



ANNUAL REPORT 2011

บริษัท รอยัล ปอร์ซเลน จำกัด (มหาชน)

ROYAL PORCELAIN : ANNUAL REPORT 2011

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Message from Chairperson of Board of Directors

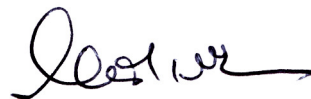
Dear shareholders,

In the year 2011, world economy was highly fluctuated due to debt crisis and weak fiscal status in European countries, economic recession in the United States, earthquake and tsunami disasters in Japan and a historical flood crisis in Thailand have greatly affected the total sales of our company because countries in Europe and the United States of America are our “major customers”. When these countries were affected by the economic crisis and stopped ordering products, our companies are unavoidably affected.

The Board and the management of the company has closely monitored the world economic situation and conducted an analysis in order to adjust our management and marketing strategies, to increase efficiency in all areas of operation, to reduce cost, to maintain total sales and to increase new channels of distribution. Moreover, the company also adjusted the shareholders’ structure by accepted and appointed Mr. Chokchai Lertiendumrong, who is very capable and have long experience in ceramic industry as a new major shareholder and the managing director to replace our retiring current managing director. After this restructure and adjustment of management and marketing strategies, our total sales in 2011 rose to 1,561 million Baht or an increase of 11% over that in 2010.

For the year 2012, the company has planned to maintain a continuing growth by focusing to strengthen our effort in 2 major markets. The first market includes countries in Europe, the US, Japan, Australia and those in the Middle East and Asia. These markets are our major markets and continuing growth must be maintained. At the same time, the company also has a plan to penetrate markets in our neighboring countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia and China. Domestic market, especially hotel and service sectors are also major customer base that we will aggressively increase our marketing effort.

On behalf of the Chairman of the company, I would like to thank all shareholders for your support on the operation of the company. All members of the Board will conduct the business operation with transparency and with a determination to develop and improve our competitiveness in order to retain our leadership in ceramic market and to create a sustainable added value to the shareholders.



(Sopawadee Lertmanaschai)

Chairperson, Board of Directors

Board of Directors

Miss Sopawadee	Lertmanaschai	Chairman
Mr. Chokchai	Lertiendumrong	Managing Director and Chief of Executive Officer
Mr. Vanchai	Tosomboon	Director
Mr. Krit	Phunratanamala	Director
Mr. Ruangchai	Lertiendumrong	Director
Mr. Teerapong	Ninvoraskul	Director

Risk Management

Mr. Chokchai	Lertiendumrong	Chairman
Mr. Pravit	Paisansarakit	Member
Miss Soontaree	Suttawassunthon	Member
Mr. Chatchai	Kramolngam	Member
Mr. Kamolaphat	Teepsuwan	Member
Mr. Surachai	Kallayanamitra	Member
Mr. Narong	Apichatanakul	Member and Secretary

Executive Committee

Mr. Chokchai	Lertiendumrong	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Pravit	Paisansarakit	Executive Vice President for Manufacturing
Miss Soontaree	Suttawassunthon	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Surachai	Kallayanamitra	Vice President for Manufacturing
Mr. Chatchai	Kramolngam	Vice President for Human Resources and Administration
Mr. Narong	Apichatanakul	Vice President for Information Technology
Mr. Kamolaphat	Teepsuwan	Vice President for Marketing and Sales

Company's General Information

Royal Porcelain Public Company Limited

Registration No.	: 0107543000074
Head Office	: 9 th Floor Mahatun Plaza Building 888/90-92 Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330
Telephone	: (662) 253-6823-38, (662) 254-4088-92
Telefax	: (662) 253-6763, (662) 254-4093-4
E-mail	: info@royalporcelain.co.th
Factory	: 36 and 39 Moo 1 Sudbantad Road, Tumbon Tandiew, Kaengko District, Saraburi 18110
Telephone	: (6636) 251-680-5, (6636) 244-930-3
Telefax	: (6636)251-686, (6636)251-942
Type of Business	: Manufacturer and distributor of ceramic tableware in Bone China, Porcelain, Ultra Strong, Maxadura and Unleaded Bone China.
Registered Capital	: Total Share capital is 600,000,000 Baht divided into 120,000,000 shares at 5 Baht per value.
Paid-up shares	: Total paid-up shares are 93,586,000 shares at 5 Baht per value, the company received cash contribution of 467,930,000 Baht.
Auditor	: Ernst & Young Office Limited 33 rd Floor, Lake Rajada Office Complex 193/136-137 Rajadapisek Road, Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110

Report of Independent Auditor

To the shareholders of Royal Porcelain Public Company Limited

I have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of Royal Porcelain Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2011 and 2010, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management as to their correctness and the completeness of the presentation. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits.

I conducted my audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audits provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Royal Porcelain Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2011 and 2010, the results of its operations and cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Without qualifying my opinion on the above financial statement. I draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements. During the current year, the Company adopted a number of revised and new accounting standards as issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions, and applied them in the preparation and presentation of its financial statements.



Ratana Jala

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3734

Ernst & Young Office Limited

Bangkok: 22 March 2012

Financial Statements

Royal Porcelain Public Company Limited.

Balance Sheets

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010

			(Unit: Baht)
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	52,177,447	13,430,236
Trade and other receivables	8	136,911,173	146,760,121
Inventories	9	438,765,143	405,944,300
Other current assets		<u>13,871,125</u>	<u>8,561,119</u>
Total current assets		<u>641,724,888</u>	<u>574,695,776</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	515,023,645	592,230,697
Intangible assets	11	7,489,526	12,657,250
Leasehold rights	12	3,395,235	4,740,490
Other non-current assets		<u>3,828,549</u>	<u>3,882,207</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>529,736,955</u>	<u>613,510,644</u>
Total assets		<u><u>1,171,461,843</u></u>	<u><u>1,188,206,420</u></u>

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

Royal Porcelain Public Company Limited.

Balance Sheets

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans			
from bank	13	5,000,000	188,798,978
Trade and other payables	14	140,062,703	177,848,535
Current portion of long-term loans	15	52,389,685	110,000,000
Current portion of liabilities under finance			
lease agreements	16	2,705,441	2,004,784
Other current liabilities		<u>22,715,871</u>	<u>15,080,194</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>222,873,700</u>	<u>493,732,491</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans - net of current portion	15	288,143,207	70,000,000
Liabilities under finance lease			
agreements - net of current portion	16	3,370,032	3,598,949
Provision for long-term employee benefits	17	21,200,000	-
Long-term provisions		<u>317,252</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>313,030,491</u>	<u>73,598,949</u>
Total liabilities		<u>535,904,191</u>	<u>567,331,440</u>

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

Financial Statements

Balance Sheets

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital			
Registered			
120,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 5 each		<u>600,000,000</u>	<u>600,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid up			
93,586,000 ordinary shares of Baht 5 each		467,930,000	467,930,000
Share premium		89,674,620	89,674,620
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Statutory reserve	18	60,000,000	60,000,000
General reserve		31,500,000	31,500,000
Unappropriated (deficit)		<u>(13,546,968)</u>	<u>(28,229,640)</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>635,557,652</u>	<u>620,874,980</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>1,171,461,843</u>	<u>1,188,206,420</u>

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

Financial Statements

Income statements

For the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2010

			(Unit: Baht)
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Revenues			
Sales		1,560,944,390	1,412,490,872
Other income		<u>9,812,420</u>	<u>13,899,599</u>
Total revenues		<u>1,570,756,810</u>	<u>1,426,390,471</u>
Expenses			
Production cost of goods sold		1,291,980,846	1,264,438,625
Selling and distribution expenses		100,321,462	112,090,634
Administrative expenses	19	<u>148,225,005</u>	<u>102,238,165</u>
Total expenses		<u>1,540,527,313</u>	<u>1,478,767,424</u>
Profit (loss) before financial cost		30,229,497	(52,376,953)
Financial cost		<u>(15,546,825)</u>	<u>(19,862,811)</u>
Profit (loss) for the year		14,682,672	(72,239,764)
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>14,682,672</u>	<u>(72,239,764)</u>
 Basic Profit (loss) per share (Baht)	 20		
Profit (loss) attribution to equity holders of the Company		<u>0.16</u>	<u>(0.77)</u>

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

Financial Statements

Statements of changes in shareholders' equity

For the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2010

(Unit: Baht)

	Retained earnings					
	Issued and		Appropriated			
	fully paid up	Share	Statutory	General		
	share capital	premium	reserve	reserve	Unappropriated	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2009	467,930,000	89,674,620	60,000,000	31,500,000	44,010,124	693,114,744
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(72,239,764)	(72,239,764)
Balance as at 31 December 2010	467,930,000	89,674,620	60,000,000	31,500,000	(28,229,640)	620,874,980
Balance as at 31 December 2010	467,930,000	89,674,620	60,000,000	31,500,000	(28,229,640)	620,874,980
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	14,682,672	14,682,672
Balance as at 31 December 2011	467,930,000	89,674,620	60,000,000	31,500,000	(13,546,968)	635,557,652

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

Financial Statements

Statements of cash flows

For the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2010

	(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit (loss) before tax	14,682,672	(72,239,764)
Adjustments to reconcile Profit (loss) before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:		
Depreciation	106,085,022	133,419,454
Amortisation	7,751,370	5,526,573
Allowance for doubtful accounts (reversal)	696,611	(2,927,911)
Decrease of inventory to net realisable value	10,886,182	1,374,929
Write-off inventory	89,175	2,711,698
Loss (gain) on disposal and write-off equipment	825,594	(34,431)
Provision for long-term employee benefits	21,200,000	-
Unrealised loss on exchange	22,821,632	573,194
Amortisation of deferred interest expenses under long-term lease agreements	514,326	361,870
Interest expenses	15,032,500	19,500,941
Long-term provisions	317,252	-
Corporate income tax expenses	-	1,223,896
Income from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	200,902,336	89,490,449
Operating assets (increase) decrease		
Trade and other receivables	10,182,984	(34,949,053)
Inventories	(43,796,200)	(3,473,987)
Other current assets	(5,136,450)	731,674
Other non-current assets	53,658	281,850
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)		
Trade and other payables	(37,266,256)	20,324,328

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

Financial Statements

Statements of cash flows

For the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2010

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2011	2010
Other current liabilities	(938,325)	(10,249,527)
Cash flows from operating activities	124,001,747	62,155,734
Cash paid for corporate income tax	(173,556)	(1,405,543)
Net cash from operating activities	123,828,191	60,750,191
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in property, plant and equipment	(26,033,332)	(12,066,780)
Increase in intangible assets	(1,238,390)	(2,956,736)
Proceeds from disposal of equipment	491,071	453,660
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(26,780,651)	(14,569,856)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in bank overdrafts	(8,798,978)	8,798,978
Increase in short-term loans from bank	5,000,000	40,000,000
Cash repayment of short-term loans from bank	(180,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Increase in long-term loans from bank	350,807,192	-
Cash repayment of long-term loans from bank	(205,057,659)	(82,500,000)
Decrease in liabilities under finance lease agreements	(4,203,888)	(1,701,355)
Cash paid for interest expenses	(16,046,996)	(19,277,483)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(58,300,329)	64,679,860
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	38,747,211	(18,499,525)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	13,430,236	31,929,761
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	52,177,447	13,430,236

Supplemental disclosure of cash flows information

Non-cash related transactions

Fixed asset under financial lease agreements	4,161,302	4,574,232
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Royal Porcelain Public Company Limited**Notes to financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2011 and 2010****1. General information****1.1 Corporate information**

Royal Porcelain Public Company Limited (“The Company”) is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand and on 25 October 2000 had registered for the change in its status to be a public limited company under the Public Limited Companies Act. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture of ceramic tableware. Its registered address is 888/90-92, 9th Floor Mahatun Plaza Building, Ploenchit Road, Bangkok and its factory is located at 36 and 39 Moo 1, Sudbantad Road, Tumbol Tandio, Amphur Kaengkhoi, Saraburi.

2. Basis for the preparation

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

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

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

3. Adoption of new accounting standards

During the current year, the Company adopted a number of revised and new accounting standards, issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions, as listed below.

Accounting standards:

TAS 1 (revised 2009)	Presentation of Financial Statements
TAS 2 (revised 2009)	Inventories
TAS 7 (revised 2009)	Statement of Cash Flows
TAS 8 (revised 2009)	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
TAS 10 (revised 2009)	Events after the Reporting Period
TAS 11 (revised 2009)	Construction Contracts
TAS 16 (revised 2009)	Property, Plant and Equipment
TAS 17 (revised 2009)	Leases
TAS 18 (revised 2009)	Revenue
TAS 19	Employee Benefits
TAS 23 (revised 2009)	Borrowing Costs
TAS 24 (revised 2009)	Related Party Disclosures
TAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans
TAS 27 (revised 2009)	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
TAS 28 (revised 2009)	Investments in Associates
TAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
TAS 31 (revised 2009)	Interests in Joint Ventures
TAS 33 (revised 2009)	Earnings per Share
TAS 34 (revised 2009)	Interim Financial Reporting
TAS 36 (revised 2009)	Impairment of Assets
TAS 37 (revised 2009)	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
TAS 38 (revised 2009)	Intangible Assets
TAS 40 (revised 2009)	Investment Property

Financial reporting standards:

TFRS 2	Share-Based Payment
TFRS 3 (revised 2009)	Business Combinations
TFRS 5 (revised 2009)	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
TFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources

Financial Reporting Standard Interpretations:

TFRIC 15

Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate

Accounting Standard Interpretation:

SIC 31

Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services

TAS 11 (revised 2009), TAS 26, TAS 29, TAS 31 (revised 2009), TAS 40 (revised 2009), TFRS 2, TFRS 3 (revised 2009), TFRS 5 (revised 2009), TFRS 6, TFRIC 15 and SIC 31 are not relevant to the business of the Company, while the remaining accounting standards do not have any significant impact on the financial statements for the current year, except for the following accounting standard:

TAS 19 Employee Benefits

This accounting standard requires employee benefits to be recognised as expense in the period in which the service is performed by the employee. In particular, an entity has to evaluate and make a provision for post-employment benefits using actuarial techniques. The Company and its subsidiaries previously accounted for such employee benefits when they were incurred.

The Company and its subsidiaries have changed this accounting policy in the current year and recognise the liability in the transition period as an expense on a straight-line basis over up to five years from the date of adoption. The change has the effect of decreasing the profit of the Company for the year 2011 by Baht 14.1 million, (0.15 Baht per share).

As at 31 December 2011, the Company recognised Baht 21.2 million of such long-term employee benefit liabilities and Baht 56.4 million remains unrecognized.

4. New accounting standards issued during the years not yet effective

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued the following new/revised accounting standards that are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

Accounting standards:

TAS 12

Income Taxes

TAS 20 (revised 2009)

Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance

TAS 21 (revised 2009) The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates**Accounting Standard Interpretations:**

SIC 10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities
SIC 21	Income Taxes - Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets
SIC 25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders

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

TAS 12 Income Taxes

This accounting standard requires an entity to identify temporary differences, which are differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the accounting records and its tax base, and to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities under the stipulated guidelines.

At present, the management is evaluating the impact on the financial statements in the year when this standard is adopted.

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

This accounting standard requires an entity to identify its functional currency in accordance with certain conditions in the standard and to record transactions and report its financial position and operating results in this functional currency, which may not be Baht.

At present, the management is still evaluating the impact on the financial statements in the year when this standard is adopted.

5. Significant accounting policies**5.1 Revenue recognition***Sales of goods*

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

Interest income

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

5.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

5.3 Trade accounts receivable

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

5.4 Inventories

Finished goods, work in progress, raw materials and store supplies are valued at the lower of cost (on an average method) and net realizable value. In arriving at net realizable value due allowance has been made for all obsolete and deteriorated inventories.

Saggars are stated at cost. The Company amortises its saggars upon issuance, on a straight-line basis over a period of 10 months.

5.5 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Land is stated at cost. Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any). Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and structures	-	20 years
Machinery and equipment	-	10 years
Furniture and office equipment	-	5 years
Vehicles	-	5 years

Depreciation attributed to the original cost is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided for land and assets under construction and installation.

5.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a systematic basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

A summary of the intangible assets with finite useful lives is as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Computer software	3 - 5 years

The amortisation is included in determining income.

5.7 Leasehold rights

Leasehold rights are amortised on the straight-line basis over the lease period.

5.8 Related party transactions

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

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

5.9 Long-term leases

Leases of computer and vehicles which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The outstanding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables, while the interest element is charged to the income statements over the lease period. The property, plant or equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease period.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

5.10 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting period, with the exception of those covered by forward exchange contracts, which are translated at the contracted rates.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

5.11 Impairment of assets

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

An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

5.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

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

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For the first-time adoption of TAS 19 Employee Benefits, the Company elected to recognise the transitional liability, which exceeds the liability that would have been recognised at the same date under the previous accounting policy, as an expense on a straight-line basis over up to five years from the date of adoption.

5.13 Income tax

Income tax is provided for in the accounts based on the taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

5.14 Forward exchange contracts

Receivables and payables arising from forward exchange contracts are translated into Baht at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of reporting period. Gains and losses from the translation are included in determining income. Premiums or discounts on forward exchange contracts are amortized on a straight-line basis over the contract periods.

5.15 Provisions

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

6. Use of accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions in certain circumstances, affecting amounts reported in these financial statements and related notes. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions

that the Company may undertake in the future. However, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions 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.

The Company 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 may have a risk of causing an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial year relate primarily to allowance for doubtful accounts, allowance for diminution in value of inventory, impairment of assets, useful life of plant and equipment, leases and litigation. All of the estimates and assumptions that are not detailed in the corresponding disclosure are as follows:

Plant and equipment/Depreciation

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

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

Leases

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

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

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

Litigation

The Company has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The Company's management has used judgment to assess the results of the litigation and believes that the provision made would be sufficient. However, actual results could differ from the estimates.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Cash	156	154
Bank deposits	52,021	13,276
Total	<u>52,177</u>	<u>13,430</u>

As at 31 December 2011, bank deposits in saving accounts carried interests between 0.25 and 0.75 percent per annum (2010: between 0.50 and 0.75 percent per annum).

8. Trade accounts receivable

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>Trade accounts receivable – unrelated parties</u>		
Age of receivable		
Not yet due	107,375	122,686
Overdue 1 day to 30 days	21,382	17,345
Overdue over 30 days to 90 days	7,163	6,857
Overdue over 90 days to 180 days	1,114	122
Overdue over 180 days to 365 days	897	6
Overdue over 365 days	-	38
Total	<u>137,931</u>	<u>147,054</u>
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(3,304)</u>	<u>(2,608)</u>
Trade accounts receivable - net	<u>134,627</u>	<u>144,446</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>Other receivables – unrelated parties</u>		
Overdue over 90 days to 180 days	21	4
Overdue over 365 days	2,263	2,310
Total other receivables	2,284	2,314
Trade trade and other receivable - net	136,911	146,760

9. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventory-net	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Finished goods	94,185	95,971	(24,646)	(13,760)	69,539	82,211
Work in process	248,513	220,773	(1,455)	(1,455)	247,058	219,318
Raw materials	63,624	51,777	(834)	(834)	62,790	50,943
Store supplies	20,700	20,019	-	-	20,700	20,019
Saggar	25,649	29,960	-	-	25,649	29,960
Goods in transit	13,029	3,493	-	-	13,029	3,493
Total	465,700	421,993	(26,935)	(16,049)	438,765	405,944

9. Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: : Thousand Baht)

	Land	Building and other constructions	Machinery and equipment	Furniture and office Equipment	Vehicles	Assets under construction and installations	Total
Cost							
As at 1 January 2010	96,300	274,194	1,442,803	249,409	11,408	-	2,074,114
Additions	-	-	415	13,733	-	2,493	16,641
Disposals	-	-	(21,714)	(3,858)	-	-	(25,572)
Transfer in/(out)	-	-	(500)	3,010	(20)	(2,490)	-
As at 31 December 2010	96,300	274,194	1,421,004	262,294	11,388	3	2,065,183
Additions	-	357	270	10,356	1,519	17,693	30,195
Disposals	-	(28)	(3,130)	(1,783)	(3,826)	-	(8,767)
Transfer in/(out)	-	-	-	2,885	-	(2,885)	-
As at 31 December 2011	96,300	274,523	1,418,144	273,752	9,081	14,811	2,086,611
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 January 2010	-	187,013	939,743	225,832	9,610	-	1,362,198
Depreciation for the year	-	7,958	111,703	13,059	699	-	133,419
Depreciation on disposal	-	-	(21,374)	(3,779)	-	-	(25,153)
Depreciation on transfer	-	-	(257)	277	(20)	-	-
As at 31 December 2010	-	194,971	1,029,815	235,389	10,289	-	1,470,464
Depreciation for the year	-	6,705	86,633	12,370	377	-	106,085
Depreciation on disposal	-	(28)	(2,753)	(1,707)	(2,962)	-	(7,450)
As at 31 December 2011	-	201,648	1,113,695	246,052	7,704	-	1,569,099
Allowance for impairment loss							
As at 31 December 2010	-	-	2,488	-	-	-	2,488
As at 31 December 2011	-	-	2,488	-	-	-	2,488
Net book value							
31 December 2010	96,300	79,223	388,701	26,905	1,099	3	592,231
31 December 2011	96,300	72,875	301,961	27,700	1,377	14,811	515,024
Depreciation for the year							
2010 (Baht 132 million included in manufacturing cost, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)							133,419
2011 (Baht 104 million included in manufacturing cost, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)							106,085

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010, certain plots of land of the Company at a cost of Baht 25,356 are jointly owned by the Company and another company and the original land title deeds are kept by the other company. In addition, some of the Company's land is subject to easement.

Land, buildings and structures, machinery and equipment of the Company, with total net book value of Baht 195 million as at 31 December 2011 (2010: Baht 225 million), are

mortgaged as collateral for the long-term loans from a bank as discussed in Note 13 and 15.

As at 31 December 2011, certain equipment have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The original costs before deducting accumulated depreciation, of those assets amounted to Baht 907.4 million (2010: Baht 884.1 million).

As at 31 December 2011, the Company has computers and motor vehicles acquired under finance leases agreements, with net book value amounting to approximately Baht 6.0 million (2010: Baht 5.1 million).

11. Intangible assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Computer software	Assets under installation	Total
Cost			
1 January 2010	44,856	6,295	51,151
Addition	2,249	708	2,957
Transfer in/(out)	7,003	(7,003)	-
31 December 2010	54,108	-	54,108
Addition	1,238	-	1,238
31 December 2011	55,346	-	55,346
Amortisation			
1 January 2010	37,357	-	37,357
Amortisation	4,094	-	4,094
31 December 2010	41,451	-	41,451
Amortisation	6,406	-	6,406
31 December 2011	47,857	-	47,857
Net book value			
31 December 2010	12,657	-	12,657
31 December 2011	7,489	-	7,489
Amortisation for the year			
2010			4,094
2011			6,406

As at 31 December 2011, certain intangible assets have been fully amortised but are still in use. The original cost before deducting accumulated amortisation, of those assets amounted to Baht 40.5 million (2010: Baht 32.8 million).

12. Leasehold right

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Cost	12,134	12,134
Less: Accumulated amortisation	<u>(8,739)</u>	<u>(7,394)</u>
Net book value	<u>3,395</u>	<u>4,740</u>
Amortisation expenses included in the income statements for the year	<u>1,345</u>	<u>1,433</u>

13. Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from bank

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Interest rate percent per annum	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Bank overdrafts	MOR	-	8,799
Short-term loans from banks	5.0 - 5.9	<u>5,000</u>	<u>180,000</u>
Total		<u>5,000</u>	<u>188,799</u>

Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from banks are secured by the mortgage of the Company's land with structures and machinery.

14. Trade and other payables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Trade payable - unrelated parties	109,829	102,255
Other payable - unrelated parties	5,662	6,031
Accrued interest expenses	56	1,071
Accrued expenses	<u>24,516</u>	<u>68,492</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u>140,063</u>	<u>177,849</u>

15. Long-term loans

(Unit: Baht)

Loan	Interest rate (%)	Repayment conditions	2011	2010
1	Stipulated in the agreement	Repayment schedule of every 6 months for 8 installments and commencing from January 2007	-	70,000
2	Stipulated in the agreement	Repayment schedule of every 3 months for 12 installments, commencing from September 2009	-	110,000
3	Stipulated in the agreement	Repayment schedule for every 3 months for 28 equally installments, commencing from September 2011	340,533	-
Total			340,533	180,000
Less: Current portion			(52,390)	(110,000)
Net			288,143	70,000

Movements in long-term loan from financial institution during the year ended 31 December 2011 are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Long-term loan from a financial institution

Balance as at 31 December 2010	180,000
Add: Cash receipt from long-term loan	350,807
Less: Repayment during the year	(190,274)
Balance as at 31 December 2011	340,533

As at 29 June 2011, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a financial institution to borrow USD 11.5 million or equivalent to Baht 350.8 million to settle the long-term loan outstanding with other financial institution.

This loan is secured by the mortgage of Company's property, plant and equipment. The loan agreements contain certain restrictive covenants pertaining to matters such as the proportion of shareholder, and the maintenance of certain financial ratios.

16. Liabilities under finance lease agreements

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Liabilities under finance lease agreements	6,862	6,327
Less: Deferred interest expenses	<u>(787)</u>	<u>(723)</u>
Total	6,075	5,604
Less: Current portion due within one year	<u>(2,705)</u>	<u>(2,005)</u>
Liabilities under finance lease agreements - net of current portion	<u>3,370</u>	<u>3,599</u>

The Company has entered into the finance lease agreements with leasing companies for rental of the computers and the motor vehicles for operation and committed to pay rental fee on a monthly basis. The terms of agreements are generally between 3 and 5 years.

As at 31 December 2011, future minimum lease payments required under the finance lease agreements are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Total
Future minimum lease payments	3,173	3,689	6,862
Deferred interest expenses	<u>(468)</u>	<u>(319)</u>	<u>(787)</u>
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>2,705</u>	<u>3,370</u>	<u>6,075</u>

17. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits as at 31 December 2011, which is compensations on employees' retirement, was as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2011</u>
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	-
Current service cost	4,200
Interest cost	2,900
Past service cost	<u>70,500</u>
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	77,600
Unrecognised transitional provisions	<u>(56,400)</u>
Provision for long-term employee benefit at the end of year	<u>21,200</u>

Principal actuarial assumptions at the valuation date were as follows:

	<u>2011</u>
	(% per annum)
Discount rate	4.1
Future salary increase rate (depending on age)	4.0 - 5.0
Staff turnover rate	0 - 40

18. Statutory reserve

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

As at 31 December 2011, the Company had fully reserved.

19. Related party transactions

During the years, the Company had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions which are summarized below arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and those related companies. Below is a summary of those transactions.

	2011	2010	(Unit: Thousand Baht) Pricing policy
<u>Transactions with related company</u>			
Rental fee expenses	480	460	Negotiated agreement
<u>Directors and management's remuneration</u>			

During the year ended 31 December 2011 the Company paid salaries, bonus, meeting allowances and gratuities to their directors and management totaling Baht 23.01 million (2010: Baht 19.27 million).

20. Earnings (loss) per share

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

21. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Salary, wages and other employee benefits	590,548	541,493
Depreciation	106,085	133,419
Amortisation expenses	7,751	5,527
Rental and service expenses	11,346	11,266
Raw materials and consumables used	555,596	525,840
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(25,954)	(601)

22. Financial information by segment

The business of the Company is the manufacture of ceramic tableware for both the domestic and export markets. For the year ended 31 December 2011, export sales represented approximately 80 percent (2010: 78 percent) of total sales. The Company's operations involve a single industry segment and are carried out from a single geographic area in Thailand. Accordingly, revenues, earnings and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the industry segment and geographic area mentioned above.

23. Provident fund

The Company and its permanent employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Company contributed to the fund monthly at the rates of 3-5 percent of basic salary. The fund which is managed by Ayudhya Fund Management Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination, in accordance with the fund rules. During the year 2011, the Company contributed Baht 13 million (2010: Baht 12 million) to the fund.

24. Commitments and contingent liabilities

24.1 Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December 2011, the Company has entered into various rental agreements with local companies to lease office premises and other facilities whereby future payments are required in the following amounts:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Payable within:	
2012	12.8
2013 to 2014	10.2
Total	<u>23.0</u>

24.2 Guarantees

As at 31 December 2011, there were outstanding bank guarantees of approximately Baht 10.5 million (2010: Baht 10.0 million) issued by the banks on behalf of the Company in respect of certain performance bonds as required in the normal course of business. The details of bank guarantees are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Guarantee electricity use	0.5
Guarantee import duty fee	6.0
Guarantee payment to suppliers	4.4
Total	<u>10.5</u>

25. Financial instruments

25.1 Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments, as defined under Thai Accounting Standard No. 107 "*Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentations*", principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, loans, investments, and short-term and long-term loans. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks, bank overdrafts, short-term and long-term borrowings. However, since most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate, interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

The details of short-term and long-term loans from financial institutions are set out in Note 13 and 15.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company seeks to reduce this risk by entering into forward exchange contracts when it considers appropriate. Generally, the forward contracts will mature within one year.

The balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December 2011 are summarised below.

Foreign currency	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Average exchange rate as at 31 December 2011
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)
US dollar	0.7	11.1	31.6912
Euro	-	0.3	41.0274
Pound	-	0.2	48.8578

Foreign exchange contracts outstanding as at 31 December 2011 are summarised below.

Foreign currency	Sold amount	Forward exchange rate
	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)
US dollar	6.1	30.22-30.95

25.2 Fair values of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Company's financial instruments are short-term in nature their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

A fair value is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair

value is determined by reference to the market price of the financial instrument or by using an appropriate valuation technique, depending on the nature of the instrument.

26. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. As at 31 December 2011, the Company had a debt-to-equity ratio of 0.84:1 (2010: 0.91:1).

27. Reclassification

To comply with the Notification of the Department of Business Development relating to the financial statement presentation as described in Note 2 and as the result of the adoption of revised and new accounting standards as described in Note 3, certain amounts in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 have been reclassified to conform to the current year's classification, without any effect to the previously reported profit or shareholders' equity.

28. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the directors of the Company on 22 March 2012.

Performance Analysis

Revenues

In the Year 2011, the Company's Total Sale Revenue was reported at THB 1,561 million, which was increase by THB 149 million compared to the previous year of 2010. Accordingly, Export Sales represented THB 1,247 million, which was 80% of the total sales. Domestic Sales were recorded at THB 314 million, or 20% of total sales. Porcelain was the major sales product, showing the highest income in year 2011 that represented 44% of total sales, Unleaded Bone China was second representing 39%, while Ultra Strong represented 9%, Maxadura 7% and Bone China 1% respectively.

In the year 2011, the Company recorded a total revenue inclusive of other income at the value of THB 1,571 million, an increase of THB 145 million or 10.2%, when compared to the total revenue figure for the year 2010.

Performance

In 2011, Gross Profit was reported at THB 269 million or 17.2% of total sales, an increase of THB 121 million or a growth 81.8% from the previous year.

Profit before interest and taxes was THB 30 million, after THB 15 million deductions from interest, with no the corporate income tax this year, net profit was, therefore, THB 15 million of 1% of total sales, which was higher than year 2010 by THB 87 million. Profit per share represented 0.16 Baht, which was higher than the figure in 2010, loss per share represented 0.77 Baht.

Financial Position

At the end of December 2011, the Company's total assets were THB 1,171 million, which was lower than the previous year by THB 17 million. Total Liabilities stood at THB 535 million which included a financial debt of THB 352 million, trade and other payables THB 162 million and provision for long-term employee benefits THB 21 million, a decrease of THB 32 million compared to last year for repayment of long-term loan and the payment of accrued bonus. Total Shareholders' Equity was THB 636 million, an increase of THB 15 million from year 2010 due to performance was gain.

Liquidity

Throughout the year 2011, Net Cash from operation activities stood at THB 124 million, an increase of THB 63 million from year 2010. The net cash amount used in investing activities was THB 27 million for purchasing of equipment and tools and the net cash amount used for financing activities was recorded at THB 58 million. This was due to the payment of bank overdrafts and short – term loans for THB 184 million, the payment of long-term loans for THB 115 million and long-term loans for THB 90 million that was not yet due, the payment of liabilities under finance lease agreements for

THB 4 million and the interest payment of THB 16 million. In 2011, there was refinance to long-term loan for THB 351 million. Therefore at the end of year 2011, the total cash amount stood at THB 52 million that already included Net Cash amounts at the beginning of the year.

Key figures

Financial Highlights

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Unit : Million Pieces

Production Volume 32.6 27.4 19.9 28.6 28.6

Sales Volume 30.0 25.4 19.1 25.6 25.9

Unit : Persons

Number of Employees 1,986 1,833 1,782 2,253 2,466

Operating Performance

Unit : Million Baht

Total revenue 1,770 1,582 1,162 1,427 1,571

Net Sales 1,748 1,570 1,147 1,412 1,561

Gross profit 389 308 100 148 269

EBITDA 275 183 42 87 144

EBIT 124 31 (110) (52) 30

Net profit before tax 88 1 (136) (72) 15

Net profit after tax 65 1 (136) (72) 15

Earning per share 0.70 0.01 (1.45) (0.77) 0.16

Dividend per share 0.50 0.00 0.00 0.00 n.a.

Dividend payout ratio (%) 71.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 n.a.

Financial Position

Total assets 1,639 1,536 1,290 1,188 1,171

Total liabilities 764 707 597 567 535

Net Financial Debt 567 527 383 361 299

Total shareholders ' equity 875 829 693 621 636

Book value per share 9.35 8.86 7.40 6.64 6.80

Financial Ratio

Net income to sales (%) 3.7 0.1 (11.9) (5.1) 1

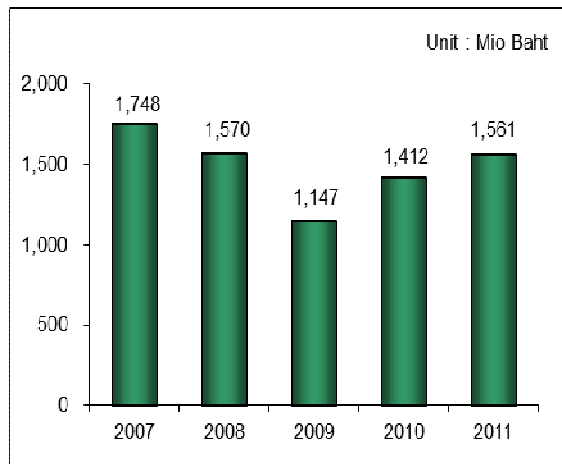
Return on assets (%) 7.4 2.0 (7.8) (4.2) 2.5

Return on equity (%) 7.5 0.1 (17.9) (11.0) 2.4

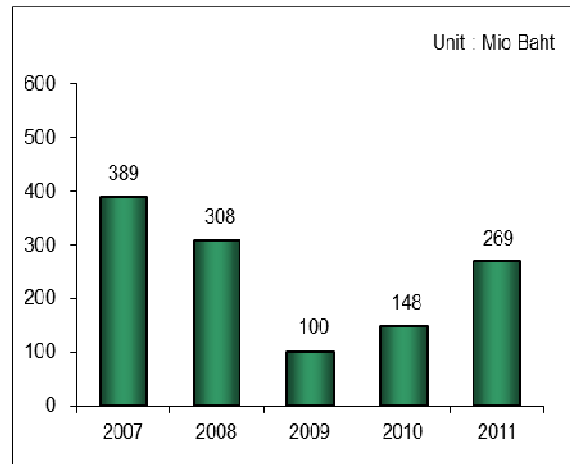
Total assets per share 17.5 16.4 13.8 12.7 12.5

Debt to Equity Ratio (Times) 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8

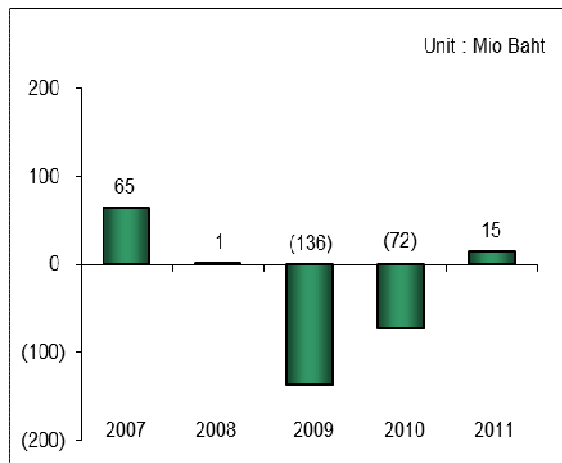
NET SALES



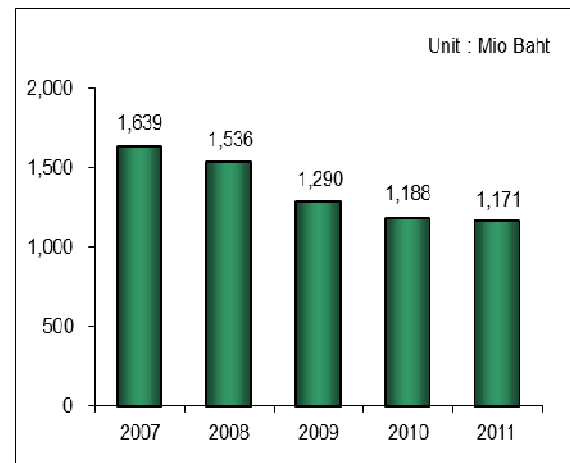
GROSS PROFIT



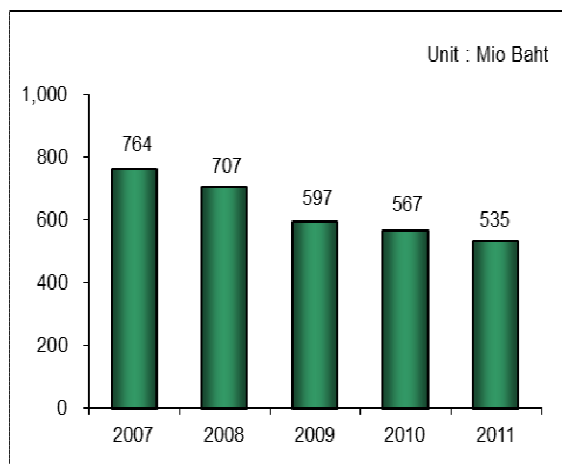
NET PROFIT (DEFICIT)



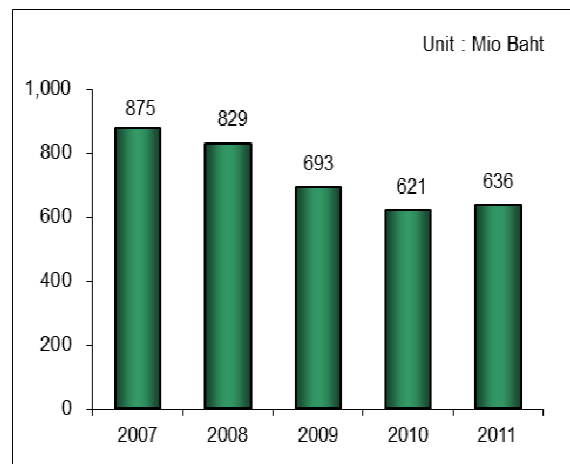
TOTAL ASSETS



TOTAL LIABILITIES



SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY



Shareholding Structure

Major Shareholders and Shareholding proportion

Major Shareholders (At closing date of Share registry : December 31, 2011)		Shares	Shareholding(%)
1.	Thailand Prosperity Fund	18,717,200	20.00
2.	Mr. Chokchai Lertiendumrong	15,037,695	16.07
3.	Government Pension Fund	14,037,900	15.00
4.	Mr. Ruangchai Lertiendumrong	12,397,695	13.25
5.	Mr. Kamolaphat Teepsuwan	5,002,262	5.34
6.	Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited	4,679,300	5.00
7.	Mr. Nataphol Teepsuwan	2,748,060	2.94
8.	Raven Capital Limited.	1,650,000	1.76
9.	Mrs. Mullika Inthusuth	1,644,264	1.76
10.	Kencana Asia Pte,Ltd.	1,590,950	1.70
	Other Shareholders	16,080,674	17.18
Total		93,586,000	100.00

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION

1. A Director who has any direct and indirect interest from the company's transaction in the year 2011

- None –

2. Holdings in shares by the Directors as at December 31, 2011

Directors	Number of shares	Increase (Decrease)
1. Miss Sopawadee Lertmanaschai	-	-
2. Mr. Chokchai Lertiendumrong	15,037,695	15,037,695
3. Mr. Vanchai Tosomboon	50,000	-
4. Mr. Krit Phunratanamala	-	-
5. Mr. Ruangchai Lertiendumrong	12,397,695	12,397,695
6. Mr. Teerapong Ninvoraskul	-	-

Remuneration for the Directors

Unit : Baht per year

Director's Name	Position	Monthly Remuneration	Annual Remuneration	Total
1. Miss Sopawadee Lertmanaschai	Chairman	480,000	-	480,000
2. Mr. Chokchai Lertiendumrong	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	220,000	-	220,000
3. Mr. Vanchai Tosomboon	Director	240,000	-	240,000
4. Mr. Krit Phunratnamala	Director	240,000	-	240,000
5. Mr. Ruangchai Lertiendumrong	Director	220,000	-	220,000
6. Mr. Teerapong Ninvoraskul	Director	200,000	-	200,000
7. Mr. Thanarak Silavanich	Director	60,000	-	60,000
8. Mr. Anun Louharanoo	Director	40,000	-	40,000
9. Mr. Suroj Subhasavasdikul	Director	20,000	-	20,000
10. Miss Somsri Limsong	Director	20,000	-	20,000
11. Mrs. Duangkamol Suchato	Director	20,000	-	20,000
12. Miss Soontaree Suttawassunthon	Director	20,000	-	20,000
13. Mr. Suwit Nardwangmuang	Director	20,000	-	20,000
14. Mr. Vivat Lorchirachoolkul	Director	20,000	-	20,000
Total		1,820,000	-	1,820,000

Remark :-

- 1) Mr. Vivat Lorchirachoolkul has resigned as director from January 17, 2011.
- 2) Mr. Suwit Nardwangmuang has resigned as director from January 21, 2011.
- 3) Miss Soontaree Suttawassunthon has resigned as director from January 21, 2011.
- 4) Mrs. Duangkamol Suchato has resigned as director from January 28, 2011.
- 5) Miss Somsri Limsong has resigned as director from January 28, 2011.
- 6) Mr. Suroj Subhasavasdikul has resigned as director from January 28, 2011.
- 7) Mr. Anun Louharanoo has resigned as director from March 1, 2011.
- 8) Mr. Thanarak Silavanich has resigned as director from April 1, 2011.
- 9) Mr. Chokchai Lertiendumrong has been appointed as director since January 24, 2011
- 10) Mr. Ruangchai Lertiendumrong has been appointed as director since January 24, 2011
- 11) Mr. Teerapong Ninvoraskul has been appointed as director since February 23, 2011

Related Company's Information

1. Holdings in related shares as at December 31, 2011

- None –

2. Holdings in shares by the Directors as at December 31, 2011

- None –

Others Company's Information

1. Holdings in other shares as at December 31, 2011

- None –

2. Holdings in shares by the Directors as at December 31, 2011

- None –



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