	102	252	12,082

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40.4 Short-term loans to related parties

As at 31 December	Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Short-term loans to related parties		
- Subsidiaries	1,140	-
- Indirect subsidiaries	638	-
	1,778	-

Movements of short-term loans to related parties can be analysed as follows:

	Separate financial statements Million Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2020	
Opening balance	-
<u>Cashflows</u>	
Increases during the year	2,265
Decreases from cash received during the year	(487)
Ending balance	1,778

As at 31 December 2020, short-term loans to related parties of Baht 1,778 million of which the loan of Baht 1,668 million bear its interest at the rate of 1Y BIBOR plus a certain margin and the loan of Baht 110 million bear interest at a fixed rate per year. The repayment term and interest are within 1 year.

40.5 Long-term loans to related parties and related interests

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht	2020 Million Baht	2019 Million Baht
Long-term loans to related parties				
- Subsidiaries				
- Due within 1 year	-	-	48	48
- Due over 1 year	-	-	107	155
- Joint ventures				
- Due over 1 year	87	87	87	87
- Accrued interest income	6	1	6	1
- Indirect associates				
- Due over 1 year	2,712	2,747	2,463	2,463
- Accrued interest income	683	546	683	547
- Other related parties				
- Subordinated and convertible promissory note	-	90	-	90
- Accrued interest income	-	8	-	8
	3,488	3,479	3,394	3,399

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Movements of long-term loans to related parties can be analysed as follows:

For the year ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Opening balance	2,924	2,660	2,843	2,911
Impacts of adoption the new financial reporting standards	(90)	-	(90)	-
Opening balance - As restated	2,834	2,660	2,753	2,911
<u>Cashflows</u>				
Increases during the year	-	64	-	-
Decreases from cash received during the year	(35)	(7)	(48)	(55)
<u>Other non-cash movement</u>				
Increase from investing in subsidiaries	-	220	-	-
Unrealised gain on exchange rate	-	(13)	-	(13)
Ending balance	2,799	2,924	2,705	2,843

Long-term loan to related parties agreements

Combined Heat and Power Producing Company Limited

The loan agreement for a Baht 314 million credit facility, dated 24 June 2014, It is due in 10 years and has an interest rate per annum of MLR minus discount, payable in semi-annual installments commencing in December 2014. The purpose of this loan is to provide working capital. As at 31 December 2020, the utilised credit facility amounts to Baht 155 million (at 31 December 2019: Baht 203 million).

Xayaburi Power Company Limited

The loan agreement for a Baht 2,463 million credit facility, dated 2 August 2016, is under a condition of Sponsor Agreement between Xayaburi Power Company Limited and the company, which is one of the sponsors. It is due in 15 years and has an interest rate per annum at MLR plus margin, payable in semi-annual installments commencing in 2021 with repayment rate at 5.6% to 14.0% per year of the total loan as indicated in the agreement. Loan repayments must comply with the terms and conditions under the loan agreement with the financial institution before repayment can be made to the Company. The purpose of this loan is to finance a construction project. As at 31 December 2020, the credit facility has been fully utilised.

Nam Lik 1 Power Company Limited

The loan agreement for a US dollar 3 million credit facility, dated 21 March 2017, is under a condition of a sponsor agreement between Nam Lik 1 Power Company Limited and the company, which is one of the sponsors. It is due in 12 years and has an interest rate per annum at LIBOR 3M plus margin, payable in semi-annual installments, commencing in 2020. Loan repayments must comply with the terms and conditions under the loan agreement with the financial institution before repayment can be made to the company. The loan is classified as a non-current asset. The purpose of the loan is to finance a construction project. As at 31 December 2020, the credit facility has been fully utilised at US dollar 3 million, equivalent to Baht 87 million (at 31 December 2019: US dollar 3 million, equivalent to Baht 100 million).

Chonburi Clean Energy Company Limited

The loan agreement for a Baht 895 million credit facility, dated 30 January 2018, is granted by company shareholders. Its purpose is the development and construction of a non-hazardous industrial waste-to-energy power plant. It is due in 10 years and has an interest rate per annum at MLR minus discount. The loan is payable on shareholder demand. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the subsidiary had loaned to related party Baht 283 million.

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40.6 Non-current assets - related parties

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Non-current assets - related parties				
- The ultimate parent company	7	-	-	-
- Shareholders	2,195 ^(*)	453 ^(*)	3	3
- Other related parties	8	6	8	6
	2,210	459	11	9

(*) As at 31 December 2020, non-current assets of Baht 2,192 million was advance payment of the essential agreements under the Energy Recovery Unit Project disclosed at Note 41.3.9 (as at 31 December 2019: Baht 440 million).

40.7 Trade payables, accrued expenses and other payables from related parties

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Trade payables and accrued expenses				
- The ultimate parent company	3,022	3,457	1,347	1,332
- Shareholders	35	29	4	5
- Subsidiaries	-	-	5	-
- Other related parties	42	174	30	32
Total trade payables and accrued expenses	3,099	3,660	1,386	1,369

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Other payables				
- The ultimate parent company	3	24	3	24
- Shareholders	-	11	-	10
- Subsidiaries	-	-	21	4
- Joint ventures	1	2	1	2
- Other related parties	233	584	44	270
Total other payables	237	621	69	310

40.8 Short-term loans from related parties

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Short-term loans from related parties				
- The ultimate parent company	-	3,790	-	3,790
- Shareholders	-	1,123	-	1,123
	-	4,913	-	4,913

Movements of short-term loans from related parties can be analysed as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Opening balance	4,913	-	4,913	-
Cashflows				
Increases during the year	-	35,000	-	35,000
Repayments during the year	(4,913)	(30,087)	(4,913)	(30,087)
Ending balance	-	4,913	-	4,913

On 16 March 2020, the Company repaid short-term loans to the ultimate parent company and a shareholder.

40.9 Non-current liabilities - related parties

As at 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Non-current liabilities - related parties				
- The ultimate parent company	5	-	-	-
- Shareholders	33	9	16	9
- Other related parties	32	-	-	-
	70	9	16	9

40.10 Directors and managements remuneration

For the years ended 31 December	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Short-term benefits	310	315	179	87

41 Commitments and significant agreements

41.1 Commitments

41.1.1 Capital expenditure obligations

The Group had commitments under design, construction and installation of machinery and equipment and project construction contract considered as capital expenditure obligations as of the statement of financial position date but not recognized in the financial statement are as follow:

	Consolidated financial statement			
	Foreign currency Million	2020 Baht Million	Foreign currency Million	2019 Baht Million
Baht	-	2,108	-	2,553
US Dollar	647	19,539	34	1,027
Yen	38	11	562	157
Swedish krona	398	1,477	477	1,560
Euro	-	-	4	121
Total		23,135		5,418

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	Separate financial statement			
	Foreign currency Million	2020 Baht Million	Foreign currency Million	2019 Baht Million
Baht	-	346	-	692
US Dollar	3	92	5	144
Yen	39	11	562	157
Euro	-	-	4	121
Total		449		1,114

41.1.2 Letters of guarantee

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, there were outstanding letters of guarantee issued by financial institutions on behalf of the Group in respect of certain performance required in the normal course of business of the Group, as follows:

Company	Currency	2020 Million	2019 Million
Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited	Baht	67	177
IRPC Clean Power Company Limited	Baht	462	462
Combined Heat and Power Producing Company Limited	Baht	12	13
Glow Energy Public Company Limited	Baht	666	232
Glow SPP 2 Company Limited	Baht	286	286
Glow SPP 3 Company Limited	Baht	536	535
Glow SPP 11 Company Limited	Baht	423	426
Glow IPP Company Limited	Baht	11	11
GHECO-One Company Limited ⁽¹⁾	Baht	38	39
Houay Ho Power Company Limited ⁽²⁾	US Dollar	3	3

⁽¹⁾ The bank guarantee of GHECO-One Company Limited is guaranteed by a subsidiary not exceeding 65 percent of the amount.

⁽²⁾ On 2 February 2015, the Group issued the letter of guarantee with amounts not exceeding an aggregate of US Dollar 3 million to a bank in order to guarantee Houay Ho Power Company Limited's liability to EGAT under the Power Purchase Agreement.

41.1.3 Letter of Credit

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had outstanding letters of credit issued by financial institutions on behalf of GHECO-ONE Company Limited in respect of purchase of coal totalling US Dollar 19 million.

41.2 Long-term service commitments

The Group entered into service agreements with a related party for receiving management services, system management and inspection and other related services to be performed in accordance with the operations and maintenance procedures. Under term and conditions of the service agreements, the Group is obliged to the fee. Such agreements have the term of 10 years and automatically renewed for additional 5 years.

41.3 Significant agreements

41.3.1 Significant Power Purchase Agreements

The Group entered into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) totalling 13 agreements. The PPAs are effective for the periods of 21 years, 25 years and 30 years commencing from their commercial operation dates. Sales quantities and prices must comply with the agreements. In 2017, the Group entered into Amendments to two of the PPAs to revise their pricing structures and extend the PPAs' terms for another 3 years after their maturity dates.

41.3.2 Gas supply agreements

The Group entered into Gas Supply Agreements (GSAs) with PTT Public Company Limited (PTT) totalling 11 agreements. The agreements are effective for periods between four and 25 years. Sales quantities and prices must comply with the agreements. Four of these agreements can be extended for another four years commencing from the maturity date, with the conditions stipulated in the agreements.

41.3.3 Coal supply agreements

The Group entered into coal supply agreements with both domestic and overseas companies to purchase coal, totalling six agreements. Sales quantities and prices must comply with the agreements.

41.3.4 Coal berth joint operation agreement

The Group entered into a joint operation agreement with the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT) to develop an area to construct a shipping berth at Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate. This berth is to be used for handling coal, other raw materials and necessary goods. The Group has the right to utilise this area for 30 years and must pay the specified benefits to IEAT. In addition, the dedicated berth's ownership is transferred to IEAT 15 years from the commencing date.

41.3.5 Operation and management services agreements

The Group entered into Operation and Management Services Agreements with two overseas companies to use its facilities between 1 July 2016 and 31 December 2021. The fees must be received as stated in the agreements.

41.3.6 Long-term parts and repairs agreements

The Group entered into long-term parts and repairs agreements with domestic and overseas companies to provide certain parts and maintenance services on power plant machines and equipment. The scope of work performed, their conditions and prices must comply with the agreements.

41.3.7 Maintenance agreement

The Group entered into a Maintenance Service 230 kV Substation Agreement (MSA) with EGAT. In accordance with the MSA, EGAT commits to perform preventive maintenance services, including corrective maintenance and on-call services of the 230 kV substation and transmission line for 6 years. The scope of work performed, its condition and its price must comply with the agreement.

41.3.8 Royalty agreement

In consideration for the granting and issuance of all rights, leases, permits and other benefits to the Group under the Build-operate-transfer Agreement (BOT), the Group pays a royalty to the Government of Lao PDR each quarter, within 90 days of the end of each quarter. The royalty can be paid in Thai Baht, US Dollars and Kip at the rate of 3.15% during the first seven years of commercial operation and 7.2% thereafter, of sales revenue under its PPAs.

41.3.9 Essential agreements under the Energy Recovery Unit Project

On 10 May 2019, the Group entered into agreements relating to the Energy Recovery Unit (ERU) Project, which is a part of the Clean Fuel Project (CFP) of Thai Oil Public Company Limited (TOP). The agreements are detailed below.

a) Asset sale and purchase agreement (ERU)

The Group entered into an asset sale and purchase agreement for the transfer of ownership of the ERU Project from TOP for the amounts not exceeding US\$757m. The Group makes payments according to Project's milestones, and ownership will be transferred upon the Project's construction and issuing of the Provisional Acceptance Certificate (PAC) under the CFP, which expected to be within 2023.

b) Products sales agreement

The Group entered into a sales agreement for electricity, steam and other products under the ERU Project with TOP. The agreement's term is 25 years from the Project's ownership transfer date which sale quantity and renewal period must comply with the agreement.

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c) Fuel and utilities supply agreement

The Group entered into a fuel and utilities supply agreement with TOP for purchasing pitch, other fuels, and various utilities that are necessary to operate the ERU Project. The agreement term is 25 years from the Project's ownership transfer date. The contract's renewal period must comply with the agreement.

d) Operation and maintenance service agreement

The Group entered into an operation and maintenance service agreement to engage TOP for providing operation and maintenance services for all ERU Project units. The agreement term is 25 years from the Project's ownership transfer date. The contract renewal period must comply with the agreement.

41.3.10 Short-term loan agreement

On 15 June 2020, the Company entered into an Inter-Company Borrowing and Lending (ICBL) agreement with PTT Public Company Limited (PTT) to enhance the efficiency of its liquidity management and its financial collaboration with PTT. The total credit facility for the Company's borrowing from PTT is Baht 1,500 million. The total lend facility for PTT to borrow from the Company is Baht 500 million and this bears interest at a floating rate.

On 20 December 2020, the Company and PTT entered into Amendment No. 1 to the ICBL agreement to extend the agreement. The agreement is now effective from 20 December 2020 to 19 December 2021.

42 Promotional privileges

The BOI has granted the Group some privileges relating to its production of electricity, steam, water, chilled water, refuse-derived fuel and lithium-ion batteries. The privileges include income tax exemption for certain operations for four or eight years from the date on which the income is first derived from those operations. As promoted companies, the Group must comply with certain terms and conditions prescribed in the promotional certificates.

43 Events after the reporting date

43.1 Long-term loans

On 4 January 2021, the Company and a subsidiary entered into a long-term loan agreement which the Company is a lender. The total facility is Baht 834 million due in 11 years with fixed interest rate per annum. The purpose of the loan is to repay the subsidiary's existing short-term loan including interest to the Company and to provide loans to two indirect subsidiaries so they can also repay their existing short-term loans and interest to the Company. The facility of Baht 218 million and Baht 395 million due in 4 years and 6 years, respectively. The loans bear fixed interest rate per annum.

43.2 Approval of additional investment

At the Company's Board of Directors meeting on 20 January 2021, the Board approved the Company to invest in Anhui Axxiva New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (AXXIVA) which operates a battery manufacturing business in China. The Company entered into a share capital increase agreement with AXXIVA on 8 February 2021. The shares represent 11% of total registered and paid-up capital, totalling Baht 500 million. The investment will be made through a subsidiary which is in the process of being established. The transaction will be completed in the first quarter of 2021.

SMART ENERGY FOR EVOLVING LIFE





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