

ANNUAL REPORT
2018

AMATA
VN

AMATA VN PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

**Creating Perfect Cities
Where Opportunities Arise**





VISION:

“Creating Perfect Cities where opportunities arise”

Our vision is to create “Perfect Cities”, cities that are full of facilities, conveniences, and services. Alongside with operating the cities, we bring in beneficial effect and opportunities to the people, communities, business partners, and other stakeholders.

MISSION:

“Committed to innovation in building a city that enriches quality of life and expanding new frontiers by a culture of ALL WIN for our stakeholders”

In achieving our vision, we set a commitment towards innovation, in building a city that enriches quality of life while expanding new frontiers by a culture of ALL WIN for our stakeholders.



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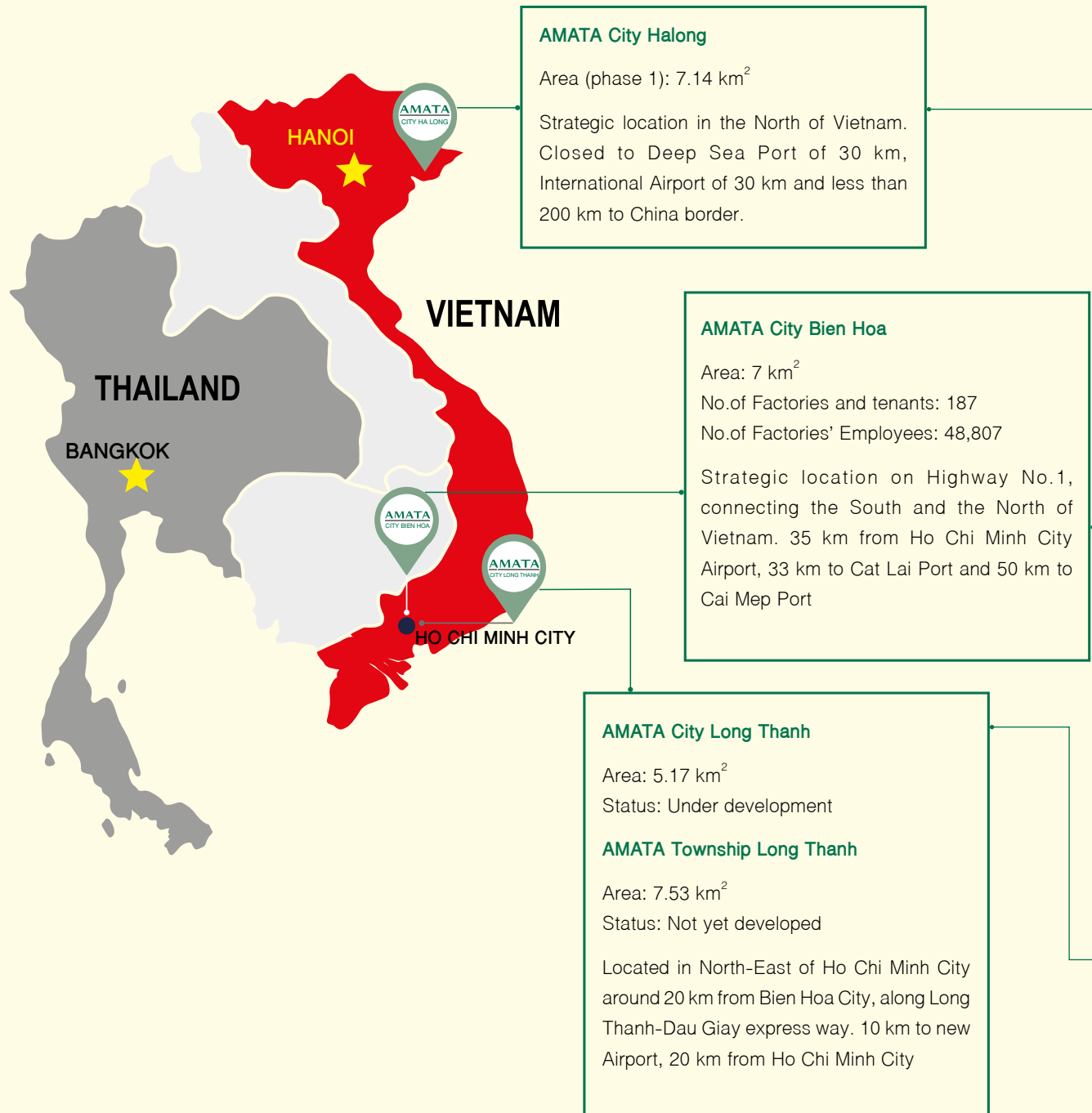
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List of Company's
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Directors in
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Location of operations



*As of 30 November 2018





“

...Amata VN advancing along the path towards the goal of continued growth in Vietnam. We aim not only to ensure short- and medium-term gains but also to create long-term value and sustainability for all our stakeholders....

”



DR. APICHAART CHINWANNO
(CHAIRMAN)



Chairman's Message

Dear shareholders,

2018 saw Amata VN advancing along the path towards the goal of continued growth in Vietnam. We aim not only to ensure short- and medium-term gains but also to create long-term value and sustainability for all our stakeholders. Therefore, we strive to keep the balance between business expansion and strong adherence to our social and environmental responsibilities by integrating sustainable development concept into our business development plan under the All WIN philosophy. We also remain steadfast in our commitment to good corporate governance and compliance to laws and high ethical standard in our business conduct and operations.

In the past year Vietnamese economy continues to grow with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate at 7.03%, deemed to be the highest since 2011. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) hits a record of USD 35.5 billion in 2018, indicating further impressive growth potential which fits in well with the Company's plan to expand in Vietnam. From the initial investment and operation in Amata City

Bien Hoa 24 years ago to the current development activities of Amata City Long Thanh and Amata Township Long Thanh, to the start of a new project of Amata City Halong in the northern part of Vietnam with the obtaining of Investment Registration Certificate from the Government of Vietnam in March and the ground-breaking ceremony in December, we firmly believe that Amata VN now has a solid foundation to generate stable and sustainable revenues. We are confident that our business development will be a key driver in building opportunities and economic value for the country and for all stakeholders.

On behalf of the Amata VN Board of Directors, Executives and staff, I wish to thank our shareholders and all our stakeholders for their continued support. We will not cease to put our maximum efforts for the benefits of all our stakeholders.





BOARD OF DIRECTORS





Upper Row 7 2 5 9 8 4
Lower Row 6 1 3

1 Dr. Apichart Chinwanno
Chairman

2 Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien
– Vice Chairman
– Member of Corporate Governance Committee

3 Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa
– Director
– Member of Corporate Governance Committee
– Chairman of Executive Committee
– Chief Executive Officer

4 Professor Dr. Warapatr Todhanakasem
– Director
– Member of Executive Committee
– Chairman of Corporate Governance Committee
– Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

5 Mr. Aukkares Choochouy
Director

6 Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri
– Director
– Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

7 Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul
– Director
– Chairman of Audit Committee

8 Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist
– Director
– Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee
– Member of Audit Committee

9 Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda
– Director
– Member of Audit Committee





DIRECTORS' BIOGRAPHIES





Dr. Apichart Chinwanno

- Chairman

Type of director

- Independent Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 14 May 2018

Age

- 62

Education

- B.Sc. Economics and Politics with Upper Second Class Honours, University of Southampton, U.K.
- M.Sc. International Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, U.K.
- D.Phil. International Relations, St. Antony's College, University of Oxford, U.K.

Director training program

- Advanced Audit Committee Program (AACP) (class 25/2017)
- Role of the Chairman Program (RCP) (class 41/2017)
- Director Certification Program (DCP) (class 227/2016)
- Financial Statements for Directors (FSD) (class 31/2016)

Training in 2018

- Strategic Board Master Class (SBM) (class 3/2018)

Experience

- 2016 - Present Retired from government service
- 2015 - 2016 Permanent Secretary, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2013 - 2015 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Republic of France, concurrently to the Principality of Monaco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2011 - 2013 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Kingdom of Belgium, concurrently to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Head of Mission to the European Union, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2009 - 2011 Deputy Permanent Secretary, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2005 - 2009 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Kingdom of Sweden concurrently to the Republic of Finland and the Republic of Estonia
- 2002 - 2005 Director - General, Department of East Asian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Current positions in other listed companies

- None

Current positions in non-listed companies

- Chairman of the Board and Independent Director, CHAMNI's EYE Company Limited
- Director, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 5 out of 5 meetings
- Annual Shareholders Meeting - Did not attend the meeting as Dr. Apichart Chinwanno was appointed Director after the meeting was held.

No. of years on the board

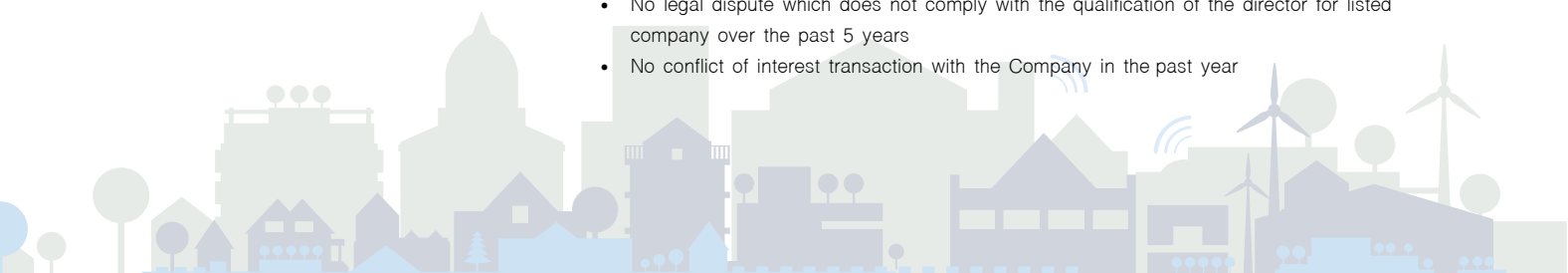
- 0 year 7 months

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: None
- By spouse/cohabiting couple and/or children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year





Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien

- Vice chairman
- Member of Corporate Governance Committee

Type of director

- Non-executive Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the Company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 30 August 2012

Age

- 75

Education

- Bachelor's degree of Science in Mathematical Education, Hue University, Vietnam
- Bachelor's degree of Art in Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Hue University, Vietnam
- Master's degree of Science in Water Resources Engineering, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
- Doctor's degree of Technical Science in Water Resources Engineering, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

Director training program

- Director Accreditation Program (DAP), 2014

Training in 2018

- None

Experience

- President, Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company

Current positions in other listed companies

- None

Current positions in non-listed companies

- Chairman, Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company
- Director, Amata Power (Bien Hoa) Ltd.

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 6 out of 6 meetings
- Corporate Governance Committee Meeting - No CG meetings in 2018.
- Annual Shareholders Meeting, 1 out of 1 meeting

No. of years on the board

- 6 years 4 months

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: 6,249,760 shares (0.67%)
- By spouse/cohabiting couple and/or children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year





Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa

- Director
- Member of Corporate Governance Committee
- Chairman of Executive Committee
- Chief Executive Officer

Type of director

- Executive Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 30 August 2012

Age

- 53

Education

- Master's Degree in Management, Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University

Director training program

- Director Certification Program (DCP), Year 2008

Training in 2018

- Thai-Chinese Leadership Program Batch 1, Huachiew Chalermprakiet University
- Super Series Program Batch 1 "Leadership & Effective Corporate Culture", Institute of Research and Development for Public Enterprises (IRDP)

Experience

- Chief Business Officer, Amata Corporation Public Company Limited

Current positions in other listed companies

- Director, Chewathai Public Company Limited
- Director, ATP30 Public Company Limited

Current positions in non-listed companies

- Director and President, Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company
- Chairman, Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company
- Chairman, Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company
- Chairman, Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company
- Chairman, Amata Asia Ltd.
- Chairman, Amata Asia (Myanmar) Ltd.
- Director, Amata Holding Co., Ltd.
- Director, Chartchewa Company Limited
- Director, Chewathai Interchange Company Limited
- Director, Global Environmental Technology Company Limited

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 6 out of 6 meetings
- Corporate Governance Committee Meeting - No CG meetings in 2018.
- Annual Shareholders Meeting, 1 out of 1 meeting

No. of years on the board

- 6 years 4 months

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: 2,805,600 shares (0.30%)
- By spouse/cohabiting couple: 177,524 shares (0.02%)
- By children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year





Professor Dr. Warapatr

Todhanakasem

- Director
- Member of Executive Committee
- Chairman of Corporate Governance Committee
- Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Type of director

- Non-executive Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the Company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 30 August 2012

Age

- 69

Education

- Bachelor of Law, Thammasat University
- Bachelor of Economics (First Class Honors), Thammasat University
- Master of Business Administration, Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA
- Master's Degree in Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
- Ph.D. in Business Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Director training program

- Director Certification Program (DCP)
- Director Accreditation Program (DAP)
- The Role of Chairman (RCM)
- Role of the Compensation Committee (RCC)

Training in 2018

- None

Experience

- Managing Director, TRIS Corporation Limited (TRIS)
- Managing Director, TRIS Rating Company Limited
- Executive Vice President, Kasikorn Bank Public Company Limited

Current positions in other listed companies

- Chairman, Prinsiri PCL
- Director, True Corporation Public Co., Ltd.
- Independent Director, Khon Kaen Sugar Industry Public Co., Ltd.

Current positions in non-listed companies

- Chairman, Pantavanij Co., Ltd.
- President, Institute of Research and Development for Public Enterprises of Thailand (IRDP)

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 5 out of 6 meetings
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meeting, 2 out of 2 meetings
- Corporate Governance Committee Meeting - No CG meetings in 2018.
- Annual Shareholders Meeting, 1 out of 1 meeting

No. of years on the board

- 6 years 4 months

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: 340,000 shares (0.04%)
- By spouse/cohabiting couple and/or children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year





Mr. Aukkares Choochouy
• Director

Type of director

- Non-executive Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the Company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 14 May 2018

Age

- 50

Education

- Master's Degree in Business Administration, Southwest Missouri State University, U.S.A.
- Bachelor's Degree in Economics, Thammasat University

Director training program

- Director Certification Program (DCP), 2009

Training in 2018

- None

Experience

- With Amata Group since 1999
- 2010 - present Managing Director, Amata Facility Services Co., Ltd.

Current positions in other listed companies

- None

Current positions in non-listed companies

- Managing Director, Amata Facility Services Co., Ltd.
- Director, Amata Natural Gas Distribution Co., Ltd.
- Director, Sodexo Amata Services Co., Ltd.
- Director, AMATA KINDERWORLD EDUCATION CO., LTD.
- Director, Amata Asia (Myanmar) Ltd.

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 5 out of 5 meetings
- Annual Shareholders Meeting - Did not attend the meeting as Mr. Aukkares Choochouy was appointed Director after the meeting was held.

No. of years on the board

- 0 year 7 months

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: None
- By spouse/cohabiting couple and/or children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year





Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri

- Director
- Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Type of director

- Independent Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the Company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 30 August 2012

Age

- 72

Education

- B.Sc. in Pharmacy (Second Class Honour) - Chulalongkorn University
- MBA - University of Wisconsin at Madison, U.S.A

Director training program

- Director Certification Program (DCP), Batch 89/2007
- Director Accreditation Program (DAP), Batch 56/2006

Training in 2018

- None

Experience

- Director & Member of Executive Board - ACL Bank Public Company Limited
- Director & Member of Audit Committee - Small Business Credit Guarantee Corporation
- Director & Member of Executive Board - Government Savings Bank

Current positions in other listed companies

- None

Current positions in non-listed companies

- Director & Vice Chairman - P&P Inter Corporation Co., Ltd.
- Director - Fueng Fa Pattana Co., Ltd.

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 6 out of 6 meetings
- Audit Committee Meeting, 2 out of 2 meetings
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meeting - Did not attend the meetings as the meetings were held before Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri was appointed as Chairman of this sub-committee.
- Annual Shareholders Meeting, 1 out of 1 meeting

No. of years on the board

- 6 years 4 months

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: 240,000 shares (0.04%)
- By spouse/cohabiting couple and/or children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year





Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul

- Director
- Chairman of Audit Committee

Type of director

- Independent Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the Company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 14 May 2018

Age

- 60

Education

- Honorary of Doctor of Philosophy in Business Administration, Western University, Bangkok
- MBA (Finance), Thammasat University, Bangkok
- LLB (Laws), Thammasat University, Bangkok
- BA (Accounting & Commerce), Thammasat University, Bangkok

Director training program

- Anti-Corruption Training Program for Corporate Directors and Executives 2/2012, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Director Certification Program (DCP), Class 16/2002, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

Training in 2018

- Advanced Audit Committee Program (AAP), Class 31/2018, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

Experience

TISCO Group

- Group Chief Executive, TISCO Financial Group PLC.
- Chairperson of the Board of Directors and member of the Audit Committee, TISCO Asset Management Co., Ltd.
- Director, TISCO Learning Center Co., Ltd.
- Member of the Executive Board and President, TISCO Financial Group PLC.
- Member of the Executive Board and Senior Executive Vice President, TISCO Bank PLC.
- Director and Chairperson of the Board, TISCO Securities Co., Ltd.
- Director and Chairperson of the Board, TISCO Information Technology Co., Ltd.
- Director, TISCO Global Securities Ltd.
- Director, TISCO Securities Hong Kong Ltd.
- Director and Chief Financial Officer (Planning and Risk Management), TISCO Finance PLC.

Others

- Director, Thai Listed Companies Association (Year 2015-2017)
- Member of Risk Management Sub-Committee, The Stock Exchange of Thailand
- Member of Risk Management Sub-Committee, Government Pension Fund
- Advisor Member of Risk Management Sub-Committee, Government Pension Fund
- Advisor and Member of Risk Management Committee, Small Industry Credit Guarantee Corporation

Current positions in other listed companies

- Chairperson of the Executive Board, TISCO Financial Group PLC.
- Chairperson of the Executive Board, TISCO Bank PLC.

Current positions in non-listed companies

- Chairperson of the Board of Directors and member of the Audit Committee, TISCO Securities Co., Ltd.
- Director, TISCO Foundation
- Honorable Chairperson of SHIFT Challenge Fund Investment Committee, The United Nations Capital Development Fund: UNCDF (non-profit organization, regional office based in Thailand)
- Chairman, Thai Listed Companies Association (TLCA)
- Vice Chairman, Federation of Thai Capital Market Organizations (FETCO)
- Director, Center for Building Competitive Enterprises (CBCE)
- Director, Collective Action Coalition against corruption (CAC)
- Director, Chinese Study Strengthening Committee, Huachiew Chalermprakiet University
- Independent Director, Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company
- Director, Rachakarn Asset Management Co., Ltd.
- Governor, The Stock Exchange of Thailand
- Member of the Audit Committee, The Stock Exchange of Thailand (Appointed as Chairperson of the Audit Committee on February 20, 2019)
- Member of the Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility Committee, The Stock Exchange of Thailand

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 5 out of 5 meetings
- Audit Committee Meeting, 2 out of 2 meetings
- Annual Shareholders Meeting - Did not attend the meeting as Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul was appointed Director after the meeting was held.

No. of years on the board

- 0 year 7 months

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: None
- By spouse/cohabiting couple and/or children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year



Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist

- Director
- Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Member of Audit Committee

Type of director

- Independent Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the Company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 14 December 2012

Age

- 73

Education

- MBA, Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden

Director training program

- Director Accreditation Program (DAP)

Training in 2018

- None

Experience

- Board Member, Scandinavian Leasing PCL

Current positions in other listed companies

- None

Current positions in non-listed companies

- President, Pacific 2000 Recruitment Co., Ltd.
- CEO, Pacific 2000 (Singapore) International Recruitments Pte. Ltd.
- Director, Spica Co., Ltd.

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 6 out of 6 meetings
- Audit Committee Meeting, 4 out of 4 meetings
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meeting, 2 out of 2 meetings
- Annual Shareholders Meeting, 1 out of 1 meeting

No. of years on the board

- 6 years

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: 350,000 shares (0.04%)
- By spouse/cohabiting couple and/or children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year





Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda

- Director
- Member of Audit Committee

Type of director

- Independent Director
- Authorized director who can sign to bind the Company as specified in Affidavit

Director Appointment Date

- 14 May 2018

Age

- 54

Education

- Master of Laws (LL.M), Cornell University, USA
- Barrister of Laws
- Bachelor of Laws, Thammasat University (Honor)

Director training program

- Certificate Course in Corporate Governance for Director and Senior Executive of State Enterprises and Public Organization, King Prajadhipok's Institute (PDI 15)

Training in 2018

- None

Experience

- The Siam Cement Public Company Limited
- Commission on Trade Competition (Antitrust), Ministry of Commerce
- Commission on Pricing of Goods and Services (Price Control), Ministry of Commerce
- Patent Committee, Ministry of Commerce

Current positions in other listed companies

- None

Current positions in non-listed companies

- Managing Director, SCG Legal Counsel Limited
- Vice Chairman, The Federation of Thai Industries
- Committee, The Joint Standing Committee on Commerce, Industry and Banking
- Board of Trustee, Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology
- Committee and Secretary, Regulatory and Public Mechanism Reform (E4) Public-Private Collaboration Project
- Law Reform Commission of Thailand, Prime Minister's Office
- Sub-Committee on the Reform of Business Activities Regulation
- Ethics Committee of Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce
- Committee, Faculty of Laws, Thammasat University
- Instructor, Master of Laws Program in Business Law (English Program), Faculty of Law, Thammasat University
- External Expert, Master of Laws Program in Business Law (English Program), Faculty of Law, Thammasat University

Current positions in rival companies/related companies

- None

Meeting attendance in 2018

- Board of Directors Meeting, 4 out of 5 meetings
- Audit Committee Meeting, 2 out of 2 meetings
- Annual Shareholders Meeting - Did not attend the meeting as Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda was appointed Director after the meeting was held.

No. of years on the board

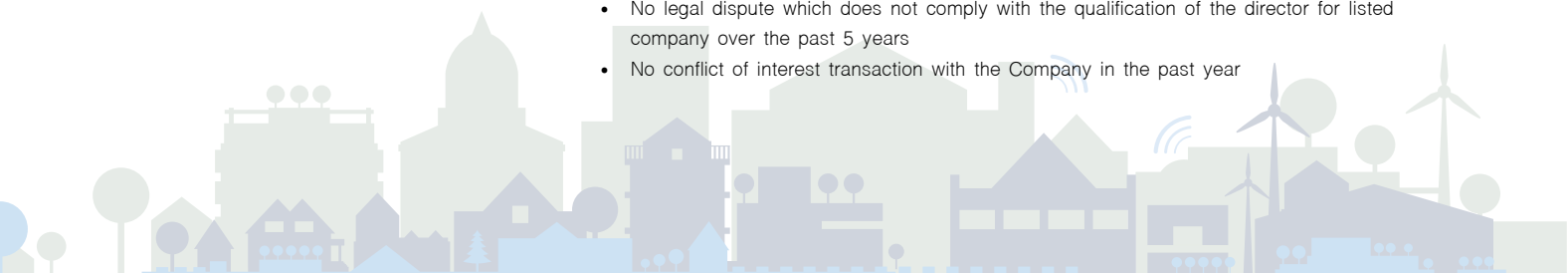
- 0 year 7 months

AMATAV shareholding

- By self: None
- By spouse/cohabiting couple and/or children under legal age: None

Other information

- No legal dispute which does not comply with the qualification of the director for listed company over the past 5 years
- No conflict of interest transaction with the Company in the past year





OVERVIEW OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS



Overview of Business Operations

Amata VN Public Company Limited (“Amata VN” or the “Company”) was established on 30 August 2012 as a public company limited which operates as a holding company. The main business of the Company is to invest in companies that develop industrial estate and related business, and commercial and residential area in Vietnam. Currently, the Company has registered and paid-up capital of THB 467,500,000. At present, the Company has 4 subsidiaries namely Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company (“ACBH”) (formerly named Amata (Vietnam) Joint Stock Company) of which the Company owns 89.99% of the registered and paid-up capital; Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (“ACLT”) of which is a joint venture between ACBH and the Company with shareholdings of 65% and 35% of the registered and paid-up capital, respectively; Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (“ATLT”) of which the Company owns 99.99% of registered and paid-up capital; and Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company (“ACHL”) of which the Company owns 99.99% of registered and paid-up capital.

The subsidiary which was the first to operate was ACBH. ACBH operates as an industrial estate developer and related business in Vietnam. ACBH was granted approval to operate an industrial estate with total are of 700 hectares or 4,375 rais, by Dong Nai Industrial Zone Authority (DIZA) which is a provincial regulator overseeing industrial estates in Dong Nai province, under the name “Amata City (Bien Hoa)” located near the intersection of highway no. 1 and 15 in Long Binh District, Bien Hoa City, Dong Nai Province. Highway no. 1 is considered the main highway of Vietnam connecting from South to North of Vietnam passing through important location such as Ho Chi Minh City, Bien Hoa City and Hanoi. On the other hand highway no. 15 is a connection to highway no. 51 to Cai Mep Port and Vung Tau Port which are key deep seaports in Vietnam.

ACBH was granted 50 years leasehold of land to develop infrastructure and utilities including other services to customers which are manufacturer of various products looking to invest in manufacturing facilities. ACBH provide these customers with land area and also provide Ready Built Factories for rent for those which require shorter period of investments or may not want to invest large amounts in the initial stage.

In addition to industrial land, ACBH was also granted by the People’s Committee of Dong Nai to operate in developing land for commercial and residential with total are of 19.07 hectares of the total 700 hectares under the name “Amata Commercial Complex”. This project is located at the entrance of Amata City (Bien Hoa) next to highway no.1. ACBH also has invested in an office building located in Amata Commercial Complex to provide office space for interest customers as well.

Due to the high quality infrastructure and utilities with international standard provided by ACBH under the concept “Perfect Smart City” which not only develop Amata City (Bien Hoa) to be completed with the required infrastructure and services but also look to create a city friendly to the environment, ACBH has been recognized as a top developer in Vietnam and has received the following recognitions and awards in the past 10 years:



Vietnam Golden Brand Award : 2007

Anti-counterfeiting and Trademark Protection of Vietnam

Top 100 Leading Brand Names in Vietnam : 2008

Association for Science and Technology

Award for Excellent Enterprise in Dong Nai : 2010

People's Committee of Dong Nai Province

First Class Industrial Park Award : 2010

Dong Nai Industrial Zone Labor Union

Golden Dragon Award : Best Services for Industrial Zones : 2007 - 2012

Vietnam Economic Times

The other 3 subsidiaries, ACLT ATLT and ACHL, were established on 25 June 2015, 1 September 2016, and 18 April 2018 respectively. ACLT and ATLT are located in Long Thanh and have been granted Investment Certificates to develop 3 projects namely High Tech Industrial Park Project with total area of 410 hectares (2,562 rais), Service City Project with total area of 107 hectares (669 rais) under ACLT, and Commercial and Residential Project with total area of 753 hectares (4,706 rais) under ATLT. While ACHL is located in Halong City, Quang Ninh Province and has been granted the initial Investment Certificate to develop an Industrial Park with total area of 714 hectares (4,463 rais).

Vision:

“Creating Perfect Cities where opportunities arise”

Our vision is to create “Perfect Cities”, cities that full of facilities, conveniences and services. Alongside with operating the cities, we bring in beneficial effect and opportunities to the people, communities, business partners, and other stakeholders.

Mission:

“Committed to innovation in building a city that enriches quality of life and expanding new frontiers by a culture of ALL WIN for our stakeholders”

In achieving our vision, we set a commitment towards innovation, in building a city that enriches quality of life while expanding new frontiers by culture of ALL WIN for our stakeholders.



Summary of Company History

Amata VN Public Company Limited (“Amata VN” or the “Company”) was established on 30 August 2012 as a public company limited to operate as a holding company. At present, the Company has registered and paid-up capital of THB 467,500,000. The main business of the Company is to invest in companies that develop, operate industrial estate and related business including commercial and residential projects in Vietnam. At present, the Company has 3 subsidiaries namely Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company (“ACBH”) (formerly named Amata (Vietnam) Joint Stock Company) of which the Company owns 89.99% of the registered and paid-up capital; Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (“ACLT”) of which is a joint venture between ACBH and the Company with shareholdings of 65% and 35% of the registered and paid-up capital, respectively; and Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (“ATLT”) of which the Company owns 99.99% of registered and paid-up capital.

The subsidiary which was the first to operate was ACBH. ACBH was registered as a Joint Venture Company with the initial registered capital of USD 17,000,000 to operate in the industrial estate business in Bien Hoa city under the name “Amata City (Bien Hoa)”. Such investment was jointly established between a group of Thai investors namely Amata Corporation Public Company Limited (“Amata Corp”), the main investor holding 55.30% shares and business partners of Amata Corp holding 14.70% (“Thai investor group”); and Sonadezi Corporation (“Sonadezi”) holding 30%. Sonadezi is a state-owned enterprise established under the resolution of People’s Committee of Dong Nai Province and its main business is to invest in the property development located in Dong Nai, Vietnam as well as to develop the industrial estate and land for residential projects. Furthermore, Sonadezi also invests in water supply production and distribution in Dong Nai, and other services such as seaport management and waste treatment management.

Later, the shareholding structure of ACBH was restructured through transactions between Amata Corp and some groups of Thai investors. In the year 2009, ACBH increased the registered capital from USD 17,000,000 to USD 20,400,000 to support the expansion of land developments for commercial and residential projects located at the entrance of industrial estate. As a result Amata Corp and its wholly-owned subsidiaries namely Amata Water and Amata Asia (previously named Amata Hong Kong Ltd.) shareholding both directly and indirectly in ACBH increased to 62.88% while other Thai investors shareholding decreased to 7.22%.

In September 2012, the shareholding structure of ACBH was again restructured with Amata Corp and its subsidiaries and Thai investors who cumulatively hold 70% selling 69.99% shares in ACBH to the Company. The Company settled transaction via using its newly issued shares to pay in kind for ACBH’s shares, resulting in the Company immediately being the major shareholder of ACBH holding 69.99% of the registered and paid up capital while Amata Corp and its subsidiaries and the Thai investors became the shareholders of the Company. Furthermore, Amata Corp purchased all of the Company’s shares held by Amata Water after share swap transaction. Subsequent to the restructuring, Amata Corp and Amata Asia held shares totaling 89.83% whereas Thai investors held 10.17%.

Since Amata Corp realized the growth potential of industrial estate business in Vietnam, Amata Corp then formulated their policy to spin-off the business by listing the Company’s shares on the Stock Exchange of Thailand to allow the Company to gain access to potential funding sources for business expansion and mitigate the risk of relying their financing capabilities on Amata Corp. Further to this intention, the Company obtained the approval for the spin-off from Amata Corp’s Board of Directors Meeting No. 7/2012 dated 26 December 2012.



In January 2013, Amata Corp resolved to approve Amata Asia to sell its 1.50% shares in the Company at par value to the management, directors and employees of Amata Corp, the Company and ACBH as part of share compensation scheme to increase morale and stimulate the sense of belongings as a shareholder. On top of that, this strategy aims to help increase employee retention to work with the Company for longer period. Consequent of this share sales, the shareholding of Amata Corp and Amata Asia, the Thai investors, and directors, management and employees was 88.33% 10.17% and 1.50%, respectively.

Significant Developments

December 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACBH registered as a Joint Venture Corporation for the Development of Long Binh Modern Industrial Estate, referring to Investment Certificate dated on 31 December 1994. The company is certified to operate industrial estate development business on 100 hectares land area (excluding the common road and infrastructure)
September 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACBH invested in Amata Power (Bien Hoa) Ltd., holding 10.00% equity, to operate electricity generation business with the focused customers being factories in Amata City (Bien Hoa) industrial estate
May 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACBH converts into Limited Liability Company to operate under Enterprise Law and Investment Law and change the name to Amata (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. Amata City (Bien Hoa) was granted additional area to operate the phase 1 and 2 of the project with the total area of 361.98 Ha
August 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACBH was granted Investment Certificate for Amata Commercial Complex project on the total land area of 19.07 hectares ACBH increased paid-up capital by USD 3,400,000 to USD 20,400,000
February 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amata City (Bien Hoa) was granted additional area for industrial estate development phase 2, making up 494.68 hectares of total granted area
April 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACBH transformed to Joint Stock Company and changed the name to Amata (Vietnam) Joint Stock Company
September 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amata City (Bien Hoa) was granted additional area for industrial estate development phase 3, making up 513.01 hectares of total granted area
August 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amata VN was registered on 30 August 2012 as a public company limited with initial registered capital of THB 15,000
September 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACBH performed shareholding restructuring by having Amata VN acquire 69.99% shares of ACBH from Amata Corp and subsidiaries as well as other Thai investors through share swap, increasing the company's paid up capital to THB 384,315,000 which is divided into 38,431,500 shares with par value of THB 10 per share



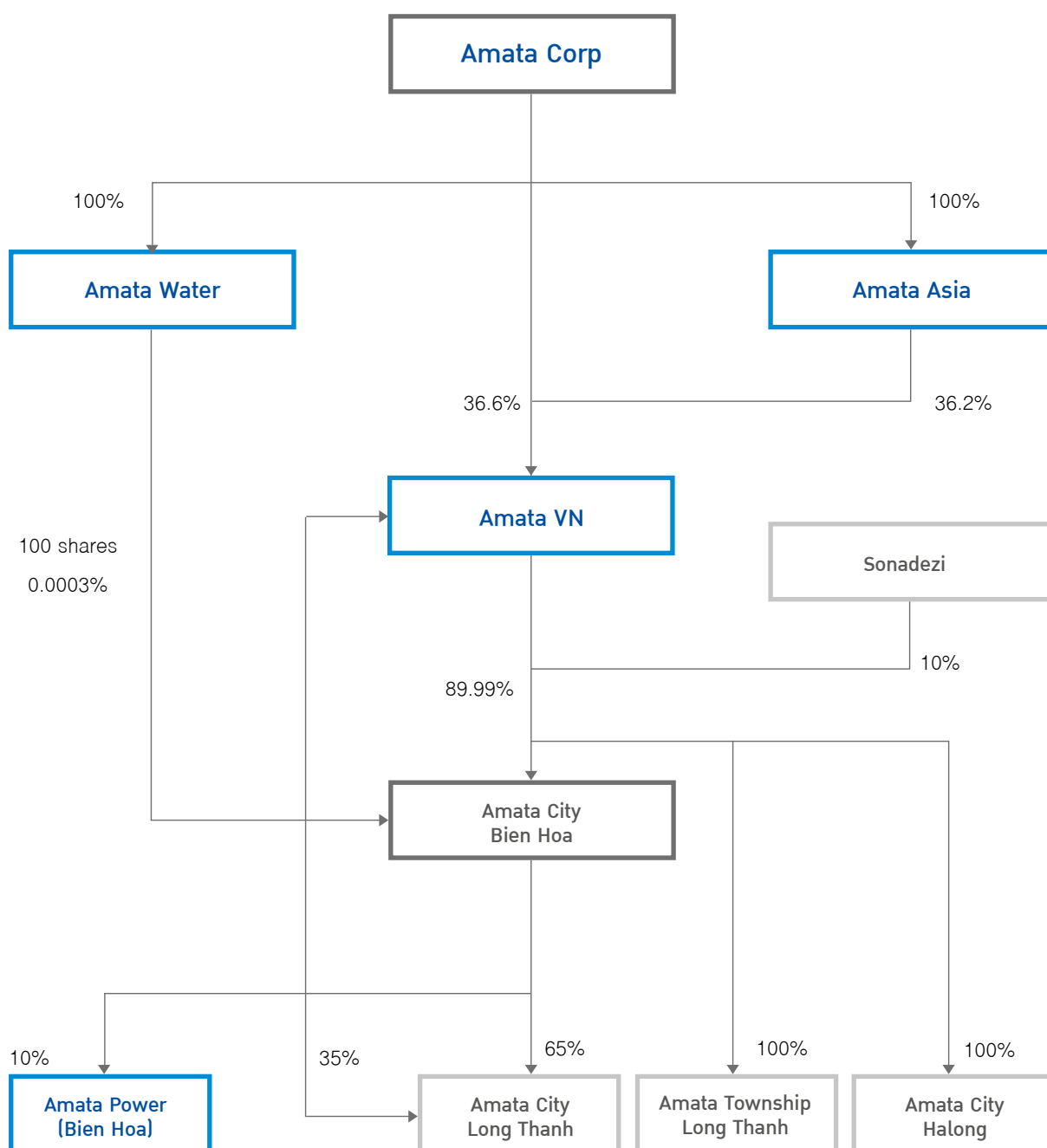
December 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company increased registered capital from THB 384,315,000 to 460,000,000 and decreased par value from THB 10 per share to THB 0.5 for the purpose of public offering and listing on Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), and selling to the group's directors, employees, and to particular group of people Amata Corp's Board of Directors Meeting approved on 26 December 2012 to spin off Amata VN by listing the company on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)
January 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amata Corp Board of Directors Meeting approved to cancel the plan to sell 11,537,600 shares to group's directors, employees, and particular group of people but decided to have Amata Asia sell its 11,537,600 shares of Amata VN at par value THB 0.5, totaling THB 5,768,800 to directors, management and employees of Amata Corp, Amata VN, and ACBH.
November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company reduced registered capital to cancel the registered capital that had not yet been paid, from THB 460,000,000 to 384,315,000 and increased paid-up capital by THB 83,185,000 to 464,500,000 in order to accommodate the Initial Public Offering (IPO) The Company's Board of Directors Meeting approved to proceed the bidding for ACBH share acquisition from Sonadezi
May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company bought 20% of ACBH shares from Sonadezi, resulting in the Company shareholding in ACBH increasing to 90%
July 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company was founded on 10 July 2015 with initial paid-up capital of VND 1,213,305.2 million at par value of VND 10,000 per share. This is a Joint Venture between Amata VN and ACBH with 35% and 65% shareholding, respectively. The purpose of establishment is to develop industrial estates under projects "Amata City Long Thanh" and "Amata Service City Long Thanh" in Dong Nai province.
October 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amata VN approved to increase its equity in ACLT for the purpose to execute Amata Service City Long Thanh project. The registered capital of ACLT increased to VND 1,494,328.0 million
December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amata VN's shares was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on December 16, 2015
March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACLT was granted an Investment Certificate for Service City project with total area of 55.4 hectares on March 28, 2016
May 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Board of Directors' Meeting no. 2/2016 dated May 11, 2016 resolved for the Company to apply for Investment Certificate for Amata City Halong project with total area of 709 hectares located in Song Khoai, Quang Ninh Province



July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company was granted an Investment Certificate for Township project with total area of 753 hectares on July 4, 2016
September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (“ATLT”) was founded on September 1, 2016 with registered capital of VND 204,000 million at par value of VND 10,000 per share of which the Company owns 99.99% stake.
November 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACLT was granted an Investment Certificate for Service City project with total area of 51.9 hectares on November 8, 2016
August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Board of Director Meeting no. 4/2017 resolved to approve the increase capital of Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (“ATLT”) from VND 204,000 million to VND 335,660 million
March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company was granted an Investment Certificate for industrial park project in Halong City with total area of 714 hectares on March 29, 2018
May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Board of Directors’ Meeting no. 2/2018 on May 14, 2018 resolved to acknowledge the establishment of Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company (“ACHL”) on April 18, 2018; to approve the paid up of initial capital of VND 20,000 million; and to approve the increased of registered capital to VND 567,500 million.



Group's Shareholding Structure



Relationship with major shareholders' business group

Amata Corp

Is the major shareholder of Amata VN. Amata Corp and its subsidiaries are engaged the development of industrial estates and related business, commercial and residential areas in Thailand. In the case of future business expansion to other countries, Amata Corp and its subsidiaries only invest in other countries excluding Vietnam. In Vietnam, Amata Corp will invest through Amata VN only.

Amata VN

Is the subsidiary of Amata Corp which has the main business to invest in companies that develop, operate industrial estate and related business in Vietnam. At present the Company has a policy to invest only in Vietnam and has no policy to invest outside of Vietnam.

Amata City Bien Joint Stock Company

Is Amata VN's subsidiary of which the Company and Sonadezi Corporation, Dong Nai's state enterprise, own 89.99% and 10%, respectively. At present, ACBH has the policy to develop industrial estate and related business mainly in Dong Nai, including the existing Amata City (Bien Hoa) and Amata Commercial Complex and also the future expansion as well as new projects in Dong Nai.

Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company

Is Amata VN's subsidiary of which the Company's owns directly 35% and indirectly through ACBH 65%. ACLT is engaged in the development of the industrial estate under the name of "Amata City Long Thanh" with total area of 410 hectares (2,562.5 rai), and the Service City project under the name "Amata Service City Long Thanh" with total area of 107 Hectare (668.8 rai) in Long Thanh City, Dong Nai. At the present, both projects are under the process of land acquisition from the government.

Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company

Is Amata VN's subsidiary of which the Company owns 99.99%. ATLT is engaged in the development of commercial and residential area under the name of "Amata Township Long Thanh" with total area of 753 hectares (4,706.3 rai) in Long Thanh City, Dong Nai. At the present, the project is under the process of land acquisition from the government.

Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company

Is Amata VN's subsidiary of which the Company owns 99.99%. ACHL is engaged in the development of the industrial estate under the name of "Amata City Halong" with total area of 714 hectares (4,462.5 rai) in Halong City, Quang Ninh. At the present, the project is under the process of land compensation by the government.

Consideration on Size of Company Related to Approval for Company that Undertakes Business by Holding Shares in Other Companies (Holding Company)



Since the Company operates as a holding company, the Company needs to comply with criteria in accordance to regulations namely Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board No. TorChor. 28/2551 Application for and Approval of Offer for Sale of Newly Issued Shares and Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. SorChor. 20/2555 Consideration on Size of Company Related to Approval for Company that Undertakes Business by Holding Shares in Other Companies (Holding Company) to Offer for Sale of Newly Issued Shares. The Company complies with all criteria on calculation on size, detailed below

	Criteria of Holding Company regulations	The Company's Figures
The size of subsidiary's main business compared to the size of the Company (The company's total assets less investments in associates and other companies) Total Assets of the Company	>25.0%	98.9%
The size of the core company's main business compared to the size of the Company (The company's total assets less investments in other companies) Total Assets of the Company	>75.0%	98.9%
The size of other company compared to the size of the Company. (Investment in other companies) Total Assets of the Company	<25.0%	1.1%



Revenue Structure of the Company and its Subsidiaries

Since the Company operates as a holding company, the Company's source of revenue has been contributed from its subsidiaries, of which ACBH is the only subsidiary to have existing operations. The Company has no revenue of from other main business of its own; therefore, the revenue structure of the Company mainly reflects ACBH's revenue.

Revenue structure of the Company can be summarized as follows:

	For the year ended					
	31 December 2016		31 December 2017		31 December 2018	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Revenue						
Revenue from real estate sales ^{/1}	320.15	39.5	355.62	39.2	642.31	54.9
Revenue from rental and utility services ^{/2}	407.72	50.4	470.36	51.9	454.66	38.8
Gains from sales of investment property	-	-	-	-	41.64	3.6
Interest income	40.72	5.0	22.38	2.5	13.24	1.1
Other income	41.06	5.1	58.07	6.4	19.09	1.6
Total revenues	809.65	100.0	906.43	100.0	1,170.94	100.0

Note: ^{/1} including revenue from long-term land lease in the industrial estate zone and long-term land lease in the commercial and residential areas

^{/2} including revenue from leasing of ready-built factories, rental revenue of Amata Service Center, and utility services fee

Types of Business and Service

1. Industrial Land Lease
2. Ready Built Factories (RBF)
3. Commercial and Residential Land Lease
4. Office Rental Services
5. Utility Services

From the total allocated project area of approximately 700 hectares (or 4,375 rais), ACBH has already been granted the Investment Certificate from Dong Nai Industrial Zone Authority (DIZA) for 532 hectares (or 3,325 rais) of area of which 513 hectares (or 3,206 rais) is for the industrial estate and 19.1 hectares (or 119 rais) is for the commercial and residential under the Amata Commercial Complex project.



However, ACBH has the permission to operate the business on the additional area of 27 hectares (169 rais) and is in the process of obtaining the Investment Certificate, and is expected that ACBH would obtain the Investment Certificate in 2020.

As of 31 December 2018, the total industrial estate area was approximately 513 hectares (3,206 rais) comprising of the area in phase 1 2A 2B 2D 2E and 3A. ACBH has signed land lease agreements with the governmental unit of Dong Nai province for all of the area.

Regarding to the land approval and allocation process, ACBH is granted approval from Dong Nai Industrial Zone Authority (DIZA) for each project phase. After having been allocated, the government will expropriate the land and then ACBH will enter into the land lease agreement for that area. However, there might be a difference between the actual land allocated area and what is stated in the contract due to the variation in measurements in some land boundary areas or difficulties arising from land expropriation. As such, ACBH will negotiate with the governmental authorities to make the adjustments in the lease contract if any differences exist.

Industrial Land Lease

ACBH's core business is to develop industrial estates and subdivide the estate into land plots for sales to investors who seek to find land plots for their manufacturing facilities. Under ACBH's Investment Certificate, it will be granted land use rights in each phase for a period of 50 years from the Investment Certificate approval date; therefore, cannot sell the land freehold to the investors. ACBH then develop the land and lease out the long term land use rights to for each land plots to customers and in return receive a one-time payment for the land. The customers leasing the land plots from ACBH will take over the remaining land use right which will terminate upon Investment Certificate expiration.

The land allocation of Amata City (Bien Hoa) project of ACBH as of 31 December 2018 can be concluded as follows.

Unit : hectares	Area per IC (1)	Common Areas and Utility (2)	Leasable Area (1)-(2)
Developed area	513.0	170.0	343.0
Total	513.0	170.0	343.0

For the leasable area, ACBH allocated 318 hectares or 92.7% of total leasable area for lease and 23 hectares of total leasable area for ready-built factories or 6.7%. Moreover, the area of 2 hectares is already booked by customers. Hence, there are no remaining leasable area..

	Area (hectares)	Percentage
Total leasable area	343	100.0
Area allocated for lease	318	92.7
Ready-built factory	23	6.7
Booked	2	0.6
Remaining leasable area	-	0.0



Ready Built Factories (RBF)

On top of offering land for lease to customers, ACBH also offers RBF as an alternative option for the customers that requires flexibility, speed and wants to avoid huge initial capital investment, though, seek premium quality factory for short-term use. The target customers for this product are small and medium enterprises or foreign investors who may want to initially test the market but still require high quality facilities.

Apart from providing a wide variety of choices to serve customers' needs, RBF provides ACBH with another source of recurring income in addition to its main cash flow generated from the land lease. Also, a company can formulate a strategy for land management through RBF service as an approach to create more values to the incomplete plots of land that may not be suitable for land lease by developing them into the RBFs.

The details of ACBH's RBF as of 31 December 2018 can be concluded as follows

	Units	Total Area (Sqm.)	Usable Area (Sqm.)
Sold RBF	25	130,522	61,878
<u>RBF Available for Rent</u>			
Rented	63	221, 831	128,295
Reserved	0	0	0
Vacant	3	7,726	4,151
Total Available RBF	66	229,557	132,445
<u>Total RBF</u>	91		





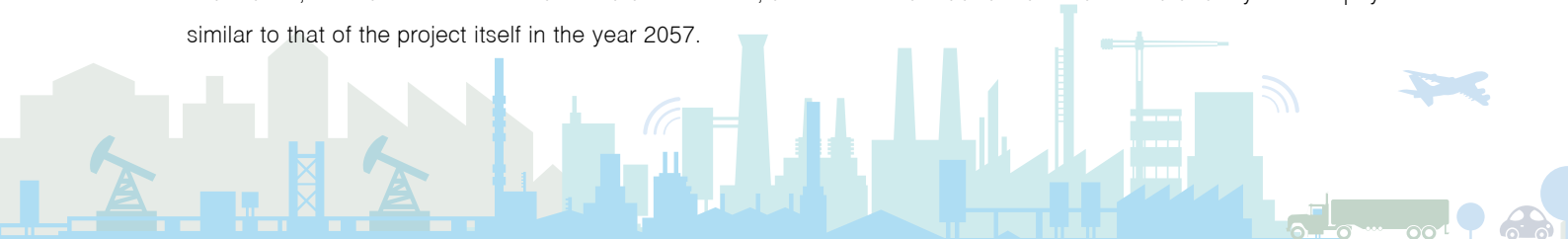





Example RBF customers of ACBH

Commercial and Residential Land Lease

ACBH was granted an Investment Certificate from People's Committee of Dong Nai in 2007 to develop commercial and residential area on 19.1 hectares of land under 50-year leasehold agreement ending 21 August 2057. As ACBH is on a leasehold contract with the government, ACBH can only lease out the subdivided, developed land to its customers but not sell, as in the case of industrial estate. Above all, the lease contract to the tenants will state the year of expiry similar to that of the project itself in the year 2057.



ACBH operates this project under the name “Amata Commercial Complex”, the project site of which is located at the entrance of Amata City (Bien Hoa) industrial estate and attached to Highway number 1. Furthermore, location wise, the project has high potential as the project site is situated in Bien Hoa district which contains over 1,000,000 population and only 5 kilometers away from Bien Hoa city.

ACBH has initiated the idea to develop the Amata Commercial Complex project to complement ACBH's industrial estate business by upscaling the industrial estate profile under the slogan of “Perfect Smart City”. Amata Commercial Complex will be comprised of the commercial areas such as shops, showrooms, restaurants, and residential areas such as apartments, villas for executives, office buildings, hotels, hospitals/clinics, schools and sports and entertainment complex.



Amata Commercial Complex



Honda Car Showroom



Lotte Mart Hyper Market



The details of ACBH's commercial and residential areas as of 31 December 2018 are as follows.

	Area	Leaseable area		Remaining Area for Lease	
	(Sqm)	(Sqm)	(Percent)	(Sqm.)	(Percent)
Commercial and office	66,648	23,558 ^{/1}	35.3	43,090	64.7
Residential	43,660	-	-	43,660	100.0
School	8,062	-	-	8,062	100.0
Hospital/Clinic	6,900	-	-	6,900	100.0
Sport Complex	5,460	-	-	5,460	100.0
Total	130,730	23,558	35.3	107,172	82.0
Common Area	38,410				
Project Infrastructure	14,420				
Green Area	7,100				
Total	190,660				

Note: ^{/1} included area of Amata Service Center 6,640 sq.m

Office Rental Services

ACBH also engages in office rental services, which is located in the Amata Commercial Complex under the name Amata Service Center. Amata Service Center is a 5 stories building situated on land area of 6,640 sq.m., with 7,286 sq.m. leasable area. Out of this total leasable area, ACBH also use this space as its own office, and then lease out the rest to other tenants. Moreover, ACBH also have another 230 sq.m. meeting room for rent as well, in order to better facilitate the tenants of office building and also enhance more recurring income.



Amata Service Center



Currently, Amata Service Center is has 24 tenants, excluding ACBH itself, with details of leasable areas as of 31 December 2018 can be concluded as follows:

	Area	
	(Sqm)	(%)
Area used by ACBH	1,009	19.9
Leased Area	3,580	7.6
Reserved Area	-	-
Vacant Leasable Area	482	9.5
Total	5,071	100.0
Conference Room	321	
Common Area	2,104	
Total Area	7,496	

Infrastructure Services

ACBH has developed superb infrastructure services in order to support its client's world class standard in manufacturing, where the details of its infrastructure in Amata City (Bien Hoa) can be concluded as follows..

Road System	: • Standardizes ferro-concrete road • Width: 52 meters for the main road and 24 meters for secondary roads and can support 2-4 lanes
Electricity System	: • Electricity from Vietnam Electricity (EVN), which is a state-owned enterprise that responsible for generating electricity for the area through its sub-branch that is situated within Amata City Estate with electricity power of up to 120 MVA • Back up power resource from Amata Power (Bien Hoa) Ltd with generating capacity of 12 MW
Water System	: • Water from Dong Nai Water Supply Construction Company with water supply capacity of 31,000 m ³
Waste Water Treatment	: • ACBH has invested in waste water treatment system that met international standard and can treat waste water up to 12,000 m ³ per day
Telecommunication System	: • 3 Telecom operators which can handle unlimited land lines

ACBH charges service management fee to tenants in the industrial estates, ready built factories, and commercial complex. ACBH will charge monthly utilities fee per area leased. For the water, ACBH will charge the amount incurred by the tenant, as well as the waste water treatment fee. However, for the electricity, tenants will pay directly to Amata Power (Bien Hoa), which is the operator in this case.



Marketing and Competition

Marketing Policy and Nature

Customer Profile and Target Group

Amata VN's main customers and target groups were multinational corporations and overseas companies in need of infrastructure and public utility of international standard. Amata VN's major customers were mostly in the industries with high production technology and using mainly machinery in the production.



Samples of customers in Amata VN's industrial estate business

As at 31 December 2018, customers in Amata VN's industrial estate comprised 167 clients in industrial factories, which mainly are from Japanese companies, accounting for 43%, Taiwanese companies 13% and Korean companies 11%.

Country	%
Japan	45
Taiwan	13
South Korea	11
Vietnam	6
USA	5
Singapore	4
Thailand	2
Others	14
Total	100



Type of industries of the clients in Amata VN's industrial estate was relatively diversified. As at 31 December 2018 type of industries of the clients can be categorized as follows:

Industry type	%
Automobile, machinery, steel, plastic and rubber	39
Garment and textiles	14
Chemicals and paints	12
Electronics and electrical appliances	8
Packaging and printing	7
Food and drink processing	5
Consumable goods	5
Furniture and wood products	2
Transportation and services	2
Others	5
Total	100

Sales, Distribution Channel and Marketing Strategy

ACBH's marketing strategy was direct sales through its sales teams. Sales teams were separated between industrial estate business and land lease for commercial and residential zones as target groups of these businesses were different. Different strategies were then adopted for each business for maximum efficiency. Apart from direct sales through its sales teams, ACBH also procured customers through agency with compensation in form of commission fee.

ACBH was among the first industrial estate developers in Dong Nai province. Together with the high quality and standard of ACBH's industrial estate which partly contributed to good reputation of Dong Nai province, ACBH, therefore, has had a good relationship with the province and related governmental entities, e.g. Dong Nai Industrial Zone Authority (DIZA), investment promotion entities, trade offices and other authorities, and was continually supported by such entities. Additionally, ACBH utilized online and printed media as well as occasionally participating in exhibitions for advertising and public relations purpose.

Moreover, ACBH has a policy to focus on nurturing a long-term relationship with its customers, both from the development of high quality industrial estate to respond to the needs of customers and consistently good services both before and after sales. Such services included providing advices and recommendation in various aspects, e.g. assisting and coordinating with ACBH's clients in the application for the investment certificates and other licenses required for their businesses. From the superiority of its industrial estate and comprehensive services which well responded to the needs of the customers, ACBH's customers were continually satisfied with its services. This was an important factor which attracted new clients through referral from the existing customers and created confidence to ACBH's customers.

Presently ACBH started the joint marketing with Amata Corporation to increase marketing channel and to maximize the use of resources of Amata Group as a whole. If the clients of Amata Corporation wished to expand their business to Vietnam, Amata Corporation would closely advise and liaise with ACBH's sales teams. ACBH expected that this joint



marketing would continually increase the number of clients and sales to the ACBH in the future. It would compensate Amata Corporation in form of commission fee as if Amata Corporation was another agency company. In addition, ACBH did joint marketing with its alliances, including Sonadezi and Itochu Corporation, in form of agents for ACBH.

From the excellency of its industrial estate and comprehensive services which well responded to the needs of the customers, ACBH's industrial estate became a premium-grade project which could demand higher price of services compared with most of other industrial estates in the surrounding areas. As the rate of long-term lease of land for industrial estates in Dong Nai province had continually risen, ACBH had a policy to analyze demand and supply of land in its industrial estate to target the long-term lease of land each year, and to determine its land rental rate for maximum benefit to ACBH. Apart from price determination based on demand and supply, ACBH also considered competition capability of its long-term rates compared with those of nearby industrial estates for price determination. It would assess its remaining land together with the land price of other industrial estates to adjust its long-term land rental rate regularly.

Industry Overview and Competition

Industry Outlook

Industrial estate is considered the most important fundamental factor for an establishment of the production base of operators in various industries. Trend of each industry, therefore, inevitably had a direct impact on the industrial estate industry in Vietnam. Apart from domestic economic condition, industry growth also depended upon world economy, especially the countries with free trade and economic system such as Vietnam. Decent economic condition would increase consumption rate of the population, allowing the operators in various industries to expand their production base to increase the production capacity to serve the consumers' needs, thereby increasing demand in the areas in industrial estate.

A. Overview of Economy and Investment of Vietnam

Vietnam is situated on the western part of Indochina Peninsula, covering total of approximately 331,150 square kilometers. The northern part was adjacent to China, the western part adjacent to Laos, the southwest adjacent to Cambodia, and the eastern part with long coast adjacent to South China Sea. Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam, and is the center of the nation's government and the hub for the northern commerce. However, Ho Chi Minh City is Vietnam's most important economic city, the hub of trading and services, import-export and investment. Vietnam is governed under socialist system with one political party, i.e. Communist Party of Vietnam. The country's population stood at 96 million people, which was ranked the third of the Southeast Asia region ("Region") after Indonesia and the Philippines, and was ranked the 15th globally. Its official national language is Vietnamese and English as the second language.

Most industrial estates in Vietnam are the areas where the government, private sectors, or a joint venture between the government and the private sectors allocated the land for factories to operate systematically within the same zones. Infrastructure and utilities were provided to the factories and staff in the industrial estates, i.e. road, electricity, water, telecommunication and waste water treatment systems as well as other facilities, etc. It was intended for appropriate city layout, and to solve environmental problem and city congestion. Additionally, it allowed for the distribution of income and civilization to the region. Currently, the industrial estate business had continually grown and tended to continue



to grow in the future, as driven by the investment expansion of domestic private sectors and foreign direct investment (FDI) in response to consistent growth in domestic consumption demand and the expansion of export market. As of 2018, according to the Market Potential Index of Global Business Knowledge, a research and information center of Michigan State University, USA, which analyzed investment attractiveness of various countries around the world based on several fundamental factors, e.g. size of the country, population, readiness of the infrastructure, country risk, economic and consumption growth, etc., it scored investment attractiveness of Vietnam at 27, which was ranked 45th globally, and 16th in Asia, close to the Region's competitors, i.e. Indonesia which was ranked 30th, Philippines which was ranked the 32nd, Cambodia which was ranked 37th, while Thailand was ranked the 55th.

Moreover, another crucial factor which would support the operating performance of the industrial estate developers in the future is the governmental policy which comprised the limitation of the number of granted industrial estates in the future and the requirement for a number of factories in the country which were situated outside the industrial estates to relocate to the industrial estates for an orderliness of the country and for better quality of life of the population. At present most factories which were still outside the industrial estates were operated by domestic private sectors while those of the foreign investors were mostly situated within the industrial estates.

According to statistics from the General Statistic Office of Vietnam, it is estimated that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018 will reach a growth of 7.03% from the previous year which will represent the highest GDP growth since 2011. Moreover, foreign direct investment to Vietnam stood at approximately USD 35.5 billion for the year 2018.

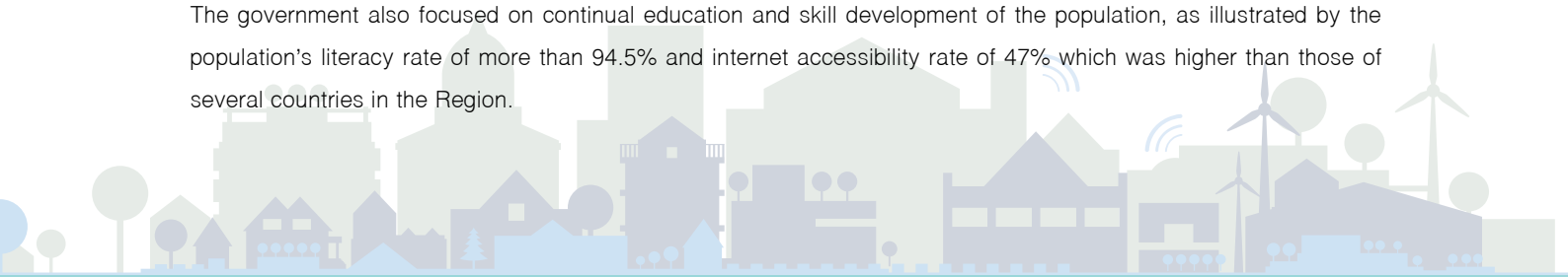
Another factor attracting foreign investment is the country's diversified climate and geography, allowing Vietnam to be rich in valuable natural resources such as natural gas, oil and minerals, e.g. coal, steel, copper, and to be suitable for agriculture. Vietnam was ranked the among the world's top exporters for several products such as coffee, black pepper and rice.

Moreover, Vietnam entered into various free trade agreements, i.e. Vietnam-EU Trade Agreement (FTA). In 2018, Vietnam was one of eleven countries to agree and enter into the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). The CPTPP participants include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam, which at the time of the signing had a combined GDP of USD 10.2 trillion (13.5% of the World's GDP) and a combined population of 495 million people (6.8% of the World's population). These agreements helped attracted foreign investors to the country for increasing export.

In the past, Vietnam's export market had consistently risen at the average growth rate of 13.8% p.a. in 2018 its export value totaled approximately USD 244.72 billion. Most exports were products manufactured by foreign operators invested in Vietnam.

Another reason for Vietnam to become production hub for export and to attract investment from foreign investors is the relatively low labor wage compared with several countries in Asia region. In 2016 Vietnam's minimum wage stood at USD 1,980 p.a.. The country was full of working age population (15 - 64 years old), which was accounted for more than 70% of total population.

The government also focused on continual education and skill development of the population, as illustrated by the population's literacy rate of more than 94.5% and internet accessibility rate of 47% which was higher than those of several countries in the Region.



In addition to labor advantage, transportation and logistics system is another factor vital to the foreign investors. One advantage of Vietnam is its 3,444-kilometer border with South China Sea, the world's major shipping route connecting with the East Asia region, in the east. The S-shape coast was suitable for the construction of maritime logistics system as well as deep-water seaport to support the export to nearby countries, e.g. Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and world market.

Inland transportation network was vital to the connection of water and air transportation systems. It also strengthened domestic logistics system. Presently Vietnam's road network was 210,000 kilometers, comprising approximately 14,935 kilometers of highway connecting with neighboring countries, e.g. the northern part connecting with China, a large and high potential market of the world, and the western part connecting with Laos whose economy grew continuously. However, road traffic congestion in the city and insufficient road network which connected among the cities were major obstacles to the domestic transportation. The government, therefore, planned to construct several expressways and additional road network, as well as to standardize all public highway. Apart from the development of domestic inland transportation network, the government of Vietnam also jointly planned with the government of four countries in the Mekong River Sub-Region, i.e. Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar, in the development of the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) to connect Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Myanmar, with the destination in Da Nang, Vietnam and Mawlamyine, Myanmar. This would be the route connecting South China Sea with Andaman Sea which was considered a major nautical route of the world. Additionally, the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) would be developed to connect Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar, with the destination in Vung Tau and Quy Nhon, Vietnam, and Dawei (Tavoy), Myanmar. The development of these two economic corridor projects would not only reduce transportation cost and increase the transportation efficiency but also increase the investment in Vietnam to respond to the expansion of trade along the economic corridor, regional trade and export to the world market.

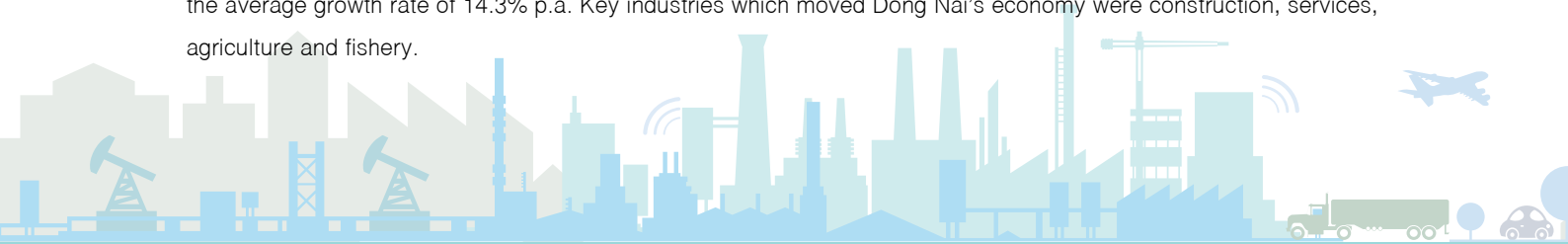
To support foreign investment, a crucial mechanism supporting economy of Vietnam, the government facilitated domestic investment by foreign investors by granting the foreign investors to hold 100% shares in several businesses. Simultaneously, tax privileges were granted to domestic private investors and foreign investors.

B. Investment Overview of Dong Nai Province

For the distinguished provinces targeted by the investors who wanted to invest in Vietnam, apart from Ho Chi Minh City, the country's most prominent economic center, and Hanoi, the commercial hub in the northern region, Dong Nai is another alternative with high investment potential, as considered from the continually increasing number of projects and investment value of foreign investor.

According to the statistics from the General Statistic Office of Vietnam, in the first half of 2018 Dong Nai was ranked as the 4th highest foreign investment in country with total registered capital of USD 989 million from more than 125 projects. This illustrated its competitiveness potential and readiness to be the investment base which had considerably developed.

In addition to the investment value within the province, the amount of gross domestic product of Dong Nai province was another indicator of its importance to Vietnam's economy. In 2016, Dong Nai's gross domestic product grew at the average growth rate of 14.3% p.a. Key industries which moved Dong Nai's economy were construction, services, agriculture and fishery.



Dong Nai province is situated in the southeastern part of the country at the heart of the southern economic region. Its total area stood at 5,907 square kilometers, consisting of 11 cities with Bien Hoa as the economic, political, social and cultural center. Dong Nai is on the west and only 30 kilometers away from Ho Chi Minh City, and is in the midst of inland transportation network which connected major roads of the country, including the road connecting major ports and airports, e.g. connecting with Saigon Port at the distance of merely 32 kilometers, and connecting with Tan Son Nhat International Airport at the distance of merely 35 kilometers.

In 2017, Dong Nai province had a population of 3.0 million people. This was partly due to the relocation to Dong Nai by the population from other provinces. In addition, labor wage in Dong Nai is lower than that in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and several other provinces in Vietnam. Moreover, its connectivity with Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam's educational center, allowed for relatively ease of procuring quality labor with high education to hold the key positions of the companies, especially middle and high level management. With its border with civilization area and society as well as cheaper cost of living than that in Ho Chi Minh City, e.g. food, rental, utility expenses and land price, a number of labor decided to work in Dong Nai, especially in Bien Hoa city, the economic and social hub of the province with high development in residential property. Compared with the provinces in the southern economic region, Dong Nai was the second most populous province after Ho Chi Minh City.

Apart from the number of population in the province, it also had higher purchasing power than the average of other provinces in Vietnam, as seen from the consistent increase in GDP per capita in the previous years. In 2015 the GDP per capita of Dong Nai stood at USD 3,018 per annum, which was higher than the country's average of approximately USD 2,109. According to the report of the Ministry of Labor of Vietnam, Dong Nai succeeded in the reduction of the proportion of low income population from 7% of total population in 2011 to 1.9% in 2013. This illustrated significant improvement in the living condition of the population in Dong Nai province.

Dong Nai Industry Outlook

In the past, the development of industrial estate would be conducted solely by the government of Vietnam through related state enterprise or governmental entity such as Sonadezi so that the industrial factories systematically operated in the same area. The utility system and facility were allocated for the factories and staff in the industrial estates. However, after the government conducted economic and social reform policy for a while, the international trade and services was opened, including a grant for the foreign investors to invest in Vietnam more conveniently. As a result, Vietnam's economy and purchasing power gradually increased while the foreign investors started to move their production base to Vietnam to export goods to the world market in response to increasing demand. Accordingly, domestic and foreign investors needed to expand their investment in the country, resulting in insufficiency of the industrial estates operated solely by the government to the need of the investors. The government then started to allow both domestic and foreign private investors to operate the industrial estate business in Vietnam. The government jointly invested with the private sectors through the government entities or state enterprises in some projects. In several projects, the government even allowed private sectors to solely own and operate the projects. Therefore, currently there were four approaches for the establishment of industrial estate according to the type of ownership and project operator as follows:

1. Industrial estates owned and operated by the state enterprises or governmental entities
2. Industrial estates owned and operated by domestic private sectors



3. Industrial estates jointly owned and operated by foreign private sectors and the state enterprises or the governmental entities
4. Industrial estates jointly owned and operated by foreign and domestic private sectors

However, the government of Vietnam did not have a policy for the industrial estates owned and operated by the state enterprises or the governmental entities to sell freehold land to target customers. It only allowed for the lease of land in a period of not more than 50 years. For the industrial estates type 2 to 4, the government of Vietnam did not grant land ownership to the industrial estate developers. It only granted the long-term lease of such land for industrial estate development. The period of land lease to each operator varied with the maximum period of 50 years. Therefore, an authorization to use land within the industrial estates for the target group of customers of every industrial estate operator both governmental and private sectors would be in form of long-term land lease with the maximum rental period of 50 years.

In 2016, there were 324 industrial estates in Vietnam, covering total areas of 91,800 hectares throughout the country. However, most industrial estates were clustered in the southern part of the country in response to the need of manufacturers which clustered in the southern part of Vietnam, particularly in key economic and commercial cities, i.e. Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Ba Ria-Vung Tau and surrounding provinces. Therefore, the number of industrial estates and total project value were obviously greater than that in other regions.

However, demand for the industrial estates by the manufacturers had been growing constantly. The existing salable or rental areas of the industrial estates in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City started to be insufficient to support the expected demand in the future. As such, land selling price and long-term rental rate within the industrial estates in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh increased. Additionally, the establishment of new industrial estates or the expansion of the existing industrial estates were limited as several areas were developed into residential area or other facilities, e.g. department store, school, hospital and governmental office, etc., to be fully developed into urban society. As a result of such imbalance in demand and supply, the government and private industrial estate developers expanded investment in the neighboring areas of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, as well as the expansion of investment towards other potential regions, both in form of the establishment of new industrial estates and the expansion of the existing industrial estates.

Comparing with other provinces in the south, Dong Nai province was outstanding and targeted by the manufacturers based on its location next to Ho Chi Minh City, readiness on labor and efficient transportation system. The long-term land rental was also cheaper than that in key economic city such as Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. Dong Nai, therefore, became the province with high potential for industrial estate development of the government and private developers. In 2017, the Provincial Competitiveness Index of Dong Nai stood at 63.15, which was ranked 26th among of the whole country.

Competition of the industrial estate operators in such province was relatively not intense since the success of the industrial estate operation required, apart from skills and extensive experiences as well as intensive investment, a good relationship with the government and other governmental entities. Such factor was considered a major obstacle for new operator to compete in the industry (Barrier of Entry). As such, there were only 33 industrial estates whereas currently ACBH's project was considered the third largest industrial estate of the province. In addition, the competition among operators was limited as there are not much vacant land left for lease among the operators.



Competition of the Industrial Estates in Bien Hoa and Long Thanh

Since the projected revenues of ACBH and ACLT would be mainly derived from the long-term rental of land in the industrial estates in Bien Hoa and Long Thanh in the future, the study of market and competitors was vital to the planning of marketing strategy.

Industrial Estates in Bien Hoa as at December 31, 2018

Name of industrial estates	Operators	Long-term rental area (hectares)	Average long-term rental rate (USD/sq.m.)	Average occupancy rate (%)	Remaining land period (years)
Amata City (Bien Hoa)	ACBH	343	90	100.0%	27
Bien Hoa 2	Sonadezi	261	100	100.0%	28
Bien Hoa 1	Sonadezi	248	100	100.0%	33
Loteco	Sojitz	205	100	100.0%	29

Source: Savills Research & Consultanc

As at December 31, 2018, Bien Hoa occupied approximately 1,057 hectares for long-term rental area in four industrial estates, all land were rented out.

Industrial estates in Long Thanh as at December 31, 2018

Name of industrial estates	Operators	Total area (hectares)	Average long-term rental rate (USD/sq.m.)	Remaining land period (years)
Long Thanh	Sonadezi	488	95	33
Long Duc	Sojitz	283	90	39
Tam Phouc	Tin Nghia	323	120	35
An Phouc	Tin Nghia	130	63	34
Loc An - Binh Son	VRG	498	68	42
Go Dau	Sonadezi	184	100	27

Source: Vietnam Industrial Parks InfoGate

Long Thanh district has total industrial estate area of approximately 1,906 hectares in six industrial estates excluding Amata City Long Thanh project which was under construction and expected to complete in 2019. It can be observed that there were only four industrial estates with high quality of facility (average long-term rental rate of more than USD 90 per square meter), i.e. Long Thanh Industrial Estate operated by Sonadezi, Long Duc Industrial Estate operated by Sojitz and Go Dau operated by Sonadezi. Only Long Duc Industrial Estate have leaseable area left.



ACBH had strong point over other competitors in term of large capital base currently, as supported by Amata Corporation, the parent company of ACBH in the past. Additionally, ACBH would be continually supported financially by the Company which was the parent company of ACBH at present as the Company would be able to regularly raise fund through the Stock Exchange of Thailand after its listing on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. Such large capital base enabled ACBH to have strong financial position and be ready for the continuous expansion of industrial estate area in the existing projects and the investment for the establishment of new industrial estates in the future to fully support the business opportunity and economic growth in Vietnam. Apart from its financial strength, ACBH, as an experienced operator in industrial estate development in Vietnam, was also equipped with a number of professional resources with expertise in industrial estate development and management. Some management and staff worked with Amata Corporation, the Company's parent company and a leading industrial estate operator in Thailand. As such, ACBH could well respond to the need of the customers with excellent quality of services. Moreover, ACBH had a good relationship with related governmental entities.

Apart from the aforementioned strengths, ACBH also enhanced its competitiveness with several business strategies as follows:

1. ACBH had a policy to differentiate its industrial estates from other operators through the development of superior quality of infrastructure and utility system coupled with the development of land for long-term lease so that the customers could be ensured of continual business operation should the infrastructure and utility system supplied by the government crash. Samples of the infrastructure serviced by ACBH to the customers within the industrial estates were water, wastewater treatment system, electricity, etc. Such policy of ACBH differed from that of other operators which focused mainly on the development of land for long-term lease or sale. Even though the infrastructure and utility system were supplied by some projects, the quality of such system was not of the international standard. In addition, some operators did not have infrastructure and utility system in place, exposing the customers to high risk of continual business operation, especially for those with continual production line.
2. ACBH had allocated part of the land for commercial and residential projects within the industrial estates, e.g. shop, showroom, restaurant, hospital, school, sports and recreational center, apartment, executive villa, hotel and office building, etc., with the objective to upgrade its industrial estates to be an ideal city under "Perfect Smart City" concept fully equipped with facility for the executives and staff of the operators in the industrial estates. Such policy clearly differentiated ACBH's industrial estates with those of other operators, enabling it to attract upper-class customers. Therefore, such project was a crucial factor which truly supported main business of ACBH.
3. ACBH allocated part of land for the construction of ready-made factory in its industrial estates for rent by the operators in need of readiness and convenience for the commencement of business, the operators who did not want to make an initial large investment for long-term land rental and plant construction to mitigate business risk, and small or medium operators with limited capital. Such policy not only helped diversify the group of customers and source of income of ACBH, thereby strengthening its operating performance, but also differentiated it with most operators in Dong Nai. There were only 12 industrial estates equipped with ready-made factory for rent. Therefore, ACBH had a competitive edge over its rivals in attracting certain group of customers.



4. ACBH focused on providing best services under international standard to all customers both before and after the signing of long-term lease. It provided various advices such as assistance in obtaining investment certificates and other licenses required for the business of the customers, etc. Such complete services could well respond to the need of the customers, leading to continual customers' satisfaction of ACBH's services and its maintenance of a long-term relationship with the customers. Such policy was a crucial factor for the positive public relations of ACBH's industrial estates amongst existing and new target customers, enabling ACBH to consistently expand its customer base.

With the above strengths and distinguished competition strategy, the industrial estates operated by ACBH was considered one of a few premium grade projects in Dong Nai. The long-term rental rate of land and utility services of ACBH stood at approximately USD 85-90 per sq.m., which was greater than that of all operators in Dong Nai, and was greater than the average long-term rental rate of land of the industrial estates in each city within the province, as well as greater than the average long-term rental rate of Dong Nai which stood at approximately USD 70-80 per sq.m.

With the higher long-term rental rate of land and utility services compared with that of other industrial estates, the industrial estates of ACBH focused mainly on the upper-class customers, especially leading corporations with high technology of production from Japan and Taiwan, which was the main target group that Dong Nai Industrial Zone Authority (DIZA) wanted to attract their investment to Dong Nai province under the existing plan. Except ACBH, other operators in Dong Nai province would operate low to middle grade projects and did not focus on the quality of the infrastructure and utility system. They also did not develop commercial and residential areas within the industrial estates. Additionally, their service quality was inferior to the premium grade project such as ACBH. Therefore, competition strategy of these industrial estates was mainly pricing and targeting low to middle level customers with relatively low production technology, which was a different target group of ACBH.

Sourcing of Products and Service

Land Sourcing

In establishing an industrial estate the Ministry of Planning and Investment and related governmental units are responsible to submit a master plan for the Prime Minister to approve. The approved master plan will then be applied in order to develop the area for industrial estate and the surrounding infra structure. Further to the Prime Minister's approval, the Provincial People's Committee will make the decision in implementing the approved plan in details. According to the law of Vietnam, the government is to allocate the area for an entity or individual to utilize for investment develop construct and manage the infra structure of an industrial estate with the Provincial People's Committee as the main government unit to allocate and regulate the industrial estate in each province. For Dong Nai, the People's Committee of Dong Nai Province and Dong Nai Industrial Zone Authority (DIZA) act as the main regulators.

According to Vietnamese laws, non-Vietnamese are not allowed to own land; hence most of the industrial estate developers will enter into a 50 year land lease agreement with the government and pay on an annual or one-time lump-sum basis when the agreement is signed. However, for ACBH, the Company usually prefers to pay on annual basis to the government at the start of the contract, unless one-time lump-sum preference specified. For both cases, ACBH will pass-through land lease cost to the customers especially those who operate factories and have demand for



long-term lease agreement. Also, for customers who prefer to pay on one-time lump-sum basis, they can leverage on that right by mortgaging their land lease contract with financial institutions.

ACBH has been granted the total land area of around 700 hectares (or 4,375 rais) for project development. However, if ACBH would like to expand its project, it will need to obtain the approval for each project phase from Dong Nai Industrial Zone Authority (DIZA) as per requirement from Investment Certificate (IC). At present, ACBH's projects that have been already granted Investment Certificates are project phase 1 2A 2B 2D 2E 3A and the Amata Commercial Complex with the total area of around 532.1 hectares (or 3,326 rais) with details per below.

	Area Granted Investment Certificate (Hectares)	Investment Certificate Expires
Phase 1		
Phase 2A	347.0	31 December 2044
Phase 2B		
Phase 2D	46.1	
Phase 2E	55.4	5 February 2058
Phase 3A	64.0	9 September 2061
Total Industrial area	513.0	
Amata Commercial Complex	19.1	21 August 2057
Total land	532.1	
Land not yet obtained IC Approval	27.0	

Impact on the Environment

ACBH's industrial estate is designed and developed with key consideration on the impact to the environment. International standard technology is chosen in order to be ecofriendly and have as less as an impact on the environment as possible. ACBH implements high quality Activated Sludge System and Sequential Batch Reactor System for waste water treatment complying with relevant regulations. Moreover ACBH also control the waste water quality from industrial plants before treating the waste water to ensure waste water quality is within the standard. An automated detection and monitoring system is installed to report results to ACBH and passed on to Dong Nai Department of Natural Resources every 5 minutes and is subject to monthly random testing from Dong Nai Department of Natural Resources. ACBH has never fail or violated any standard set by government law and regulations related to the environment. ACBH furthermore provide green area in the industrial estate to reduce pollution and create a green and friendly atmosphere in the industrial estate as well.



Risk Factors

Amata VN Public Company Limited is a holding company investing in the development and management of industrial estates and related supporting businesses in Vietnam. The Company presently considers the key risk factors that may have significant impacts on its business earnings, financial position or future performance. However, there may be other risks of which the Company is currently unaware or has deemed immaterial to its operations.

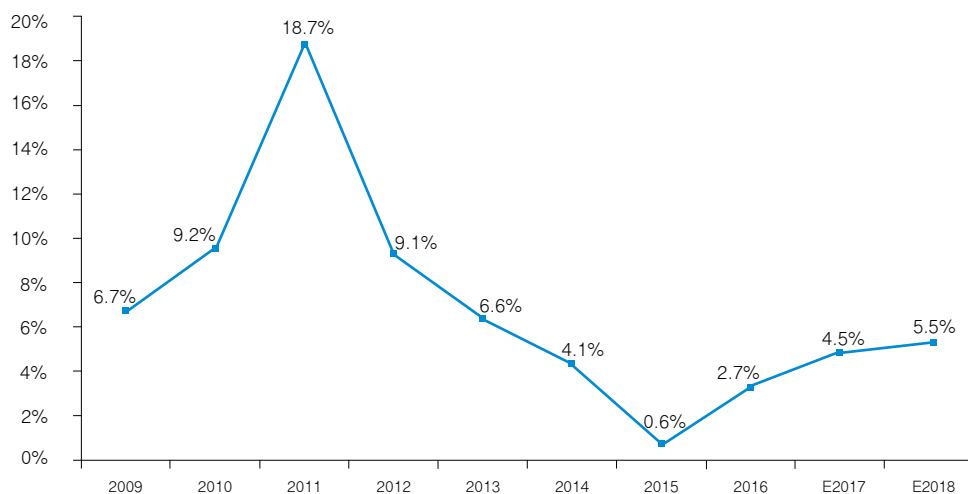
Business risks

1. Nature of business correlates with both Global and Vietnam economic changes

The global economic slowdown usually impacts investment decisions, which could lead to the decline in demand for industrial land plots or more price pressure to stimulate the bearish demand. As a result, the performance of the Company's subsidiaries, which is mainly tied to the foreign direct investment from multinational companies, could be jeopardized.

However, the statistics show that Vietnam still has strong exports and record-high foreign direct investments despite the broader regional trend of economic slowdown, leading to a stronger sales of ACBH in terms of bookings during the year.

Besides the economic growth factor, the unpredictable inflation in Vietnam that grew relatively fast during 2008-2013 at the average rate of 11% per year might also reflect the extent of unpredictability of VND value that ACBH might face in the future. However, the Vietnamese government fully realizes that foreign investors consider inflation as one of decisive factors when placing their investments. Therefore, several new and amended policies are implemented in order to cope with the problems and the outcome of which has been quite successful as the inflation in 2016 was reduced to 2.7% from 18.7% in 2011. Consequently, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has predicted that the nation's inflation will stabilize between 4 - 6% over the years to come.



Source: Asian Development Bank

Vietnam's Inflation Rate in the year 2009-2016 and Projection for the year 2017-2018



Although these risks are uncontrollable, the Company has been monitoring economic indicators and see more potential for investments in Vietnam. The country has grown its attractiveness as an investment destination due to geographic advantage and abundant labor at low cost as well as its participation in regional trade pacts. Its demographics and development cycle, together with the diversification in terms of export products and markets, could bring more growth to the country and at the same time generate more demand for industrial estate, which benefits ACBH's operating performance.

2. Uncertainty in Government Policies

Vietnam is considered as a socialist or not fully democratic country that has only a single political party in charge for a long time so the government could fully exercise its power in driving the whole country towards a particular focus. Vietnam has been in absence of violent political protest or significant rebel over the past years. Therefore, the likelihood of political disruption or significant policy change that will impact the nation's economy and investment is considered low.

However, Vietnamese government has decentralized management power to provincial governmental authorities allowing them to create their own commercial and investment management policies. As a result, governmental rules might vary across provinces requiring ACBH to follow the rules closely in order to promptly adjust for any changes.

Therefore, ACBH has an assigned project team, which includes those who have a clear local industry knowledge and expertise about market, rules and regulations and industry landscape to understand the local regulations and ensure its compliance when there is a change or when the company seeks any investment opportunities in different locations. Moreover, the overall government policy will revolve around international integration through trade deals and the pursuit of foreign investments in export manufacturing, which are key contributions for economic growth in Vietnam. Thus, most changes in the government policies relating to investments are to facilitate foreign direct investment inflows to Vietnam and this will be advantageous to ACBH.

Operational Risks

1. Land Sourcing Risk

ACBH operates its business by engaging in long-term land lease from Vietnamese government to develop into industrial estates and provide related supporting services. Its main location in Bien Hoa district has been developed at a fast pace as it is economically and socially in the center of Dong Nai province. Residential and commercial properties, such as schools, hospitals, shopping malls, and banks have been constructed widely in the city.

Over the recent years, the government has incentivized industrial development in Bien Hoa, causing less available land for industrial estate development or delay in the investment certificate approval process due to the increased difficulty in land expropriation process. The government may take a long time to involve community and start land clearance process. However, there could be a potential for land disputes from community. As a result, ACBH is exposed to project expansion risk which can impact directly to ACBH's revenue.



To solve the limited expansion opportunity in the current project in Bien Hoa district, the Company has expanded its projects to Long Thanh city, Dong Nai province and Halong city, Quang Ninh province. These projects had received investment certificates for a part of the project and will provide expansion areas for growth and diversification for the Company in the case there are any delays in land development procedures.

2. Risk from Investment Certificate Expiration

ACBH is granted Investment Certificates to operate industrial estate development business over a certain period of time, namely 50 years. However, investment certificate expiration is an incident that has never occurred, so there has been no sample case for which ACBH can use as reference.

Vietnamese government has no rules and conditions upon the investment certificate renewal after the expiration of the current investment certificates. Hence, ACBH is exposed to this uncertainty whether it will be able to renew the certificates or operate the business once the current Investment Certificates expire.

However, ACBH believes the government still has adequate time to design the rules and conditions upon expiration of the current Investment Certificates. Vietnamese government has also fully realized that this uncertainty might affect the confidence among foreign investors which will be harmful to Vietnam economy as a whole. Hence, ACBH expects itself to be granted Investment Certificates to continue its business since ACBH meets all the granting criteria and has never violated any rules under its current granted Investment Certificates.

3. Uncertainty Risk of Future Projects

The Company currently has 4 future projects in the pipeline under ACLT ATLT and ACHL consisting of Amata City Long Thanh with the area of 410 hectares (2,562.5 Rai) Amata Service City Long Thanh with the area of 107 hectares (668.8 Rai) Amata Township Long Thanh with the area of 753 hectares (4,706.3 Rai) and Amata City Halong with the area of 714 hectares (4,462.5 Rai). All the projects have already received approval for the investment certificate and currently under the land compensation and development process.

With such investments, the company is exposed to operating risks both in terms of project schedule and cost control, thus the effect of which might deter the company from achieving planned revenue and return.

The Company has focused on project management and assigned project team, comprising of experts and experienced management to follow up on the progress and solve any possible issues in order to ensure that the project will not face any delays or cost overruns. The project team also arranges a weekly meeting to report on the progress of the project to the management.

4. Major Shareholder risk

As at 31 December 2018, the largest group of shareholders is under Amata Group, which holds 681,079,780 shares or approximately 73 percent. Amata Corporation and its subsidiaries, the current major shareholders of the Company, will assign representatives to participate in the Company's management team as well as to be directors with authorized signatories.



The concentration of the controlling power enables Amata Corporation to be able to determine policies and control management of the Company through manipulating decision making in several topics such as committee selection, dividend payments, or other business transactions. However, Amata Corporation's interest might be in conflict with that of other shareholders. Other shareholders cannot violate the decision except for particular cases that require more than three-fourths votes from shareholder meeting or cases that major shareholders have owned interest in the issue and are exempted from the vote.

However, to create transparency and balance the managing power, the Company has created a proper governance structure that clearly delegates power to management and committee. In addition, there are 5 out of 9 directors who are independent directors in order to counterbalance decision making power of the Board of Directors before proposing to shareholders.

Financial Risks

1. The Company is a holding company with investments in other companies

As a holding company, the Company's cash flows and performance are dependent on the receipt of dividends from its subsidiary, which is ACBH. The subsidiary has business risks that may impact on its individual financial performance under Vietnamese regulations and Vietnamese Accounting Standards (VAS) and may result in lower-than-expected dividends, which will subsequently have the same impact on the Company as the dividend payout is based on the net profit appearing on individual financial statement, and not at consolidated level.

In addition, according to the Public Limited Company Act 1992 regarding dividend payout policy, no dividend shall be paid out of the Company other than profit. The Company can only pay dividends to its shareholders only if retained earnings is at a profit. Moreover, dividends are also bounded by restrictions or covenants contained in each company's debt instruments and credit agreements.

In order to mitigate risks, ACBH is required to prepare an annual budget plan, which will be reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. The Company has complete control over its subsidiary as all board members of ACBH are also members of the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition, the management meeting is held on a weekly basis to closely monitor and evaluate business performance in order to identify and effectively manage risks on a timely basis.

2. Foreign Exchange Risk

Main sources of revenues and costs of industrial estate businesses in Vietnam from land lease, ready built factory and commercial rental services, and the infrastructure and other facility services are settled in Vietnamese Dong (VND) currency. Only one subsidiary has credit facilities in other currency other than VND, which is in Thai Baht (THB) with outstanding amount as of 31 December 2018 of THB 1,633.7 million; therefore, exposed to exchange rate risk. During 2017 - 2018 the strengthen of the THB compared to VND had resulted in exchange rate loss; however, the majority of the loss were only unrealized loss.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in THB currency. However, the local statutory requires ACBH, its foreign subsidiary, to present its financial statements in VND, its local currency. Therefore, when assets and liabilities



denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the home currency of the reporting entity according to the accounting policy, the Company is also exposed to the translation risk.

Despite the minimal exposure to the foreign exchange risk in day-to-day operations, the Company is aware of such risk and attempt to prudently manage its currency risk, especially the devaluation of VND, through monitoring the foreign exchange movement on a regular basis and reduce the gap between the contract booking (official quotation issued) and the land transfer. With respect to the dividend payment, ACBH pays the dividends to the Company in VND, therefore, it may subject to exchange rate risk. However, the transaction will be settled within a day so there should be minimal effect from exchange rate exposure.

As the Company reports its functional currency according to the Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) in THB, the translation effect between VND and THB is reported in the comprehensive income statement at an exchange loss of THB 21.01 million.

On top of that, the Company also conducts the research, plans to enhance their return to overcome the challenge from the depreciation of VND and controls such risk within their manageable limit.

3. Dividend payout risk from the discrepancy between Vietnamese and Thai accounting standard

As ACBH is established under Vietnamese regulations, ACBH needs to follow Vietnamese Accounting Standard (VAS), while the Company, which holds 89.99% stake in ACBH, is registered as a listed company under Thai regulations which follow Thai Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS). The financial performance reported in ACBH's individual financial statements and that reported in the Company's consolidated one will have some discrepancies due to the difference in accounting standard in terms of recognition of sales and cost from real estate sales. For VAS, ACBH has to amortize revenue from the sale of real estate over the remaining leasehold periods to match the lease schedule. On the other hand, under TFRS, the revenue from long term lease can be wholly recognized at once because the contractual rights and obligations have already transferred to customers.

For investors, this might affect their analysis on the Company, especially in terms of dividend capacity which has to be analyzed from ACBH financial statements in which revenue and profit at the during the period which maybe lower than that of the Company. For the year ended 2017, ACBH reports net profit of VND 103,430 million or THB 145.15 million according the VAS, while the net profit of ACBH reported according to TFRS was THB 351.65 million. Therefore, investors should understand the differences in order to analyze financial information and ability to pay dividends.

4. Capital sufficiency risk

With its expansion plan to invest in projects of ACLT ATLT and ACHL, the Company requires significant funding at appropriate cost to satisfy investment in its expansion and provide its flexibility for its operations.

The ability to raise fund or refinance its debt and get access to capital market is one of a key factors that impact all new and ongoing projects. The insufficient funding could stretch out the duration of a project or increase the cost of fund, which in turn could lead to liquidity crunch problem and impact overall return and margin on the project.



However, the Company will progressively invest in this project. The initial investment will include the development of infrastructure and land compensation expenses. As government will be responsible for the land compensation expenses, the amount paid will be settled through raw land rental exemption. Therefore, the development of infrastructure expenses will happen only when the Company book land sale and transfer the right to customers.

In addition, the Company expects to invest prudently considering its source of capital and its current capital structure in order to maintain financial ratios such as net interest-bearing debt to equity ratio or interest coverage ratio at an appropriate level in order to secure sufficient and suitable funds for the project expansions. As of 31 December 2018, the total long term loan accounted as 27% of total assets and the net interest-bearing debt to equity ratio was 0.90 times. The Company constantly monitors its financial position, current debt level and cash on hand whether it has enough funding to finance all projects in order to minimize the financial risk.



Other Information

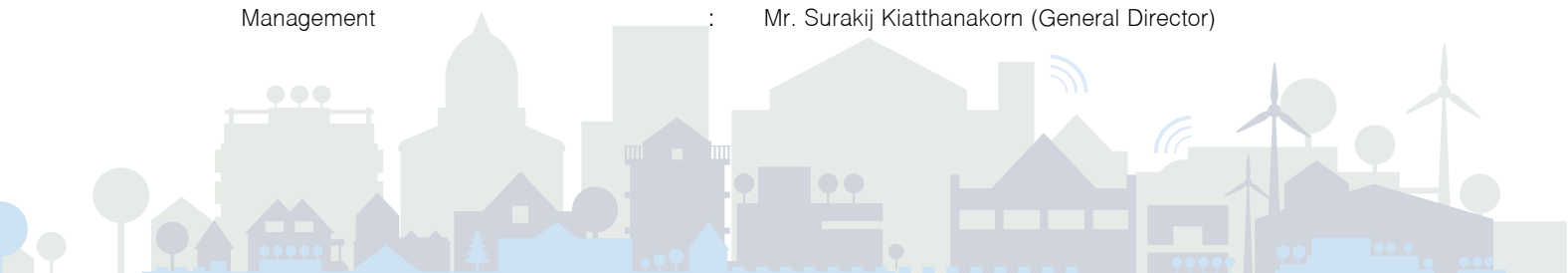
Amata VN Public Company Limited

Business Activity	:	Holding Company
Company Registration Date	:	August 30, 2012
Company Registration No.	:	0107555000325
Registered and paid up share capital	:	THB 467,500,000 including 935,000,000 ordinary shares at par THB 0.50 per share
Head Office	:	2126 Kromadit Building, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok, Huay Kwang, Bangkok 10310, Thailand
Phones	:	(02) 792-0000
Fax	:	(02) 318-1096
Website	:	www.amatavn.com
Email	:	marketing@amata.com.vn
Management	:	Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa (Chief Executive Officer)

Juristic persons, in which the company holds at least 10% interest:

1. Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company (Formerly known as Amata (Vietnam) Joint Stock Company)

Business Activity	:	Development of industrial estate, commercial complex, residential projects and related services
Company Registration Date	:	December 31, 1994
Company Registration No.	:	3600265395
Registered and paid up share capital	:	VND 365,996.40 million including 36,599,640 ordinary shares at par VND 10,000 per share
Percentage owned by Amata VN PCL	:	89.99%
Head Office	:	Long Binh Ward, Bien Hoa City, Dong Nai Province, Vietnam
Phone	:	(84) 251-3991-007
Fax	:	(84) 251-3891-251
Email	:	marketing@amata.com.vn
Management	:	Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn (General Director)



2. Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company

Business Activity	:	Development of Industrial Estate and related services in Long Thanh City, Dong Nai Province, Vietnam
Company Registration Date	:	June 25, 2015
Company Registration No.	:	472033001249
Registered and paid up share capital	:	VND 1,416,318.20 million including 141,631,820 ordinary shares at par VND 10,000 per share
Percentage owned directly and indirectly by Amata VN PCL	:	93.50%
Head Office	:	Long Thanh Hi-tech Industrial Park, Tam An and Tam Phuoc, Long Thanh Town, Long Thanh District, Dong Nai Province, Vietnam
Phone	:	(84) 251-3991-007
Fax	:	(84) 251-3891-251
Email	:	marketing@amata.com.vn
Management	:	Mr. Thai Hoang Nam (General Director)

3. Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company

Business Activity	:	Development of commercial complex, residential project and related businesses in Long Thanh City, Dong Nai Province, Vietnam
Company Registration Date	:	September 1, 2016
Company Registration No.	:	3603404368
Registered and paid up share capital	:	VND 335,660 million including 33,566,000 ordinary shares at par VND 10,000 per share
Percentage owned by Amata VN PCL	:	99.99%
Head Office	:	Long Binh Ward, Bien Hoa City, Dong Nai Province, Vietnam
Phone	:	(84) 251-3991-007
Fax	:	(84) 251-3891-251
Email	:	marketing@amata.com.vn
Management	:	Ms. Pham Thi Thanh Huong (General Director)



4. Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company

Business Activity	:	Development of Industrial Estate and related services in Halong City, Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam
Company Registration Date	:	April 18, 2018
Company Registration No.	:	5701929293
Registered and paid up share capital	:	VND 228,000 million including 22,800,000 ordinary shares at par VND 10,000 per share
Percentage owned by Amata VN PCL	:	99.99%
Head Office	:	Song Khoai Industrial Park, Song Khoai Commune, Quang Yen Town, Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam
Phone	:	02033-567-007
Fax	:	02033-562-007
Email	:	marketing@amata.com.vn
Management	:	Mr. Nguyen Van Nhan, General Director



Reference

Share Registrar

The Thailand Securities Depository Co., Ltd.

Address	:	93, 14th Floor, Ratchadapisek Road, Dindaeng, Dindaeng, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
Phones	:	(02) 009-9000
Fax	:	(02) 009-9992

Auditor

Ms. Supanee Triyanantakul

Auditor No.	:	4498
Company Name	:	EY Office Limited (Formerly known as Ernst & Young Office Limited)
Address	:	33 rd Floor, Lake Rajada Office Complex, 193/136-137 Rajadapisek Road, Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110, Thailand
Phones	:	(02) 264-0777, (02) 661-9190
Fax	:	(02) 264-0789-90, (02) 661-9192

Legal Counselor

Kudan and Partners Ltd.

Address	:	973 President Tower, 14th Floor, Unit 14C, Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand
Phones	:	(02) 656-0818
Fax	:	(02) 656-0819

Investors can find further information on the Company from the Company's Annual Registration Statement (56-1) which can be downloaded at www.sec.or.th or www.amatavn.com.



Share and Shareholder

Registered and paid up share capital

Amata VN Public Company Limited

As of 31 December 2018, the company's registered and paid up share capital is Baht 467,500,000. (935,000,000 ordinary shares at par Baht 0.50 per share)

Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company

As of 31 December 2018, the company's registered and paid up share capital is Dong 365,996.40 million. (36,599,640 ordinary shares at par Dong 10,000 per share)

Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company

As of 31 December 2018, the company's registered and paid up share capital is Dong 1,416,318.20 million. (141,631,820 ordinary shares at par Dong 10,000 per share)

Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company

As of 31 December 2018, the company's registered and paid up share capital is Dong 335,660.00 million. (33,566,000 ordinary shares at par Dong 10,000 per share)

Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company

As of 31 December 2018, the company's registered and paid up share capital is Dong 228,000 million. (22,800,000 ordinary shares at par Dong 10,000 per share)



Major Shareholders

Amata VN Public Company Limited

As of 28 December 2018, the shareholder structure of the Company can be concluded as follows

No.	Shareholder Name	No. of Shares	Percentage
1	Amata Group	685,614,480	73.33
1.1	Amata Corporation PCL.	342,543,560	36.64
1.2	Amata Asia Ltd. ^{1/}	338,536,220	36.21
1.3	Mr. Vikrom Kromadit ^{2/}	955,000	0.10
1.4	Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa ^{2/}	2,805,600	0.30
1.5	Ms. Vipavee Kromadit ^{2/}	600,000	0.06
1.6	Mrs. Nitaya Kromadit ^{2/}	112,100	0.01
1.7	Mr. Vitoon Kromadit ^{2/}	50,000	0.01
1.8	Mr. Vitit Kromadit ^{2/}	6,000	0.00
1.9	Mrs. Suparphorn Kromadit ^{2/}	6,000	0.00
2	Bualuang Long-Term Equity	23,811,700	2.55
3	Sahapat Group	23,058,000	2.46
3.1	Saha Patthanapibul PLC ^{3/}	7,686,000	0.82
3.2	Saha Pathana Inter Holding PLC ^{3/}	7,686,000	0.82
3.3	I.C.C. International PLC ^{3/}	7,686,000	0.82
4	UBS AG LONDON BRANCH	19,904,668	2.13
5	Mr. Thaveechat Jurangkool	14,580,000	1.56
6	Thai NVDR Co., Ltd.	10,925,768	1.17
7	Bualuang Long-Term Equity Fund 75/25	7,881,900	0.84
8	Mr. Harald Link	7,686,000	0.82
9	Mr. Lin Wei Tong	7,686,000	0.82
10	E.C.I Group Co., Ltd.	7,500,000	0.80
Total		808,648,516	86.49

Remarks ^{1/} Amata Asia Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary under Amata Corporation PCL

^{2/} Mrs Somhatai Panichewa, Ms Vipavee Kromadit, Mrs Nitaya Kromadit, Mr Vitoon Kromadit, Mr Vitit Kromadit, Mrs Suparphorn Kromadit are family members of Mr Vikrom Kromadit who is a director and executive of Amata Corporation PCL. The arrangement of this group has been done according to the definition of related parties in SEC announcement kor jor 17/2551 dated 15 December 2008 only, not under the section 258 of Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 (including amended versions).

^{3/} Saha Pathanapibul PLC, Saha Pathana Inter Holding PLC, I.C.C International PLC are related parties; Saha Pathana Inter Holding PLC is a major shareholder of Saha Pathanapibul PLC and I.C.C International PLC.



Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company (subsidiary)

As of 31 December 2018, the shareholder structure of Amata City Bien Hoa JSC can be concluded as follows

Shareholders	No. of shares	Percentage
1. Amata VN PCL	32,939,576	89.9997
2. Sonadezi Corporation	3,659,964	10.000
3. Amata Water Co., Ltd.	100	0.0003*
Total	36,599,640	100.00

Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (subsidiary)

As of 31 December 2018, the shareholder structure of Amata City Long Thanh JSC can be concluded as follows

Shareholders	No. of shares	Percentage
1. Amata VN PCL	49,571,132	34.999997
2. Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company	92,060,683	65.0
3. Mrs Somhatai Panichewa	5	0.000003*
Total	141,631,820	100.00

Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (subsidiary)

As of 31 December 2018, the shareholder structure of Amata Township Long Thanh JSC can be concluded as follows

Shareholders	No. of shares	Percentage
1. Amata VN PCL	33,565,994	99.9999821
2. Mr Vikrom Kromadit	3	0.0000089*
3. Mrs Somhatai Panichewa	3	0.0000089*
Total	33,566,000	100.00

Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company (subsidiary)

As of 31 December 2018, the shareholder structure of Amata City Halong JSC can be concluded as follows

Shareholders	No. of shares	Percentage
1. Amata VN PCL	22,799,994	99.999997
2. Mr Viwat Kromadit	3	0.00001316*
3. Mrs Somhatai Panichewa	3	0.00001316*
Total	22,800,000	100.00

Remark: * According to the Vietnamese law, joint stock companies must have at least 3 shareholders.



Dividend policy

The annual dividend payment needs to obtain the approval from the shareholders' meeting except the interim dividends for which the Board of Directors can use their discretion to do so considering the company's sound profitability. Any interim dividend payment decision shall be reported to the shareholders in the subsequent meeting.

Dividend policy of Amata VN PCL

The company intends to pay the dividend not less than 40% of net profits after tax and legal reserves of unconsolidated financial statements. However, the Board of Directors will make decisions regarding dividend payment for the greatest benefits to shareholders. To illustrate, retaining profits for future capital expansion, debt repayment or working capital may be more preferable to dividend payment in some cases.

Dividend policy of Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company

ACBH intends to pay dividend not less than 50% of net profits after tax and legal reserves of unconsolidated financial statements in compliance with the Vietnamese accounting standard. However, the Board of Directors of ACBH and/or shareholders of ACBH can adjust the company's dividend policy as appropriate depending on the business conditions such as ACBH's investment plan to expand their business.

In compliance with the Vietnamese accounting standard, ACBH's financial statements may contain some differences from those following the Thai accounting standard. Hence the net profit of ACBH is different from what is reported in the consolidated financial statements of the company as a result of the accounting differences about revenue and expense recognition in two countries. Although ACBH collects the lump sum rent on one time basis at the beginning of land lease contract, the Vietnamese accounting standard requires the company to recognize the revenue and expense gradually over land lease period. On the other hand, the Thai accounting standard allows the booking of lump sum revenue and expense on one time basis at the beginning of lease period. As a result of the two accounting methods, the net profit of company under the Vietnamese accounting standard is lower than that of Thai.

In addition, the Vietnamese regulation allows more flexibility for companies to pay dividend in terms of other assets, not limited to only cash or stock term. In contrast, only cash or stock dividend is permissible by Thai law. Therefore, if ACBH decides to pay dividend neither in cash nor stock term, this could result in lower company's cash dividend available for shareholders. However, the dividend payment of ACBH must be approved by the shareholders meeting. The Company, as a major shareholder with controlling power over ACBH, does not have the policy for ACBH to pay dividend in terms of other assets. ACBH must pay in cash or stock term unless it is necessary to do otherwise.

Dividend policy of Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company

The company will determine the dividend policy of Amata City Long Thanh JSC to be aligned with that of Amata City Bien Hoa JSC. Also the company, on behalf of the direct and indirect shareholders, who gains the controlling interests over Amata City Long Thanh JSC, has no policy to let Amata City Long Thanh JSC pay dividend in other asset terms than cash or stock, unless it is necessary to do so.



Dividend policy of Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company

The company will determine the dividend policy of Amata Township Long Thanh JSC to be aligned with that of Amata City Bien Hoa JSC. Also the company, on behalf of the major shareholder, who gains the controlling interests over Amata Township Long Thanh JSC, has no policy to let Amata Township Long Thanh JSC pay dividend in other asset terms than cash or stock, unless it is necessary to do so.

Dividend policy of Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company

The company will determine the dividend policy of Amata City Halong JSC to be aligned with that of Amata City Bien Hoa JSC. Also the company, on behalf of the major shareholder, who gains the controlling interests over Amata City Halong JSC, has no policy to let Amata City Halong JSC pay dividend in other asset terms than cash or stock, unless it is necessary to do so.



Report of Changes in Securities Holdings of Directors and Top Executives under the definition of SEC

Name	Position	Shares				Increase / (decrease) during financial year
		As of Dec 29, 2017		As of Dec 28, 2018		
		No. of Share	% of Shareholding	No. of Share	% of Shareholding	
1. Dr. Apichart Chinwanno	Chairman, Independent Director	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-
2. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	Vice-chairman, Member of the Executive Board and Member of the Corporate Governance Committee	6,249,760	0.67	6,249,760	0.67	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-
3. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	Director, Chairman of the Executive Board, Member of the Corporate Governance Committee and Chief Executive Officer	2,805,600	0.30	2,805,600	0.30	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		177,524	0.02	177,524	0.02	-
4. Prof. Dr Warapatr Todhanakasem	Director, Member of the Executive Board, Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee	340,000	0.04	340,000	0.04	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-
5. Mr. Aukkares Choochouy	Director	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-

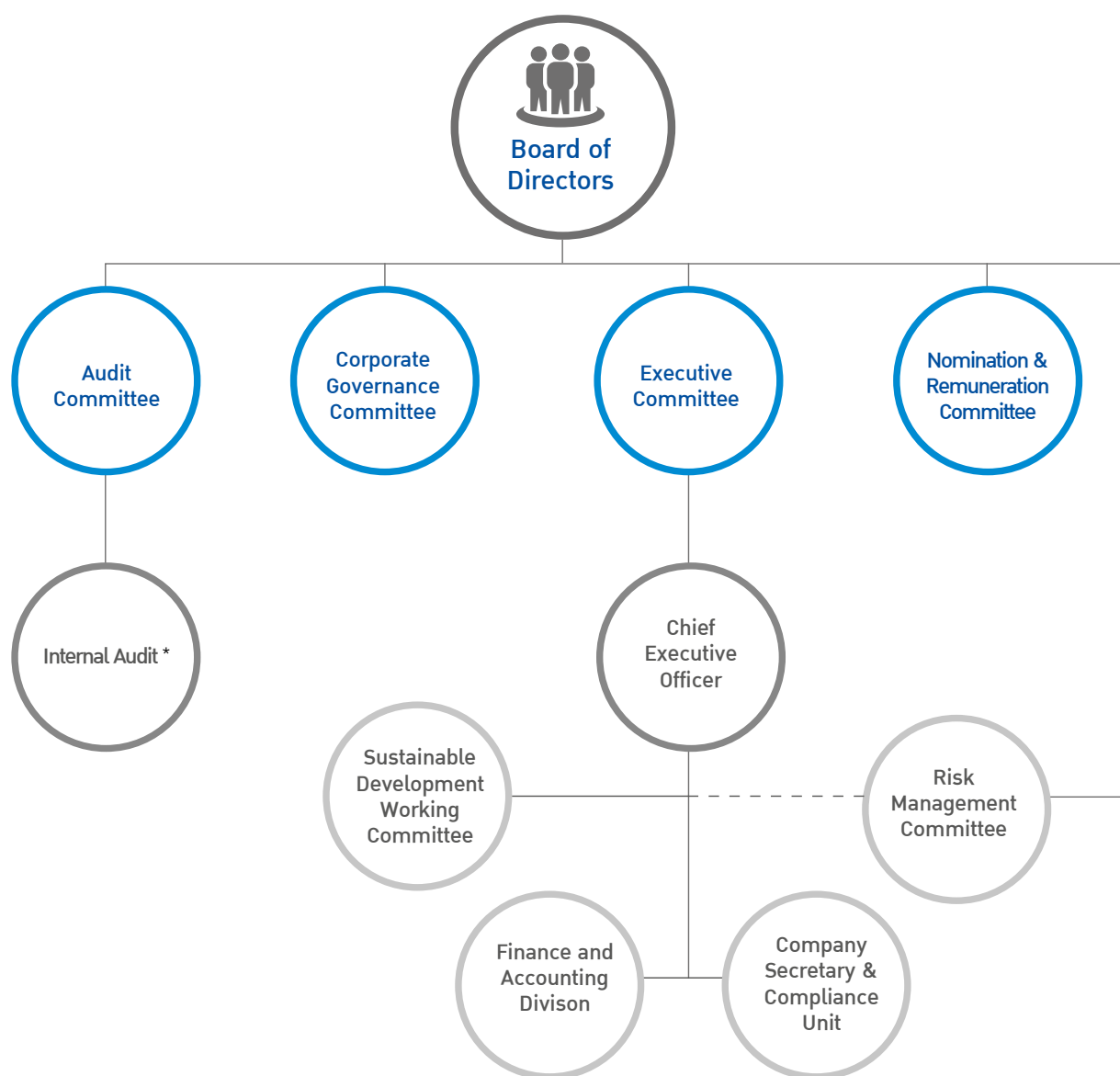


Name	Position	Shares				Increase / (decrease) during financial year
		As of Dec 29, 2017		As of Dec 28, 2018		
		No. of Share	% of Shareholding	No. of Share	% of Shareholding	
6. Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri	Independent Director, Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	240,000	0.03	240,000	0.03	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-
7. Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul	Independent Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-
8. Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist	Independent Director, Member of the Audit Committee and Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	350,000	0.04	350,000	0.04	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-
9. Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda	Independent Director, Member of the Audit Committee	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-
10. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn	Deputy Chief, Country Project Coordination Department	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-
11. Mr. Nattorn Kijsamrej	Vice President of Finance and Accounting	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse/cohabiting couple and/or minor children		-	-	-	-	-



Organization Structure

Organization Structure of Amata VN Public Company Limited as of 31 December 2018



As of 31 December 2018

* Amata VN PCL. has hired A&C Auditing and Consulting Co., Ltd. to evaluate ACBH's internal control system. The report has to be submitted to the Company's Audit Committee and also ACBH's Board of Directors for acknowledgment and action on part related with the internal control as audited by the internal auditors.

Board of Directors of Amata VN PCL

Amata VN has the Board of Directors and another 4 Committees: the Audit Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Executive Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee.

Board of Directors of Amata VN PCL

As of 31 December 2018, the Board of Directors comprised of 9 Directors.

Name	Position
1. Dr. Apichart Chinwanno	Chairman / Independent Director
2. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	Vice Chairman / Executive Director / Member of Corporate Governance Committee
3. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	Director / CEO / Chairman of Executive Committee / Member of Corporate Governance Committee
4. Prof. Dr. Warapatr Todhanakasem	Director / Executive Director / Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Chairman of Corporate Governance Committee
5. Mr. Aukkarees Choochouy	Director
6. Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri	Independent Director and Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee
7. Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul	Independent Director and Chairman of Audit Committee
8. Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist	Independent Director / Member of Audit Committee / Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee
9. Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda	Independent Director / Member of Audit Committee

All Directors have passed IOD's Director Certified Program (DCP) or Director Accredited Program (DAP), except Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda who had taken the Certificate Course in Corporate Governance for Director and Senior Executive of State Enterprises and Public Organization, King Prajadhipok's Institute. Prof. Dr. Warapatr Todhanakasem has also passed Role of the Chairman Program (RCP), The Role of Chairman (RCM) and Role of the Compensation Committee (RCC).

The Board of Directors' structure comprising 8 non executives, only 1 executive and 5 independent members, will cause a balance in voting for all matters, conforming to the Company's regulation, the SEC's governance regulation and other related regulations as well.

The Authorized Directors of Amata VN PCL

Any two Directors jointly sign with the Company's common seal affixed.

Meetings held in 2018

- Board of Directors: 6 times
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee: 2 times
- Audit Committee: 4 times
- Executive Board: None.
- Corporate Governance Committee: None



Meeting Attendance

Name	Board of Directors (*)	Audit Committee (*)	Nomination & Remuneration Committee (*)	Corporate Governance Committee (*)
1. Dr. Apichart Chinwanno (Appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors on 14 May 2018)	5/5			
2. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	6/6			No meeting
3. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	6/6			No meeting
4. Prof. Dr. Warapatr Todhanakasem	6/6		2/2	No meeting
5. Ms. Songchom Tangnawapan (Resigned on 14 May 2018)	1/1			
6. Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri (Resigned the Chairman of Audit Committee position on 14 May 2018 to take the Chairman of Nomination & Remuneration Committee position - job rotation)	6/6	2/2	Did not attend the meetings; the meetings were held before Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri was appointed on this committee.	
7. Mr. Le Cong Phung (Resigned on 14 May 2018)	1/1	1/1		
8. Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist	6/6	4/4	2/2	
9. Mr. Aukkares Choochouy (Appointed as Director on 14 May 2018)	5/5			
10. Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul (Appointed as Director and Chairman of Audit Committee on 14 May 2018)	5/5	2/2		
11. Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda (Appointed as Director on 14 May 2018)	4/5	2/2		

(*) Number of meetings attended/Total number of meetings required to attend for individual

Executives of Amata VN PCL

As of 31 December 2018, the Company had 6 employees. Three of which are Executives.

Name	Position
1. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	Chief Executive Officer
2. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn	Deputy Chief, Country Project Coordination Department
3. Mr. Nattorn Kijsamrej	Vice President, Finance & Accounting



Company Secretary of Amata VN PCL

The Board of Directors Meeting No. 1/2012 dated 7 September 2012 passed the resolution approving the appointment of Mrs. Varaporn Vatcharanukroh as the Company Secretary of Amata VN. Below are the scope of power, duties and responsibilities of the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary shall provide supports in preparing agenda of the meetings, meeting notices, organizing meetings of the Board of Directors, various Committees and the General Meetings of Shareholders. The Company Secretary shall also provide minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings, various Committees' meetings, shareholders' meetings, annual reports, keep the documents as required by the Law and give advice regarding the actions of the Board of Directors to be in accordance with the Law, regulations and relevant rules. Moreover, the Company Secretary shall be responsible for Directors and the Company in keeping information completely accurate and evident. The Company Secretary, appointed by the Board of Directors, must be a person whose his/her knowledge and ability is appropriate to work as the Company Secretary.

Remuneration for the Board Members and Executives

Remuneration for the Board Members

The Company sets appropriate remuneration for members of the Board of Directors at rates comparable to those of leading companies listed in the SET and other top companies in the same industries. Remuneration for the Board is also considered based on the Company's operating results, before being proposed for approval in the Shareholders' Meeting.

The Directors are remunerated in 3 parts: monthly remuneration, meeting attendance fee (per time, only if attend) and bonus.

Monthly remuneration to be paid every month as follows:

- Chairman THB 35,000/month
- Vice Chairman THB 25,000/month
- Other board members THB 20,000/month

Meeting attendance fee to be paid to Directors attending the meetings as follows:

- Chairman THB 50,000/time
- Vice Chairman THB 40,000/time
- Other board members THB 30,000/time

Bonus paid once a year at the rate of 1.2% of annual dividend payment

Remuneration for Sub-Committee Members

The Company has clearly and transparently defined policy on remuneration to its Directors, taking into consideration the Company's operating performance and the Directors' scope of duties and responsibilities compared to the industry's norms. Directors that are assigned additional duties and responsibilities in different committees receive additional compensations pro rata with their increased responsibilities. The members of Sub-Committees (except for the Executive Directors who do not receive the remuneration for their position) receive meeting attendance fee when attending the meetings as follows.



Chairman THB 50,000/time

Other board members THB 30,000/time

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is the one who initially considers the remunerations to be proposed in the Board of Directors' meeting for consideration. After that, the remunerations need to be approved in the shareholders' meeting. As for the remuneration for Company Executives, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will consider the roles, responsibilities and performance of each Executive as well as the Company's operating performance to determine the rates. The remunerations are clearly disclosed as follows.

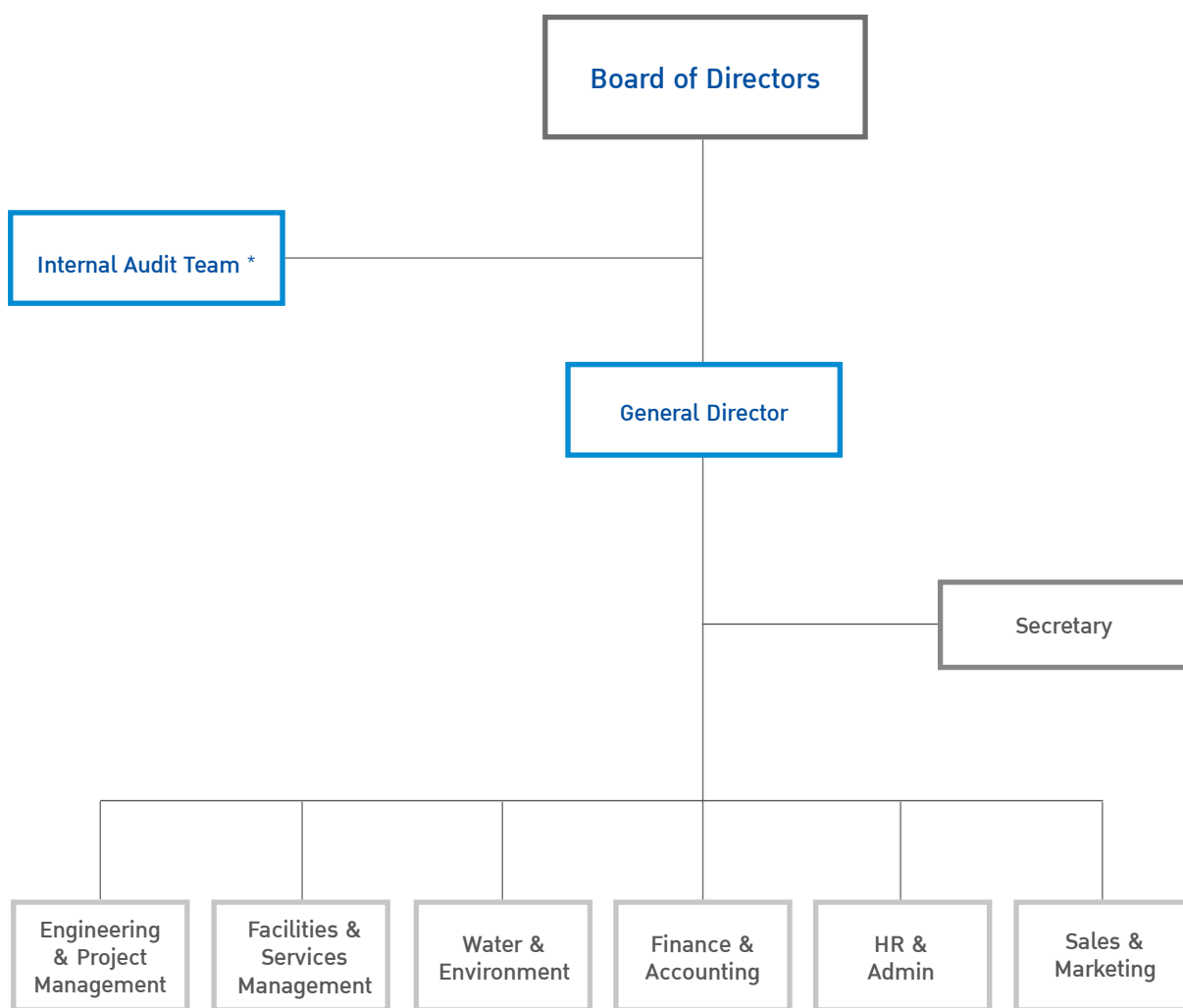
Remuneration received by Directors in 2018

Name	Nomination & Remuneration Committee	Audit Committee	Corporate Governance Committee	Directors' Remuneration		
	Meeting Attendance Fees	Meeting Attendance Fees	Meeting Attendance Fees	Monthly Allowances + Meeting Attendance Fees	Bonus	Total
Dr. Apichart Chinwanno				496,000.00		496,000.00
Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien			No meeting.	540,000.00	40,046.15	580,046.15
Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa			No meeting.	420,000.00	36,405.59	456,405.59
Prof. Dr Warapatr Todhanakasem	60,000.00		No meeting.	390,000.00	36,405.59	486,405.59
Ms. Songchom Tangnawapan				118,666.67	36,405.59	155,072.26
Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri		100,000.00		420,000.00	36,405.59	556,405.59
Mr. Le Cong Phung		30,000.00		118,666.67	36,405.59	185,072.26
Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist	100,000.00	120,000.00		420,000.00	36,405.59	676,405.59
Mr. Aukkares Choochouy				302,000.00		302,000.00
Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul		100,000.00		302,000.00		402,000.00
Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda		60,000.00		272,000.00		332,000.00
Dr. Surin Pitsuwan					41,714.74	
Mr. Kampol Tatiyakavee				20,000.00	36,405.59	56,405.59
Total	160,000.00	410,000.00	0.00	3,819,333.34	336,600.02	4,725,933.36

Total remuneration for the 3 Executives under the definition of SEC was THB 12.75 million.



Organization Structure of Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company as of December 31, 2018



* Amata VN PCL. has hired A&C Auditing and Consulting Co., Ltd. to evaluate ACBH's internal control system. The report has to be submitted to the Company's Audit Committee and also ACBH's Board of Directors for acknowledgment and action on part related with the internal control as audited by the internal auditors.



Board of Directors

As of 31 December 2018, Board of Directors comprised of 5 members as follows:

Name	Position
1. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	Chairman
2. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa*	Chairman
3. Gen. Suebsan Dardarananda*	Director
4. Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul* (in place of Dr. Apichart Chinwanno who resigned on 14 May 2018 to take the Chairman of Amata VN PCL. position)	Director
5. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn*	Director

Remark: * Directors are the appointed by Amata VN

The authorized Director of Amata City Bien Hoa JSC

The Legal Representative is Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn with his signature and the company's seal.

The Board of Directors Meeting

Meeting Attendance in 2018

Name	2018
	Number of meetings attended/Total number of meetings required to attend for individual
1. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	4/4
2. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	4/4
3. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn	4/4
4. Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul*	1/2
5. Gen. Suebsan Dardaranand	4/4
6. Dr. Apichart Chinwanno*	2/2

Remark: *Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul was appointed director according to the resolution of Amata VN's Board of Directors' Meeting No.2/2018 dated 14 May 2018 to replace Mr. Apichart Chinwanno who resigned from his position.

Internal Audit Committee of Amata City Bien Hoa JSC

As of 31 December 2018, the Internal Audit Committee comprised of 3 members as follows

Name	Position
1. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn	General Director
2. Mr. Osamu Sudo	Senior Manager - Sales and Marketing
3. Ms. Lam Thi Dan An	Manager - Accounting and Finance



Company Secretary of Amata City Bien Hoa JSC

The Board of Directors has appointed Ms. Vu Thi Bich Ngoc the Company Secretary. Below are the roles and responsibilities of the Company Secretary.

- (a) Assist the convention of the GMS and meetings of the BOD; making meeting minutes;
- (b) Assist members of the BOD in performing their rights and obligations;
- (c) Assist the BOD in applying and implementing the company's administration principles;
- (d) Assist the company in building shareholder relationships and protecting the lawful rights and interests of shareholders;
- (e) Assist the company in fulfilling its obligation to provide information, disclose information and administrative procedures;
- (f) Perform other rights and obligations prescribed by this Charter or assigned by the Chairperson.



Remuneration for Directors and Company Executives

Remuneration for the Directors of Amata City Bien Hoa JSC

The Directors are remunerated in 2 parts: monthly remuneration and meeting attendance fee (per time, only if attend).

Monthly remuneration to be paid every month as follows:

Chairman	USD 700 per month
Vice Chairman	USD 600 per month
Directors	USD 500 per month

Meeting allowance paid for each meeting attended as follows:

Chairman	USD 700 per meeting
Vice Chairman	USD 600 per meeting
Directors	USD 500 per meeting

In 2018 details of director remuneration were as follows:

Name	2018			
	Monthly allowance (VND)	Meeting attendance fee (VND)	Bonus (VND)	Total (VND)
1. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	193,039,000	124,050,769	180,245,258	497,335,027
2. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	138,867,500	75,675,962	120,700,000	335,243,462
3. Mr. Kampol Tatiyakavee	-	-	120,700,000	120,700,000
4. Gen. Suebsan Dardarananda	138,862,500	43,725,000	120,700,000	303,287,500
5. Dr. Apichart Chinwanno	51,487,500	43,709,375	50,296,400	145,493,275
6. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn	103,845,000	53,292,308	-	157,137,308
7. Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul ^{1/}	58,237,500	14,575,000	-	72,812,500
Total	684,339,000	355,028,414	592,641,658	1,632,009,072

Note: ^{1/} Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul was appointed director according to the resolution of Amata VN's Board of Directors' Meeting No.2/2018 dated 14 May 2018 to replace Mr. Apichart Chinwanno who resigned from his position.

Other remuneration

In 2018 a termination allowance of VND 59,296,355 was paid, including:

- VND 49,579,688 to Mr. Kampol Tatiyakavee after his resignation.
- VND 9,716,667 to Dr. Apichart Chinwanno after his resignation.

Remuneration for the Executives

In 2018, total remuneration for the 5 Executives was VND 5,991,502,822.



Employee

Number of Employees

Amata VN PCL

As of 31 December 2018, the Company had 6 employees

Amata City Bien Hoa JSC

As of 31 December 2018, the Company had 107 employees

Department	Number of employees
Business Development	2
Accounting and Finance	6
Sales and Marketing	9
Land Development	3
Utility Mangement	49
Land Management	4
Water Management	18
Human Resource, General Affairs and Legal	16
Total	107

Remuneration for Employee

Amata VN PCL

The total remuneration including salary, cost of living, bonus, provident fund, etc. was THB 21.4 million

Amata City Bien Hoa JSC

In 2018, ACBH paid VND 23,435,232,499 of remuneration to its employees. This amount included salary, bonus, overtime pay, provident fund and other welfare.

Major Labor dispute in the past 3 years

None

Policy in Human Resource

The Company and ACBH focus on Human Resource Development as employees are very important assets in the business operation. Human Resource Development must be carried out at the same time as business development to accommodate the future growth of the Company. The Company and ACBH have the policy to keep prospect personnel by providing appropriate remuneration compared to the average in the same industry. Moreover, in-house and outside trainings are arranged suitably for employees from each department to enhance employees' potential. Not only knowledge part that is encouraged for the employees, the Company and ACBH also encourage them to develop relevant skills and foster the organizational culture among them.



Corporate Governance

Amata VN firmly believe that a good business is not only focused on maximizing profits but equally as important, or more important in the long term, is how does profits are generated. The Board of Directors has put emphasis and have the commitment to ensure that the Company and its subsidiaries are operated under the principle of good corporate governance. The Company have put in place Corporate Governance Policy to be considered and approved by the subsidiaries' Board of Directors as well.

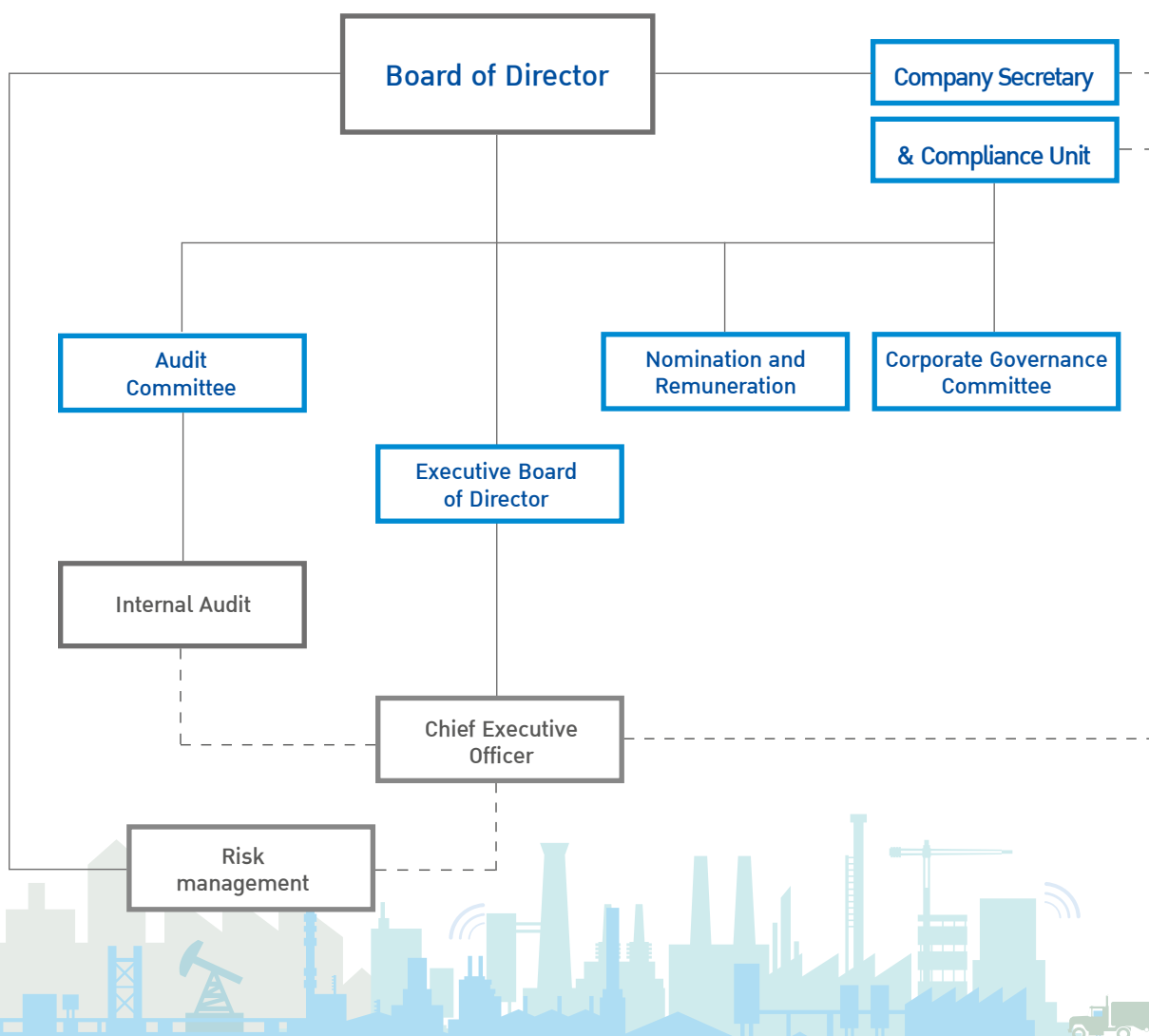
Corporate Governance Policy

The Company has disclosed Corporate Governance Policy on the Company's website www.amatavn.com under the heading "Corporate Governance".

Sub Committees

The Company's management structure consists of the Board of Directors and 4 sub committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, the Corporate Governance Committee and the Executive Committee, shown as the below chart.

Corporate Governance Structure



The Board of Directors

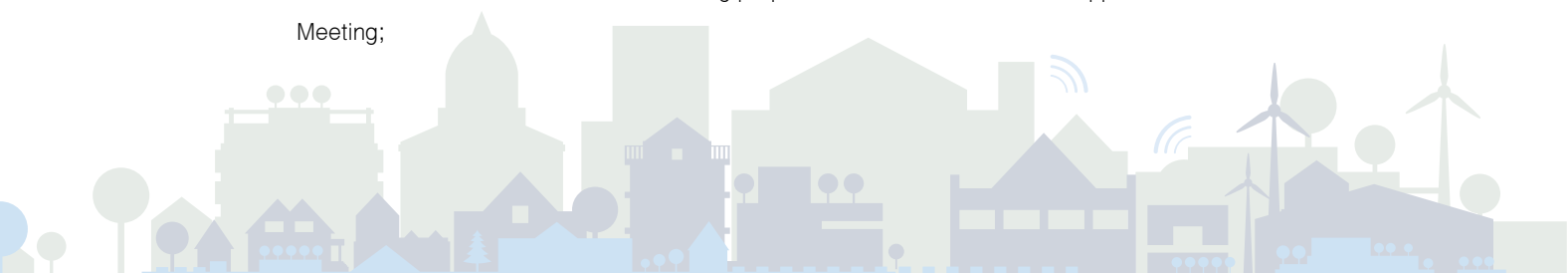
Composition of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors comprises of highly qualified and nationally well-known experts. As of 31 December 2018, the Board of Directors consisted of nine directors.

Name	Position	Appointment Date
Dr. Apichart Chinwanno	Chairman / Independent Director	14 May 2018
Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	Vice-chairman	30 August 2012
Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	Director	30 August 2012
Prof. Dr. Warapatr Todhanakasem	Director	30 August 2012
Mr. Aukkares Choochouy	Director	14 May 2018
Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri	Independent Director	30 August 2012
Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul	Independent Director and Chairman of Audit Committee	14 May 2018
Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist	Independent Director and Member of Audit Committee	14 December 2012
Mr. Kittit Tangjitmaneesakda	Independent Director and Member of Audit Committee	14 May 2018

Scope of Duties and Responsibilities

1. To have a clear understanding of the vision, goals, and strategies in the operation of the Company in order to perform their duties in accordance with the laws, objectives, articles of association of the Company, the resolutions of Board of Directors, and the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting with responsibility, diligence and honesty;
2. To determine the details and approve the vision, business strategies, direction of the business, business policy, goals, procedures, operation plan, and the budgets of the Company and its subsidiaries as prepared by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the management department;
3. To supervise the management and performance of the CEO, the management department, or any persons authorized to perform such duties in order to comply with the policies stipulated by the Board of Directors;
4. To continuously monitor the performance of the Company in order to comply with the operation plan and the budgets of the Company;
5. To procure the Company and its subsidiaries to use an appropriate and effective accounting systems, and to provide an internal control system and internal audit system;
6. To provide financial statements at the end of each fiscal year of the Company and to sign to certify such financial statements in order for their being proposed to the shareholders for approval in the Annual General Meeting;



7. To consider and approve the selection and appointment of auditor(s) and consider appropriate remuneration as proposed by the Audit Committee prior to the proposal to the shareholders for approval in the Annual General Meeting;
8. To provide written policy about good corporate governance and to effectively apply such policy in order to ensure that the Company fulfills responsibility to all relevant parties with fairness;
9. To consider and approve the appointment of persons who are qualified, and are not prohibited under the Public Companies Limited Act B.E. 2535 (1992) (as amended from time to time), the Securities Exchange Act B.E. 2535 (1992) (as amended from time to time), and the relevant notifications and/or regulations in the case that a directorship becomes vacant due to other reasons apart from retirement by rotation. In addition, to consider and approve the appointment of directors to replace directors who retire by rotation, and to determine the remuneration as proposed by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee prior to the proposal to the shareholders' meeting for approval;
10. To appoint sub-committees such as the Audit Committee, the Executive Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, or any other sub-committees, and to determine the powers and duties of such sub-committees to help and support the performance of duties of the Board of Directors;
11. To appoint Executives and Company Secretary, and to determine the remuneration of such Executives;
12. To seek professional opinions from the external organizations when necessary for appropriate decisions;
13. To encourage the Directors and Executives to attend various seminars of the Thai Institute of Directors related to the duties and responsibilities of the Directors and Executives.

In this regard, the assignment of powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Board of Directors shall not be granted or sub-granted which causes the Board of Directors or the attorney to approve transactions in which the Board of Directors, or the attorney, or any person who may have any conflict of interest (as defined in the Notification of the Securities and Exchange Commission Thailand and the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board), may have interest, or receive any benefits, or any other conflict of interests with the Company or its subsidiaries, except where the approval of such transaction is consistent with policies and rules approved by the shareholders' meeting or the Board of Directors.

Term

According to the Company's Articles of Association, at every annual general meeting, one-third of the directors shall retire. If the number of directors is not a multiple of three, the number of directors closest to one-third shall retire. The directors retiring from office in the first and second years after the registration of the Company shall be selected by drawing lots. In subsequent years, the director who has held office longest shall retire. A director who vacates office may be re-elected.

In case of the director vacancy due to other courses, the Board of Director must select and appoint any person not prohibit by the public company Act, section 68 and 75 and other related laws, to be the Director in the next meeting, except that the turn of vacancy is less than 2 months. The appointed Director will hold the office for the time left by the leaving Director.



The Company has revealed the Article of Association upon the Company's website www.amatavn.com under the heading "Corporate Governance".

The achievements of the Board of Directors in 2018

- Consideration and approval of the auditor and appropriate remuneration as proposed by the Audit Committee prior to the proposal to the shareholders for approval in the Annual General Meeting
- Approval of the 2019 Strategy and Budget
- Consideration of the 2018 Financial Report and operating results
- Consideration of Q1/2018 Financial Report and operating results
- Consideration of Q2/2018 Financial Report and operating results
- Consideration of Q3/2018 Financial Report and operating results
- Consideration of capital increase in the Company's subsidiary

The Executive Committee

Composition of the Executive Committee

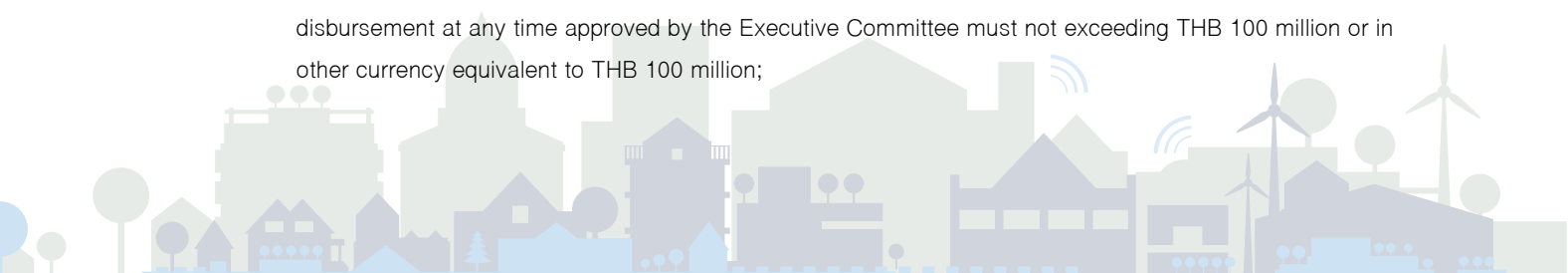
The Board of Directors appoints the Executive Committee with appropriate number of members. The Executive Committee is composed of a member of Board of Directors together with any member of the Company Executive.

As of 31 December 2018, the Executive Committee consisted of three directors

Name	Position
1. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	Chairman
2. Prof. Dr. Warapatr Todhanakasem	Member
3. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	Member

Scope of Duties and Responsibilities of the Executive Committee

1. To open bank account both locally and abroad in Thai Baht and in other currency;
2. To approve the new loan of the Company in the amount up to THB 100 million or in other currency equivalent to THB 100 million and the total outstanding amount plus available amount for disbursement at any time approved by the Executive Committee must not exceeding THB 100 million or in other currency equivalent to THB 100 million;
3. To approve the borrowing of new loan of all subsidiary companies in the amount up to THB 100 million or in other currency equivalent to THB 100 million and the total outstanding amount plus available amount for disbursement at any time approved by the Executive Committee must not exceeding THB 100 million or in other currency equivalent to THB 100 million;



4. To approve for the Company to provide loan guarantees to all subsidiaries companies in the amount up to THB 100 million or in other currency equivalent to THB 100 million and the total outstanding amount plus available amount for disbursement at any time approved by the Executive Committee must not exceeding THB 100 million or in other currency equivalent to THB 100 million;
5. To approve the short-term loans, not exceeding 3 months between the Company and subsidiary companies, or between 2 subsidiary companies which the definition of subsidiary company is defined as a company which its shares held directly and indirectly by the Company at least 75 percent.

Term of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee who is also a director will hold the office the same term of the directorship, except the Board of Directors resolve otherwise.

The output (achievement) of the Executive Committee in 2018

In 2018, the size of the transaction for approval was beyond the Executive Committee's scope to approve, therefore, there was no Executive Committee meeting.

The Audit Committee

Composition of the Audit Committee

- The Audit Committee members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall comprise of not less than 3 members where one of the member in the Audit Committee will be elected as the Chairman of the Audit Committee by its members;
- The Audit Committee members shall be an independent director and fully qualified in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) requirements furthermore at least 1 member of the Audit Committee should have complete understanding and appropriate experience in accountancy and/or finance.

As of 31 December 2018, the Audit Committee comprised of three members as follows.

Name	Position	Type of Director
1. Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul (appointed as Chairman of Audit Committee on 14 May 2018 in place of Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri who resigned to take the Chairman of NRC role)	Chairman	Independent Director
2. Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist	Member	Independent Director
3. Mr. Kitti Tangjitmaneesakda	Member	Independent Director

Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul and Mr. Anders Lundqvist have the knowledge and experience related to finance and accounting.



Scope of Duties and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

1. To verify that the Company has an accurate and adequate financial reports
2. To verify that the Company has proper and effective internal control and internal audit system, and to review the independence of internal audit function as well as to agree on appointment, transfer or misemployment of internal audit function head or any functions related to the internal audit
3. To verify that the Company complies with the law of Securities and Exchange, the regulations of Stock Exchange or any laws associated with the Company's business
4. To consider, select, propose an independent auditor's appointment as well as their remuneration, and attend the meeting with the auditor without Management participation at least once a year
5. To consider the connected transactions or those which might lead to the conflicts of interests in accordance with the laws of Stock Exchange to ensure that such transactions have been reasonably done for the greatest benefits of the Company
6. To prepare the Audit Committee's report as disclosed in the Company's annual report, an Audit Committee's report must be signed by the Chairman of Audit Committee and comprised of at least following information:
 - an opinion on the accuracy, completeness and credibility of the company's financial report;
 - an opinion on the adequacy of the company's internal control system;
 - an opinion on the compliance with the law of Securities and Exchange, the regulations of the Stock Exchange, or the laws related to the Company's business
 - an opinion on the suitability of an auditor
 - an opinion on the transactions that may lead to the conflicts of interests
 - the number of the Audit Committee meetings, and the attendance at such meetings by each committee member;
 - an opinion or overview of comments observed by the Audit Committee under their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the charter, and
 - other transactions which, in accordance with the scope of their duties and responsibilities, should be made the shareholders and general investors known
7. Perform any other jobs as assigned by the Company's Board of Directors and obtained the Audit Committee's approval.

Terms of the Audit Committee

- The Audit Committee shall be appointed for a period equal to that of their directorship at the Company which will end at the Company's annual shareholders meeting that coincides with the end of their terms as the Company's director;



- Those Directors who are members of the Company's Audit Committee and has completed their terms with the Audit Committee can be reappointed but are not done automatically;
- The member of the Audit Committee whose terms has expired must continue to act on their behalf until a replacement director has been appointed unless that Audit Committee member has not been reappoint as the Company's director;
- In the case where the Audit Committee member position becomes vacant AMATA's Board of Directors shall appoint a new director who possesses complete qualifications without any incompatibility to replace the previous one, whereby the newly appointed director shall remain in the position only for remaining term of the previously replaced member.

The output (achievement) of the Audit Committee in 2018

Please see the Audit Committee's Report on page 119.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Composition of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee

The Board of Directors considers and appoints the Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC) which comprises not less than 3 members being where the NRC members is responsible for electing the NRC Chairman. The Chairman of the Board of Directors should not be a member or Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

As of 31 December 2018, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee comprised of three members as follows.

Name	Position
1. Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri (appointed as Chairman of NRC on 14 May 2018)	Chairman
2. Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist	Member
3. Prof. Dr. Warapatr Todhanakasem	Member

Scope of Duties and Responsibilities of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Nomination

- (1) Setting policies, guidelines and procedures in nominating the Company's Board of Directors, various committee/ sub-committee members and managements and proposing these ideas for approval by the Board of Directors Meeting;
- (2) Recruiting, selecting and proposing appropriate qualified persons to assume the position of the Board of Directors, Board Committees members and managements for the Board's approval bearing in mind that in making a proposal of this appointment the Nomination & Remuneration Committee must take into consideration the Board Skill Matrix in accordance with the nomination and remuneration policy;



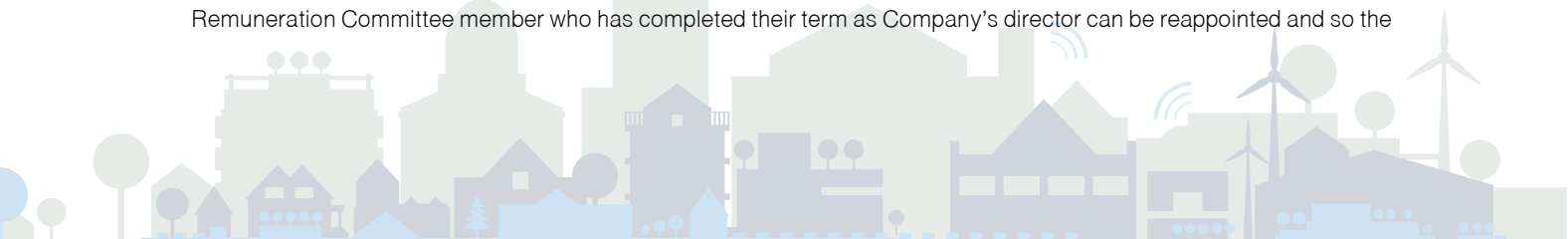
- (3) Manage the size and composition of the Board of Directors, Committees and or Sub-Committees to be appropriate with the entity and the Company's business together with making the necessary adjustments to align it with the continuous changes in its environment and to make certain that the Board of Directors, Committees and Sub-Committees members comprises of highly qualified, skilled and experienced directors with specific competency in relation to the business as stipulated in the Board Skill Matrix;
- (4) Disclose in detail the Company's nomination policies and procedures in the Company's Annual Report;
- (5) Formulate a succession plan to enable the Company's business continuity by ensuring the availability of successors that will provide for a smooth and appropriate transition of the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and other high-level management personnel for approval by the Board of Directors.

Remuneration

- (1) Setting remuneration policies and rates together with providing benefits and other rewards package scales for the Company's directors and managements by applying explicit and transparent principles and criteria for presentation to the Board of Directors' approval and/or for approval from the Shareholders Meeting if needed to on a case by case basis;
- (2) Make certain that the Company's directors and high-level managements are duly compensated in accordance with merits of their duties and responsibilities;
- (3) Determine practical guidelines and criteria for the performance assessment of the Company's directors and executives as a basis in deciding their annual remuneration;
- (4) Disclose in detail the Company's remuneration policies and the various types of compensations awarded together with a report on the criteria used in determining directors and managements remunerations which should at least state details of the objectives, achievements and opinion of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in the Company's Annual Report;
- (5) Recommend appropriate remuneration package for the Board of Directors and Committees/Sub-Committees to the Board of Directors for endorsement before submitting it to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval;
- (6) Review management's suggested remuneration policy, proposal on compensation, benefits and bonuses of the Company's staffs and employees excluding their wages and salaries then make a recommendation before submitting it to the Board of Directors for approval;
- (7) Review the Chief Executive Officer's set target and its operating criteria and submit it to the Board of Directors for approval;
- (8) Recommend remuneration and appropriate benefits for the Chief Executive Officer to the Board of Directors for consideration and final approval.

Terms of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee shall be appointed for a period equal to that of their directorship at the Company where each Director's term will end at the Company's annual shareholders meeting however, Nomination & Remuneration Committee member who has completed their term as Company's director can be reappointed and so the



member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee whose terms has expired must continue to act on their behalf until a replacement director has been appointed unless in the case where that Nomination & Remuneration Committee member has not been reappoint as AMATA's director then the that position of Nomination & Remuneration Committee member becomes vacant the Board of Directors shall appoint a new director who possesses complete qualifications to replace the previous one, whereby the newly appointed director shall remain in the position only for remaining term of office of the previous member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee

The output (achievement) of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee in 2018

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee has selected Directors to replace those who resigned and whose terms are ending by looking for persons to make up the Board of Directors of different expertise. The Board Matrix Skill Policy and Pacific 2000, a recruitment company were also used. The Director must be well-known by the public with an admirable image and personality together with leadership skills. In addition, the Director must be qualified and does not possess forbidden qualities according to the Public Limited Company Act B.E. 2535, section 68 and 75 and other related laws. After consideration, the Committee has proposed the 3 retiring Directors to be Directors for another term and the Board of Directors has unanimously appointed the 3 Directors accordingly. Apart from this, the Committee has proposed the remuneration for the Directors to the Board and the Board of Directors has unanimously approved the proposed remuneration.

The Corporate Governance Committee

Composition of the Corporate Governance Committee

- The Corporate Governance Committee shall be composed of 3-5 members appointed from the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the Company's Board of Director should not act Chairman or member of the Corporate Governance Committee.
- The Corporate Governance Committee members must not only have the appropriate knowledge and experience in Corporate Governance but also well verse in their roles and duties.

As of 31 December 2018, the Corporate Governance Committee comprised of three Directors

Name	Position
1. Prof. Dr. Warapatr Todhanakasem	Chairman
2. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	Member
3. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	Member

Scope of Duties and Responsibilities of the Corporate Governance Committee

1. Set principles and key stipulations of an effective corporate governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) together with a supervision process that suits the Company for the Board of Directors' final approval then continue to provide follow ups for its efficient implementation, review and making any necessary revisions;



2. Supervise that all of the Company's operations be done in accordance with the principle of good corporate governance as the legally set standard by the official governing agencies or institutions such as the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);
3. Foster and regulate in such a way that all of the Company's business operations, Board of Directors, executives and staffs be in line with the principle of good corporate governance;
4. Provide regular review of the Company's good corporate governance policies and its implementation process to obtain consistency with international rules and practices;
5. Establish the Company's Compliance Unit to take charge of Corporate Governance regulations implementation and supervision of the Company's operations to comply with the set rules, regulations, code of conduct, policies and procedures;
6. Perform all the duties handed down by the Board of Directors;
7. Inform the Board of Directors of the policies implementation results for their acknowledgement and consideration;
8. Publish a statement report of the Company's Corporate Governance policy implementation outcome for the Shareholders' acknowledgement in the Company's Annual Report.

Terms of the Corporate Governance Committee

Term of office of members of the Corporate Governance Committee, shall be equal to that of their directorship at the Company where each Director's term will end at the Company's annual shareholders meeting however, Corporate Governance Committee member who has completed their term as Company's director can be reappointed and so the member of the Corporate Governance Committee whose terms has expired must continue to act on their behalf until a replacement director has been appointed unless in the case where that Corporate Governance Committee member has not been reappointed as the Company's director then that position of Corporate Governance Committee member becomes vacant.

The output (achievement) of the Corporate Governance Committee in 2018

There was no Corporate Governance Committee meeting in 2018. In 2018 the Company had good practice in Corporate Governance and received good CG score evaluation. Therefore, in 2018, the Executives focused the Corporate Governance in subsidiaries and will report the results to the Corporate Governance Committee.

In addition to the subcommittees, the Board of Directors has appointed executives as the Risk Management Committee.

Risk Management Committee

Composition of the Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is comprised of executives of the Company and its subsidiaries who represent each function with the Chief Executive Officer or an executive assigned by the Chief Executive Officer serving as Chairman of the Risk Management Committee.



As of 31 December 2018, the Risk Management Committee comprised of seven members as follows:

Name	Position	Type of Director
Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	Chairman	Executive Director
Dr. Huyuh Ngoc Phien	Member	Non-executive Director
Mr. Nattorn Kijssamrej	Member	Executive
Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn	Member	Executive of Subsidiary
Ms. Pham Thi Thanh Huong	Member	Executive of Subsidiary
Mr. Nguyen Van Nhan	Member	Executive of Subsidiary
Mr. Osamu Sudo	Member	Executive of Subsidiary

Duties and Responsibilities

- Design the procedure of the Company's risk management by:
 - Determine the surrounding risks: Taking into account both internal and external risks in prescribing its perimeter together with utilizing the principle of risk managements that includes the following; Strategic Risk (including market risk), Operational Risk, Financial Risk (including liquidity risk), Compliance Risk (Reputational Risk included)
- Assign all the business and operations units that are risk vulnerable to consider and report the following:
 - Identify risks: mention all incidents that could occur and its effects on the Company's business objectives
 - Analyze risks: specify its effects and the possibility of its occurrence together with the effectiveness of all the available internal controls
 - Evaluate the risks and assign a rating to them in accordance with each own business unit's discretion as well as deciding on other alternatives that could reduce the occurrence of risk and its effects then follow that procedure to avoid, accept, transfer or reduce
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of risk management: implemented by the Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Internal Audits which can be examine by
 - The prescribe risk preventive measures
 - Methods used in evaluating and selecting of risk preventive measures
 - Reporting of the results and measures of risk management
 - Has each individual business/operational units risk management policy implementation being fully and appropriately utilized



Nomination and Appointment of Directors and Top Executive

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee nominates the persons to be Directors by considering qualification of the capabilities, positive professional and personal reputation, good moral principles as well as who are considered to be well-suited for the Company's businesses.

1. The selection and nomination for appointment of new non-executive Directors and Independent Directors, together with members of the Committees members, should be aligned with both the short term and long term strategies of the Company, as well as should support its business operations; whereby the desired qualifications, capabilities, various characteristics and degree of independence of such nominees should also be documented in a 'Board Skills Matrix'.
2. There composition of the qualifications of the Directors should be diverse in accordance to the established policy to have a Board of Directors that include persons with differing and a diverse set of qualifications.
3. A Professional Search Firm or a Director Pool should be used in recruiting and nominating any new Directors.
4. All Directors are required to undertake a self-evaluation of their respective job performance in accordance with the policy on evaluating the performance of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors as a group, and individual Directors, together with the various Committees Members. Additionally, the plan to further develop and improve both the skills and knowledge of the Board of Directors is required to be disclosed.

Nomination and Remuneration committee will consider the nomination of Directors. Independent Directors must be independent from the major shareholder, the management and the related persons of the Company, with the following characteristics:

1. Holds not more than 1% of the total outstanding voting shares of the Company, the Company's major shareholder, a subsidiary or an associate or in any juristic person with a conflict of interests, including shares held by a person related to Independent Director.
2. Is neither a Director that has a management authority nor an employee, staff, advisor on retainer, authority figures of the Company, the Company's major shareholder, a subsidiary, an associate, a subsidiary of the same tier (brother company), or any juristic person with a conflict of interests, both in the present and at least two years prior to taking the independent directorship.
3. Is not involved in the following business relationship with the Company, the Company's major shareholder, a subsidiary, an associate, or any juristic person with conflict of interests in a nature which may obstruct his independent judgment, both in the present and at least two years prior to taking the independent directorship.
 - 3.1 Is neither an auditor nor major shareholder, Non-independent Director, management, and the managing partner of the Company's audit firm.
 - 3.2 Is neither professional service provider such as legal or financial advisor nor asset appraiser, whose service fee exceed THB 2 million per year, for the Company, the Company's major shareholder, a subsidiary, an associate, or any juristic person with a conflict of interests and is neither major shareholder, non-Independent Director, management nor the managing partner of the such service providing firm.



- 3.3 Received no benefit directly or indirectly from business transactions namely, normal trading activities, rent or lease of property, transactions related to assets or services nor provide financial support to the Company, the Company's major shareholder, a subsidiary, an associate, amounting to THB 20 million or equivalent to 3% of the tangible assets of the Company, whichever is lower. The term is applicable to all transactions occurred within one year prior to the date of business relationship and the Independent Director must not be major shareholder, non- Independent Director, management nor the managing partner of such firms.
4. No relationship by blood or legal registration, in a nature that makes the Independent Director a parent, spouse, brothers and sisters, children nor spouse of children of management, major shareholders, authority figures or nominees for management and authority figures of the Company or a subsidiary.
5. Is not appointed as a representative of the Company's Director, major shareholders or shareholders who are related to the major shareholders of the Company.
6. Not undertaking any business in the same nature and in competition to the business of the applicant or its subsidiary company or not being a significant partner in a partnership or being an Executive Director, employee, staff, advisor who receives salary or holding shares exceeding one percent of the total number of shares with voting rights of other company which undertakes business in the same nature and in competition to the business of the applicant or its subsidiary company.
7. Can look after the interests of all shareholders equally.
8. Can prevent conflicts of interest.
9. Manage to attend the Board meetings and make independent decisions.
10. Is not a person whom SET has determined inappropriate to serve as an Executive, according to SET regulations.
11. Has never been convicted of violating Security or Stock Exchange laws, nor laws governing the investment business, securities brokering, or credit fonciers, or commercial banking laws, or life or general insurance laws, or money laundering laws, or any other law of a similar nature, whether Thai or foreign, and is guilty of wrongful acts relating to trading in shares or the perpetration of deceptions, embezzlement, or corruption.
12. No other impediments or impairments to express independent opinions concerning the operations of the Company.
13. If qualified for the item 1-12, the Independent Director may be assigned by the Board of Directors to make decisions relating to business operations of the Company, the Company's major shareholder, a subsidiary, an associate, a subsidiary of the same tier (brother company) or any juristic person with a conflict of interests, on the basis of collective decision, whereby such actions are not deemed partaking of management.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will consider the nomination of Directors to replace Directors who will be terminated and present to the Board of Director and shareholder's meeting for approval. The number of Directors shall be set by a general meeting, Directors may be withdrawn with the consensus of those present at the general shareholders meeting. The consensus must have at least 3/4 the number of shareholders who attend the meeting and have the right to vote. In addition, the number of shares must not be less than half the number of shares present and eligible to be voted.



If a directorship is or becomes vacant for any reason, except term expiration, the Nomination Committee can select any qualified candidate in the next board meeting, provided the term is not longer than two months. The selected Director has his or her own term equal to the term of the Director whom he or she replaces or represents. The consensus must be at least 3/4 of the remaining Directors.

If the term of any Director expires for any reason, the appointment of a new Director will be decided by the meeting of shareholders. In this regard, the meeting of shareholders must consider and abide by the following regulation by the screening consideration of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

1. Each shareholder has only one vote per one share.
2. Each shareholder must use all his or her votes (shares) as stipulated in clause I to elect one candidate or many to become Director. In addition, he or she shall not split his or her voting right between or among candidates for a single directorship.
3. The persons elected to be the Director must have the highest tally descending order. In case of equality of vote, the Chairman shall cast the deciding vote.

Nomination of the CEO

The selection and nomination for appointment of the CEO should focus on a person possessing the vision, leadership skills and degree of capabilities, together with other qualifications and characteristics that are suited for and aligned with the business operations of the Company; whereby the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will also determine details of the proposed CEO as appropriate to the current situation

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee also prepare the Company's succession plans covering the positions of Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Business Development Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Investor Relations Officer. To ensure that the Company will always have knowledgeable and capable management, candidates are selected, developed and trained to be ready for future appointments for such positions.

The Policy of Controlling the Subsidiaries

The Company operates as a holding company and does not have business operations of its own, however have subsidiaries which carry out the operations. In order that the Company can monitor and control the subsidiaries effectively, and ensure the subsidiaries carry out policies and operate under applicable laws, regulations, announcements, and other related guidelines, the Company has implemented the following policies and measures as a mechanism to control the subsidiaries:

- The Company shall delegate a person who has an education especially in the related business of the subsidiaries to be Directors or Executives in the subsidiaries in proportion to its shareholding. The persons to be delegated as Directors or Executives of the subsidiaries shall be approved by the Board of Directors' Meeting. In addition, the Company has clearly stipulated the scope of duties and responsibilities of persons to be delegated as Directors or Executives of the subsidiaries.



For Amata City Bien Hoa JSC, the Company has delegated 5 persons to be the Board of Directors:

1. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien
 2. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa
 3. General Suebsan Dardarananda
 4. Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul
 5. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn
- The Company clearly stipulates the scope of power which the persons to be delegated as Directors or Executives can exercise their discretion, so that the votes of such Directors and Executives at the Board of Directors Meeting of the subsidiaries in relation to material matters is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors' Meeting or Shareholders' Meeting of the Company, whichever the case may be.
 - The Company shall keep track of the subsidiary to disclose completed and correct information in relation to the financial status and results of operations, Connected Transactions, and the Acquisition or Disposition of Material Assets.
 - The Company shall keep track of Directors and Executives of the subsidiaries to act in compliance with their duties and responsibilities, as stipulated by the law.
 - The Company has a controlling mechanism under which the following transactions, namely, transactions between the subsidiary and its Connected Persons, the Acquisition or Disposition of assets, any other material transactions of the subsidiary; are required to be reported to the Company and the subsidiary entering into such transactions have to follow Asset Acquisition and Disposition Procedures, and Connected Transaction Policies and Procedures. The said procedures prescribe that all such transactions and amount as same as the Company shall be obtained the prior approval of resolution from the Board of Directors Meeting and/or the Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the relevant Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Notification of Notification of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand.

Furthermore, the other material transactions of the subsidiaries shall be regulated by the approval authority policy of the Company and subsidiaries which stipulates the important transactions of the subsidiaries that must be resolved by Company's Board of Directors' Meeting and/or the Shareholders' Meeting before implement. The details are as follows:

(1) Matters to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Company

- (a) To Appoint or nominate any person to be a director or executives of subsidiaries and/or affiliates, at least in proportion to shareholding in such subsidiaries and/or affiliates. The Directors and Executives nominated or appointed by the Company have its own discretion to vote in the Board of Directors of subsidiaries and/or affiliates in matters relating to the general administration and normal business of the subsidiary and/or affiliates as a director and executives of subsidiaries and/or affiliates view as proper for the best benefit of the Company, its subsidiaries and/or affiliates, unless subject to the matters which have to be approved by the Board of Directors or the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company (as applicable).



The Directors or Executives, as the paragraph above which are nominated for such positions, shall be listed in the list of directors and executives of the security issuance company (White List) including qualifications, roles and responsibilities as well as are not lack of trust in accordance with the notification of the Securities and Exchange Commission re the specify of the lack of trust characteristic of directors and executives

- (b) To Consider and approve the annual dividend and interim dividend (if any) of subsidiaries
- (c) To amendment the Article of Association of the subsidiaries except for the amendment in a significant matter as Clause (2) (f).
- (d) To consider and approve the subsidiaries' annual budget
- (e) To appoint the auditors of the subsidiaries which must be a full member in the same network as the auditor of the Company.

Clause (f) to (n) are considered as significant transactions and if proceed such transactions will significantly impact on the financial status and results of operations of the subsidiaries, the transactions must be prior approved by the Company's Board of Directors' Meeting, provided that such transactions will be calculated from the size of the subsidiary compared to the size of the company (by the calculations of the criteria stipulated in the Notification of the Capital Market Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand regarding the acquisition or disposition of assets and/or the Connected Transaction (as the case may be) applicable mutatis mutandis), then the criteria to be considered to obtain the approval by the Board of Directors' Meeting as the following transaction:

- (f) In case that the subsidiaries agree to enter into a transaction with a related party to the subsidiaries or related to the acquisition or disposition of assets of the subsidiaries.
- (g) Transferring or waiving the beneficial rights including essential rights of claims against any person who causes damage to the Subsidiary of the Company.
- (h) Sale or transferring of major subsidiaries' enterprise in whole or part to other person.
- (i) Purchasing or acquisition of other company's business to subsidiaries.
- (j) The execution, amendment or termination of contracts relating to the important leasing business of its subsidiaries in whole or in part. The delegation to other person to manage the subsidiaries' business or the merger of the subsidiary's business with other party.
- (k) Lease or hire-purchase of all business or property of its Subsidiary or their essential parts.
- (l) Borrowing lending, financing guarantee, and any other transactions which bind the Subsidiary of the Company by creating an additional material impact on the financial status in the case that the third party lacks liquidity or cannot perform its obligations, or any other type of provision of financial assistance to the third party whereby such transaction is not in the normal course of business of such Subsidiary.
- (m) The liquidation of a subsidiary.
- (n) Any transactions which are not in the normal course of business of such Subsidiaries and will materially affect the benefit of the Subsidiaries.



(2) Approving authority of the Shareholders Meeting of the Company

The Shareholders' Meeting of the Company shall have authority to approve and execute transactions as follows:

- (a) In case that the subsidiaries agree to enter into the related party transaction or the acquisition or disposition of assets of the subsidiary, provided that such transactions will be calculated from the size of the subsidiary compare to the size of the company (by the calculations of the criteria stipulated in the Notification of the Capital Market Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand regarding the acquisition or disposition of assets and/or the Connected Transaction (as the case may be) applicable mutatis mutandis), then the criteria to be considered to obtain the approval by the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company
- (b) Increase of capital of the Subsidiary of the Company by issuing new shares and allocating newly issued shares, including a reduction in registered capital which is not in proportion to the shareholding of the existing Shareholders, and results in a proportional reduction of the direct and indirect shareholding of the Company in its Subsidiary and each subsequent subsidiary declining of 10% of the paid-up registered capital of such Subsidiary, or results in a proportional reduction of the direct and indirect shareholding of the Company in the Subsidiary and each subsequent subsidiary that is lower than the proportion specified in the law governing such Subsidiary, which results in the Company not having controlling power over the Subsidiary.
- (c) Any other action as a result in the proportion of voting rights of the Company both direct and/or indirect in any way to the shareholders' meeting of the subsidiaries which decreases more than ten percent (10) of the total number of subsidiaries' voting right. Or result in the proportion of voting rights of the Company both direct and/or indirect to the shareholders of the subsidiaries less than the ratio prescribed by the law which applies to its subsidiaries to enter into any other transaction, transaction is not in the normal course of business of such Subsidiary.
- (d) Liquidation of subsidiaries, provided that it has to be calculated on the size of the subsidiaries' business compare to the size of the Company's business (by comply with the criteria stipulated in the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the Acquisition or Disposition of Assets, applicable mutatis mutandis), then the criteria to be considered approval by the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company
- (e) Any transactions which are not in the normal course of business of such Subsidiaries and will materially affect the benefit of the Subsidiaries, provided that it has to be calculated on the size of the subsidiaries' business compare to the size of the Company's business (by comply with the criteria stipulated in the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the Acquisition or Disposition of Assets, applicable mutatis mutandis), then the criteria to be considered approval by the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company
- (f) Amendment of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Subsidiary which will significantly affect the financial status and results of operations of the Subsidiaries, including but not limited to the voting right of the Company in Board of Directors' Meeting of the Subsidiaries and/or the Shareholders' Meeting of the Subsidiaries or the dividends payment of the subsidiaries etc.



- The Company has clearly stipulated the duties of directors and executives of the Company and/or its subsidiaries in the corporate governance of the Company's subsidiaries in the Articles of Associate as follows:
 - (1) The Directors and Executives of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to disclose completed and correct information in relation to the financial status and results of operations, Connected Transactions, and the Acquisition or Disposition of Material Assets of the Company and/or Subsidiaries within the reasonable period as stipulated by the Company, provided that the Board of Directors of the Company and/or the Subsidiaries considers such transaction from the relevant Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Board of the Stock Exchange of Thailand apply mutatis mutandis.
 - (2) The Directors and Executives of the Company and/or the Subsidiaries must disclose and deliver their interests and related party information to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to be aware of the relationship and the transaction with the Company that may incur a conflict of interest and avoid doing any transactions that may cause a conflict of interest or the Company by the Board of Directors of the Company and/or its subsidiaries are obliged to inform such matter to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or its subsidiaries within the period as prescribed by the Company in order to being the information for consideration or decision of any approval. This major of consideration will take into account the overall interests of the Company and/or its subsidiaries.

The directors of the Company and/or its subsidiaries shall not engage in a matter of self-interest or conflict of interests, both directly and indirectly as well.

The following transactions shall be deemed that the Directors, Executives or individuals who are relevant to the Company and/or its subsidiaries receive the financial benefit other than normally would or cause the Company and/or its subsidiaries receive the damage with presumably to act contrary to the Company's interests significantly:

- (a) Entering into the transactions between the Company and/or its subsidiaries with the directors, executives or individuals who are not related by the criteria of the related transaction.
 - (b) The use of the Company and/or its subsidiaries' information or the Company and/or its subsidiaries perceive, unless the information is already publicly available.
 - (c) The use of the property or business opportunity of the Company and/or its subsidiaries in the same way that the Company and/or its subsidiaries (as applicable) act which violate the rules or common practice according to the Notification of Capital Market Supervisory Board
- (3) The directors and executives of the Company and/or its subsidiaries shall report its business plan, business growth, large investment projects as well as joint investment with other operators to the Company via the monthly operating report and clarify or submit documents for considering upon the Company's request
 - (4) The Directors and executive of the Company and/or its subsidiaries shall deliver the information or documents concerning the operations of the Company upon receiving the request, as appropriate.
 - (5) The Directors and Executives of the Company and/or its subsidiaries shall clarify or deliver the supporting documents to the Company, in case of the Company detect any significant issues.



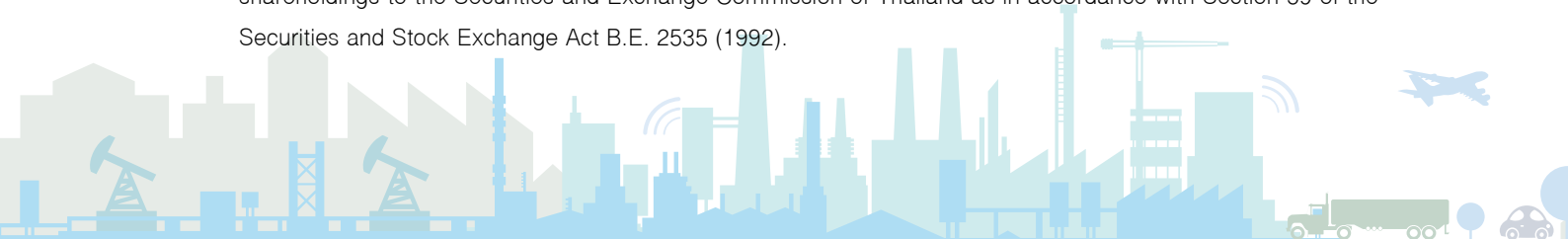
- (6) The Directors of the Company and/or its subsidiaries shall provide appropriate internal control system and strong enough to prevent corruption that may occur with the Company including provide the clear work system to show that the Company has adequate disclosure, entering into the significant transaction as guidelines continuously and reliable. And there is a channel for the directors and executives of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to acquire the information of the Company in order to monitoring the operating results and financial status, entering into the transaction between the Company and its directors and executive, the transaction between the subsidiaries and its directors and executive and transaction that is significant for the Company effectively. In addition to provision of such system monitoring mechanism in the Company, the team of internal auditors and the independent directors of the Company can access such information directly and report the results of the such system monitoring to the directors and executives of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to ensure that the Company and/or its subsidiaries comply with the system supplied regularly.

In addition, the Company will enforce to amend the Articles of Association of its newly established subsidiaries and any subsidiary which the Company may establish in the future to comply with the relevant Notifications of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission as long as it does not contravene the laws of that country, in order for the Company to have a mechanism to control its subsidiaries, for example, the right to appoint the directors in proportion to its shareholding in the subsidiaries, any significant transactions of the subsidiaries must be approved by the Board of Directors' Meeting and/or the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company before enter into such transaction and in case of the subsidiary is a foreign company, the Director of such subsidiary at least one person shall be a resident in Thailand etc.

Insider Trading Policy

The "Company") and its subsidiaries set forth below the regulation to prevent Insider Trading and to supervise its Directors, Executives, and employees, including their spouses/cohabiting couple and minor children, who have access to information of the Company and its subsidiaries.

1. Directors, Executives, and employees, including their spouses/cohabiting couple and minor children of the Company and its subsidiaries with access to non-public information, are prohibited to buy or sell the Company's securities within 2 weeks prior to the disclosure of the quarterly financial statement and the annual financial statement. This prohibition extends to the Blackout Period (24 hours after disclosure of the financial statement).
2. Directors, Executives, and employees with access to non-public information of the Company and its subsidiaries where such non-public information may affect the price of the Company's securities are prohibited to buy or sell the company's securities until 24 hours after such information is disclosed to the public. Directors, Executives, and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries are also prohibited to disclose any non-public information to the third parties or other persons who are not in charge of preventing the misuse of such information.
3. Board of Directors and Executives of the Company and its subsidiaries, including their spouses/cohabiting couple and minor children, who change their shareholdings must procure, and then submit, a report regarding such shareholdings to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand as in accordance with Section 59 of the Securities and Stock Exchange Act B.E. 2535 (1992).



External Auditor Remuneration

Audit fee

The Company and its subsidiaries have paid audit fee to following auditors:

- The auditors of the Company for the past year THB 0
- The auditing firm where the auditors work for/Person or business related to the auditors, for the past year THB 2,389,915.34

Non-Audit fee

The Company and its subsidiaries have paid service fees in connection with preparing the consolidated financial statements and cash flow statements, and translating the financial statements, to:

- The auditors of the Company for the past year THB 0. Apart from this, no other outstanding payment for unfinished work is due to these auditors.
- The auditing firm where the auditors work for/Person or business related to the auditors, for the past year THB 2,504,630.74 and THB 0 outstanding payment for unfinished work is due to the firm.

Application of the Corporate Governance Code for listed companies 2017 in the Company

In 2018, the Board of Directors had reviewed the application of the CG Code 2017 to suit the business nature of the Company. The Company is still unable to apply some principles, however, the reasons for that were recorded as part of the Board's resolution, to be reviewed in due course.

Good Corporate Governance in other matters

The Board of Directors has the intention for Amata VN to be a highly efficient organization operating business under good corporate governance for the best benefit for all stakeholders. However, the Board of Directors did not review the Corporate Governance Policy in 2018. As the Company's Corporate Governance Policy was deemed appropriate and the Company received good CG score evaluation. Therefore, in 2018, the Executives focused the Corporate Governance in subsidiaries and will report the results to the Corporate Governance Committee.

Matter which the Company is still unable to apply the principles from the SEC CG Code 2017:

The Company shall have outside party consultant to advice on the evaluation of the Board of Directors' performance at least every 3 years and disclose the results in the Annual Report.



The Company's explanation

The Company has performed the evaluation of the Board of Directors as a whole, the evaluation of the sub-committees as respective groups and the evaluation of individual Directors annually. The results of the 2018 evaluation are as follows.

- The average score for the Board of Directors as a whole is 91%
- The average score for the sub-committees as respective groups is 91%
- The average score for individual Director is 100%

However, the Board of Directors has already assigned the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to study the evaluation via third party outside consultant for the upcoming years and report to the Board of Directors for consideration.



Corporate Social Responsibility

Amata VN PCL produces the sustainability report every year to disclose the information on the management and operating results in terms of financials, society, environment and governance in material topics concerning the Company's sustainability, including the actions the Company has taken in response to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to inform all the stakeholders and general public.

This edition of sustainability report is the 3rd edition, covering the Company and subsidiaries' operating results from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative Standards (GRI Standards) in Core Option level.

The sustainability report can be downloaded at www.amatavn.com.

Policy Against Fraud and Corruption

Measure against giving bribes and Anti-Corruption practices

The Company is against all forms of corruption, based on the recognition that giving bribes and other acts of corruption are dangerous and destructive to fair and equitable competition as well as damaging to both the economy and society as a whole. As such, the Company does not have any policy whatsoever to offer any money or any other types of rewards and inducements to any external organizations or to any officials of public offices/agencies in order to gain any improper benefits or competitive business advantage; or to offer money so as to speed up any business procedures or to gain any special treatment and convenience.

The Company assesses the various risks related to giving bribes and undertaking any acts of corruption; as well as continually reviews the established associated risk management measures, in order to ensure their relevancy and appropriateness. The Company also trains and informs its Staff accordingly, so that they are fully aware of the various means of giving bribes by them or by others and can, then, avoid such acts. Additionally, the Company has established various channels of communications for use by whistleblowers, so as to encourage and support Staff members to be on the alert and to inform the Company immediately if they come across any suspicious acts or incidents of corruption; as well as has determined procedures to punish those found to involved with any acts of bribery or corruption, together associated measures to protect any bone fide informants.

The Company also regularly reviews the established internal controls system, in order to be confident of their ongoing efficiency and viability in fighting any acts of bribery and corruption, together with procedures to constantly monitor internal activities so as to be sure that the established policies and associated procedures are still effective and valid.

Additionally, the Company is now conducting self-evaluation in accordance with the self-evaluation form regarding anti-corruption measurement and subsequently, the Company will declare its intention to join the Thai Private Sectors Collective Coalitions Against Corruption (CAC) Project within year 2019.



Internal Control and Risk Management

Internal controls of Amata VN Public Company Limited (“AMATA VN”)

The Company operates as a holding company, currently invests in 4 subsidiaries, and has not engaged in any other business. Therefore, the Company's internal control has a primary focus on the internal controls of ACBH, its main subsidiary.

The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 1/2012 held on September 7, 2012 resolved to assign directors and managements to the subsidiaries with emphasis continuously on internal control system. The Board of Directors has assigned the Audit Committee to review and evaluate internal control systems of its subsidiaries and present to the Board of Directors for guidelines on corporate governance as well as various aspects of internal control and corporate environments, risk management, control of the operational management, information systems, data communications, and monitoring system so it can be carried out effectively as follows.

1. Control Environment

The Company values a good organizational structure and good environment which is the cornerstone of an effective internal control system. Therefore, it is necessary to have a mechanism which allows the internal control system of the Company and its subsidiaries to follow according to the company's aims. This encourages everyone to know and understand the details of the internal control system as indicated below.

- The Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries need to define the business goals. Regular Management meeting can help formulate some plans of the Company and its subsidiaries in order to bring the Company's business and its subsidiaries to meet the target and to determine the annual budget. They have to inform executives of each party to acknowledge and manage in accordance to the goals set.
- The Company and its subsidiaries have carefully reconsidered and reviewed the targets set on each operation by taking into account the past performance, economy and other factors that contribute to the operations. This is to ensure efficiency and that the employees are motivated and rewarded appropriately.
- The Company and its subsidiaries have outlined the structure of the organization considering the efficiency of corporate management and informed the staff of the structure.
- The Company and its subsidiaries have outlined the ethical requirements (Code of Conduct), regulations and penalties for the Management and staff.
- The Company and its subsidiaries have developed policies and procedures in approving financial transactions, procurement and asset management to prevent any corruption.
- The Company and its subsidiaries have developed policies on Corporate Governance and have defined guidelines and action plans. This has taken into account the fairness in any dealings with all parties concerned and stakeholders.



2. Risk Assessment

- The Company and its subsidiaries have defined clear objectives for the organization and all activities to work within the annual budget with available resources. The Company and its subsidiaries have performed a risk analysis and risk management according to current situation. The Management has planned the following.
- The meeting to assess and review regularly the risk in doing business and analyze the cause of the risk. It is also to monitor the situation that is impacted by the risk and a solution to mitigate or to reduce such risks.
- Informing supervisors of each department to be aware of policies. The Management will convey to all employees to operate and follow the guidelines defined for risk management.

3. Control Activity

The Company and its subsidiaries have defined a policy and practice to ensure that it is followed by everyone in the company. Details are indicated below.

- The Company and its subsidiaries have the authority to define clearly the scope and limits of executive authority at each level.
- The Company and its subsidiaries have a clear measure in monitoring all transactions with major shareholders, directors, executives or individuals associated by controlling the transactions of the Company or its subsidiaries with a person who may have conflicts of interest to be under reasonable conditions, or normal trading conditions in the market. The transactions must be presented to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The Audit Committee will review and comment on the appropriateness of making such transaction entry if it is under a normal commercial transaction. If an abnormal transaction is found, it will be presented to the Audit Committee of the Company for consideration to give recommendations to the Board of Directors or shareholders, as such case is necessary to get a prior approval before the transaction takes place. The approval can only be done by the authorized person who have no interest in that transaction and have to take into account the best interests of the Company and its subsidiary at most.
- In case of transaction with related parties in a manner that is binding the Company and its subsidiary for long term period, the Company and its subsidiary is required to monitor and ensure the compliance of all conditions agreed upon and report to the Audit Committee for their review of appropriateness of such items throughout the whole duration of the contract. The Audit Committee will also prevent against wrong use of the Company and its subsidiaries' opportunities or benefits by the related parties.
- In order to monitor the management of its subsidiaries and associates, the Company has always provided a direction to the parties, and to ensure all appointed directors or executives of the Company will apply to the operation of its subsidiaries and associates according to the company's goals. In addition, a policy will be created to monitor the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries and associated companies in accordance to the relevant laws, and the Company's remedial measure is to prevent any violation of the law.



4. Information and Communication

The Company and its subsidiaries' information system covers the entire enterprise: the financial reporting and operational units. Regulations are used to control and ensure an effectiveness in communication to achieve the objectives and goals of the organization. The communication of such information to those involved is essential to ensure the effectiveness of the internal control system.

- The Company and its subsidiaries have provided important and sufficient information to help the Committee make decisions especially when the data is significant, and will deliver an invitation letter for meeting with supporting documents at least seven days prior to the meeting so that the Committee have sufficient time to study unless there are urgent needs in which the documents cannot be delivered beforehand.
- The Company and its subsidiaries are to record the minutes in details. This is crucial for the Committee to make decisions. The minutes also record questions, comments and observations of the Committee on the matters being considered including the opinion of the directors at the meeting.
- The Company and its subsidiaries will store documents, accounting records and all accounts documents in categories for easy review. The accounting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries are applied in accordance with the core business of the Company and its subsidiary and not contrary to the generally accepted accounting principles.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Company and its subsidiaries follow up the work that is carried out regularly. This includes continuous reviews and amendment of the internal control system to comply with changing circumstances and resolve the defects in a timely manner. Details are as follows.

- The Company and its subsidiaries have assessed the internal control system based on performance regularly. This is to consider if the results of the operation are different from the goal set and to offer practical guidance if needed so that the Company and its subsidiaries will continue to improve within a reasonable period.
- The Company, which operates as an investment business by holding shares in other companies (Holding Company), does not appoint an internal auditor of the company. However, a subsidiary of the Company has appointed an internal auditor to audit the operations of all departments of the company and report directly to the Audit Committee, the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company so that the Management can resolve any urgent risk problem immediately and also will receive an evaluation from the Audit Committee. The secretary of the Audit Committee of the Company has to oversee and coordinate between the internal auditors and the Audit Committee.

The Management and Audit Committee have to present the information and report the progress of the audit of internal control system and issues arising from the audit to the Company's Board of Directors on quarterly basis. As of now the Company's Board of Directors and Management have an opinion that internal control of ACBH is sufficient and appropriate for the size of the business and the current circumstances of ACBH. The Company's Board of Directors is aware of the risk control of the Company and take appropriate measures to mitigate risks and continue to improve the control system to be more efficient.



The Internal Control System of Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company

Since 2012, ACBH has hired A&C Auditing and Consulting Co., Ltd (“A&C”) to review the internal control system on a quarterly basis, in which they examine the internal control system and monitor all processes for the year in respective defined areas. According to the assessment of COSO within the scope of practice of five areas: 1) Control Environment 2) Risk Assessment, 3) Control Activity 4) Information and Communications 5) Monitoring and Evaluation. According to the Board of Directors Meeting No. 1/2012 held on September 7, 2012, the Board of Directors has resolved for A&C to report quarterly to the Audit Committee of the Company.

The Company has hired A&C to audit the internal control system of ACBH with the head of internal audit and supervisory team as follows:

Name	Position
Vo Hung Tien	Chief Executive Officer
Nguyen Ngoc Thanh	Consulting Partner
Duong Thi Hong Huong	Consulting Director
Ngo Minh Tam	Consulting Manager
3 Auditors	Personnel

The Board of Directors has considered the report of monitoring and reviewed the progress of the internal control system on a quarterly basis. After reviewing the progress of the internal control system from 2014 to 2018 reported by A&C, ACBH has made a good progress and improved on the points recommended by the Audit Committee in previous quarters. For the fourth quarter of the Year 2018, the internal auditors have reviewed various issues and commented that there is no significant risk issues and the Audit Committee of the Company has an opinion that the review is complete and appropriate.

In addition, auditors of ACBH, Ernst & Young Vietnam Limited, have audited Financial Statements for the year and have evaluated the effectiveness of the internal accounting control system as well.

Guidelines on the appointment, transfer and dismissal of the head of internal audit

The appointment, transfer and dismissal of the head of internal audit of the Company must be approved by the Audit Committee. This is defined in the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee of the Company and approved by the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2012 held on December 14, 2012.



Connected Transactions

Connected Transaction with related companies/individuals

Connected transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

Amata Power (Bien Hoa) Limited

Amata Power (Bien Hoa) ("APBH") is a power producer and distributor in the industrial estate. APBH is considered a related party as it is an associated company of Amata City Bien Hoa and has a common controlling shareholder which is Amata B. Grim Power which holds 60% in APBH and whose major shareholder is Amata Corporation Pcl. holding 13.7%.

Transaction	Description	Transaction value (million baht)		Rationale	Opinion of Audit Committee
		For the year ended	For the year ended		
		31 Dec 17	31 Dec 18		
Rental and service revenue	1) Revenues from lease of transmission assets comprised of electricity posts and transmission lines size 110kV 2) Management Fee, revenues from water supply and waste water treatment service	4.39	4.22	1) The ownership of electricity posts and transmission lines belong to Amata City Bien Hoa ("ACBH") and ABPH is in charge of generating and distributing electricity to serve within industrial estates. Therefore, it is necessary for the company to do the lease contract for such assets and ACBH charges the rental rates as agreed in the contract	1) Lease of transmission assets is ACBH's regular transaction of which the rental rates and conditions are provided in the contract. Considering the given rate and condition, it is reasonably done on an arm's length transaction basis. Hence the transaction is deemed appropriate.



Transaction	Description	Transaction value (million baht)		Rationale	Opinion of Audit Committee
		For the year ended 31 Dec 17	For the year ended 31 Dec 18		
Account Receivables	Account Receivables from the revenues on management fee, water supply and waste water treatment service	0.03	0.03	2) APBH, an electricity generating and distributing company, is also one of the land lessees in industrial estate, so the management, water supply and waste water treatment services are charged by APBH at the same rates applied to other general customers in industrial estate	2) Providing management, water supply, and waste water treatment services are ACBH's regular transactions. Considering the given rate and condition, it is reasonably done on an arm's length transaction basis. Hence the transaction is deemed appropriate
Expense	Electricity bill to APBH as an electricity generating and distributing provider to industrial estates	4.10	4.04	APBH is an electricity generating and distributing provider to ACBH industrial estates, hence the purchase of electricity for the purpose of using in industrial estates' central areas and producing water supply as well as waste water treatment system via APBH is necessary	The electricity purchase transaction is considered necessary and regular, the electricity rates and conditions offered to ACBH are reasonably done on an arm's length transaction basis. Hence the transaction is deemed appropriate.
Account Payable		0.38	0.37		



Amata Corporation Public Company Limited

Amata Corporation Public Company Limited ("AMATA") operates the industrial estate development business. AMATA is a related company as a major shareholder holding directly and indirectly totaling 73% shares.

Transaction	Description	Transaction value (million baht)		Rationale	Opinion of Audit Committee
		For the year ended	For the year ended		
		31 Dec 17	31 Dec 18		
Short term loan	Short term loan	-	300.00	The Company received short term loan from AMATA for short term bridging loan for investment in Halong project.	The transaction occurred due to necessity and the agreed interest rate, 4.55%, was at comparable to Company's cost of funds if the Company had loan from financial institutions.
Interest expense	for investment	-	7.08		
Interest payable	in new projects for a tenor of up to 1 year and interest rate of 4.55% per annum	-	7.08		
Other expenses	Other expenses which AMATA paid and later collected from the Company	0.32	0.04	AMATA made payments for other expenses, such as fuel cost, and later collected from the Company at cost	The transaction has been recorded at the actual cost paid, hence deemed appropriate.
Other Payables	Payments made by AMATA for pre operating expense of new projects	19.46	19.44	AMATA made payments related to Halong Project which is owned by Amata VN and it's intended that amount is to be capitalized as the new project company's investment once the company is formed.	The transaction has been recorded at the actual cost paid, hence deemed appropriate.



Necessity and Rationale of Connected Transaction

Connected transactions occur as necessary and for the best interest of the Company and its subsidiaries done on normal terms and conditions on an arm's length basis. The management has set out procedures to approve such transactions as it were done with an outside party to endure that such transactions are done based on fair market price.

The Audit Committee has considered and acknowledged the connected transactions and have the opinion that those connected transaction occurred based on necessity and best benefited the Company.

Measures and Procedures in Approving Connected Transactions

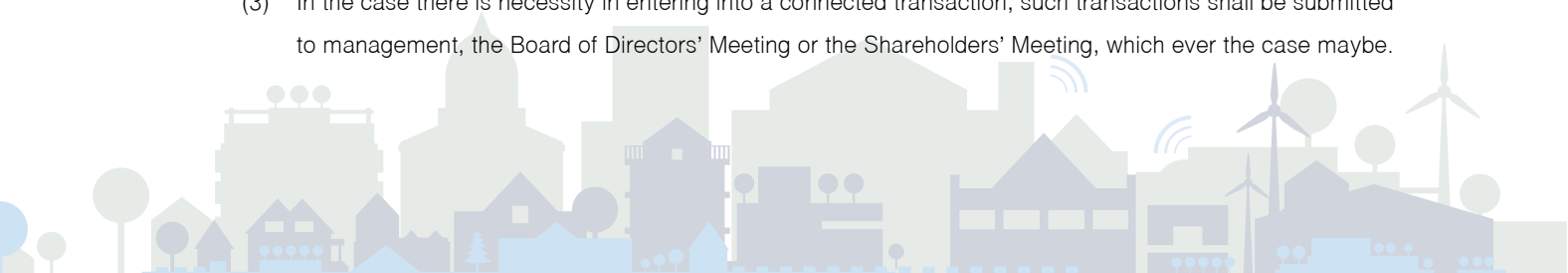
Connected Transactions Policy and Procedures of the Company and its subsidiaries have laid out the definition of related parties, the related parties, types of connected transactions, connected transactions policy, procedures when there is a connected transaction, approval of connected transactions, including disclosure of connected transactions. This is in order for the Company and its subsidiaries to comply with relevant laws and regulations including the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") the Stock Exchange of Thailand ("SET") announcements, acts. Since the Company is a holding company it has assigned for such Connected Transactions Policy and Procedures to be enforce to the Company's subsidiaries as well so that it is a mechanism in controlling connected transactions of the subsidiaries are approved by the Board of Directors or the Shareholders' Meeting. In the case that the subsidiaries are to enter into a connected transaction it is the duty of the subsidiaries' company secretary to inform the company secretary of the Company in order to determine the transaction size and proceed through the required procedures to gain relevant approvals accordingly.

For future transactions with a person who may have conflict of interest, the Company's Audit Committee is to consider and give their opinion on the appropriateness of such transaction. In the case that the Audit Committee does not have the expertise or relevant knowledge to consider such transactions, the Company may ask for a third party opinion from an independent knowledgeable party or the external auditor of the Company as additional information for the Board of Directors' and/or the Audit Committee's and/or the Shareholders' decision, which ever the case maybe. Moreover, the conflict person(s) will not be allowed to vote for such transactions. The Company has disclosed connected transactions in the Notes to Financial Statements, Annual Report, and Form 56-1.

Policy or Tendency of Future Connected Transactions

Policy of the Company and its Subsidiaries in Entering into a Connected Transaction

- (1) The directors and management of the Company and its subsidiaries has to reports their and related person's conflict parties to the Company as a data base for the Company in order for connected transactions to be proceeded according to relevant regulations.
- (2) Avoid transactions which may create conflict of interest.
- (3) In the case there is necessity in entering into a connected transaction, such transactions shall be submitted to management, the Board of Directors' Meeting or the Shareholders' Meeting, which ever the case maybe.



- (4) Proceed according to procedures set out for connected transactions, and relevant rules and regulation of the SEC and SET.
- (5) The price, terms and conditions shall be on an Arm's length basis which shall be fair and reasonable, and shall be compared with price, terms and condition of outside parties.
- (6) In considering a connected transaction, the Company may appoint an independent party to evaluate and compare the price of entering into such transaction to ensure the connected transaction is done reasonably and for the best interest of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Tendency of Future Connected Transactions

Even though the Company and its subsidiaries have the policy to avoid entering into a connected transaction; however, the Company and its subsidiaries have some transactions that it is deemed necessity that will continue in the future.

For all future connected transactions, the Company and its subsidiaries are obligated to follow the policy and procedures which have been laid out by the Board of Directors of the Company, and in addition comply with all relevant laws and regulations of the SEC and SET. Moreover the Company is obligated to disclose such transaction in accordance to the accounting standards govern by the Federation of Accounting Professions.



Financial Position and Performance

Financial Performance

Amata VN Public Company Limited operated as a holding company with the main business of investing in companies that develop industrial estate and related business in Vietnam. Currently, the Company has 4 subsidiaries, ACBH ACLT ATLT and ACHL, which are established under Vietnam law therefore the subsidiaries have to their statutory financial statements following Vietnam Accounting Standard (VAS); however, the financial figures are adjusted and consolidated at the Company following Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).



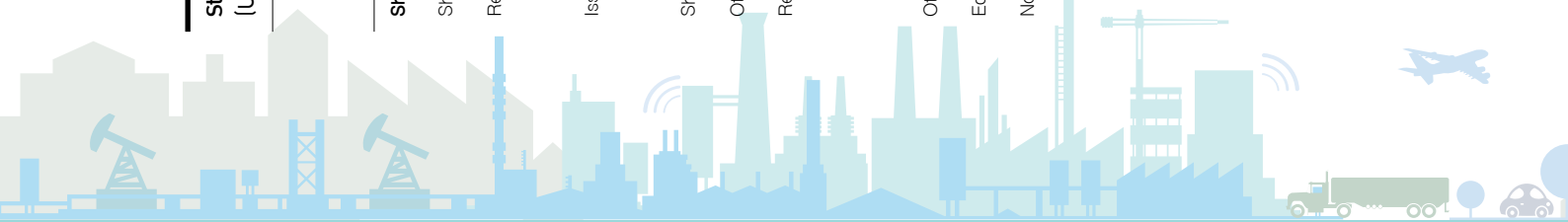
Summary of Financial Information

Statement of financial position (Unit : Thousand Baht)	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2018	% December 2017	As at 31 December 2017	% December 2016	As at 31 December 2018	% December 2017	As at 31 December 2016	% December 2016
Assets								
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	664,150	9.86	626,192	10.27	418,158	7.77	136,837	5.40
Current investments - deposit with financial institutions	187,198	2.78	-	-	14,400	0.27	-	-
Trade and other receivables	115,135	1.71	165,646	2.72	128,366	2.39	3,151	0.12
Real estate development costs	346,612	5.15	399,655	6.56	544,616	10.13	-	-
Other current assets	32,397	0.48	44,205	0.72	39,902	0.74	274	0.01
Total current assets	1,345,492	19.98	1,235,698	20.27	1,145,442	21.30	140,262	5.53
Non-current assets								
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,393,314	94.40
Investment in related company	71,759	1.07	71,759	1.18	71,759	1.33	-	-
Investment properties	760,264	11.29	696,969	11.43	750,899	13.96	-	-
Buildings and equipment	108,599	1.61	119,859	1.97	142,549	2.65	1,835	0.07
Advance payment to Vietnam government	4,252,428	63.15	3,717,024	60.97	3,219,309	59.87	-	-
Prepayment for land use right	194,586	2.89	195,004	3.20	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	448	0.01	59,835	0.98	47,703	0.89	-	-
Total non-current assets	5,388,084	80.02	4,860,450	79.73	4,232,219	78.70	2,395,149	94.47
Total assets	6,733,576	100.00	6,096,148	100.00	5,377,661	100.00	2,535,411	100.00



Statement of financial position (continued)												
(Unit : Thousand Baht)												
Consolidated financial statements							Separate financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2018	%	As at 31 December 2017	%	As at 31 December 2016	%	As at 31 December 2018	%	As at 31 December 2017	%	As at 31 December 2016	%
Liabilities and shareholders' equity												
Current liabilities												
Short-term loans from financial institutions	221,411	3.29	-	-	598,019	11.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	65,953	0.98	128,202	2.10	78,989	1.47	14,631	0.58	26,525	1.38	84,283	4.14
Current portion of long-term loan	621,819	9.23	118,536	1.94	60,000	1.12	60,000	2.37	60,000	3.11	60,000	2.95
Short-term loans from parent company	300,000	4.46	-	-	-	-	300,000	11.83	-	-	-	-
Current portion of revenue received in advance	8,266	0.12	23,194	0.38	26,011	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax payable	1,376	0.02	2,737	0.04	12,211	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land rental payables	-	-	-	-	334,634	6.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	1,218,825	18.10	272,669	4.47	1,109,864	20.64	374,631	14.78	86,525	4.49	144,283	7.09
Non-current liabilities												
Long-term loan, net of current portion	1,772,891	26.33	2,237,051	36.70	658,800	12.25	270,000	10.65	130,000	6.74	190,000	9.33
Rental deposits and advance received from customer	127,733	1.90	135,321	2.22	123,761	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue received in advance	25,203	0.37	25,580	0.42	35,709	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	333,623	4.95	297,177	4.87	266,898	4.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	11,238	0.17	10,695	0.18	5,713	0.11	4,379	0.17	3,709	0.19	2,528	0.12
Total non-current liabilities	2,270,688	33.72	2,705,824	44.39	1,090,882	20.28	274,379	10.82	133,709	6.93	192,528	9.46
Total liabilities	3,489,513	51.82	2,978,492	48.86	2,200,746	40.92	649,010	25.60	220,234	11.42	336,811	16.55

Statement of financial position (continued) (Unit : Thousand Baht)		Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements					
		As at 31 December 2018	%	As at 31 December 2017	%	As at 31 December 2016	%	As at 31 December 2017	%	As at 31 December 2016	%
Shareholders' equity											
Share capital											
Registered											
	935,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 0.50 each	467,500.00		467,500		467,500		467,500		467,500	
Issued and fully paid											
	935,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 0.50 each	467,500	6.94	467,500	7.67	467,500	8.69	467,500	18.44	467,500	24.36
Share premium		1,117,735	16.60	1,117,735	18.34	1,117,735	20.78	1,117,735	44.08	1,117,735	58.25
Other surplus		971,318	14.42	971,318	15.93	971,318	18.06				
Retained earnings			-		-		-		-		-
Appropriated - statutory reserve		31,727	0.47	21,431	0.35	17,931	0.33	31,727	1.25	21,431	1.11
Unappropriated		724,481	10.76	586,762	9.63	268,477	4.99	269,439	10.63	101,861	5.28
Other components of shareholders' equity		(300,917)	(4.47)	(278,466)	(4.57)	113,783	2.12	-	-	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		3,011,844	44.73	2,886,280	47.35	2,956,744	54.98	1,886,401	74.40	1,708,527	88.58
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		232,219	3.45	231,377	3.80	220,171	4.09	-	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity											
		3,244,063	48.18	3,117,657	51.14	3,176,915	59.08	1,886,401	74.40	1,708,527	88.58
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity											
		6,733,576	100.00	6,096,148	100.00	5,377,661	100.00	2,535,411	100.00	1,928,761	100.00



Income statement For the year ended (Unit : Thousand Baht)	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2018	%	As at 31 December 2017	%	As at 31 December 2016	%	As at 31 December 2017	%
Revenues								
Revenue from real estate sales	608,119	51.95	642,309	54.85	355,616	39.68	-	-
Revenue from rental and utility services	448,489	38.31	454,660	38.83	470,360	52.48	-	-
Dividend income	4,813	0.41	3,393	0.29	-	-	108,701	97.78
Gains on sales of investment properties	74,278	6.35	41,644	3.56	-	-	316,220	89.67
Interest income	14,437	1.23	9,844	0.84	22,383	2.50	497	0.18
Gain on exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,472	2.22
Other income	20,396	1.74	19,091	1.63	47,961	5.35	6,017	2.18
Total revenues	1,170,532	100.00	1,170,941	100.00	896,321	100.00	111,173	100.00
Expenses								
Cost of real estate sales	198,987	17.00	163,528	13.97	100,834	11.12	-	-
Cost of rental and utility services	232,380	19.85	245,421	20.96	252,302	27.83	-	-
Selling expenses	10,605	0.91	13,142	1.12	8,901	0.98	-	-
Administrative expenses	148,502	12.69	61,390	5.24	100,519	11.09	55,190	20.01
Losses on exchange	35,418	3.03	133,239	11.38	-	-	8,829	7.94
Additional charges to Vietnamese government agency	222,422	19.00	-	-	239,960	26.47	-	-
Loss from adjusting present value of land rental payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	51	0.00	6,363	0.54	18,768	2.07	-	-
Total expenses	848,365	72.48	623,084	53.21	721,283	79.57	42,271	38.02
Profit (loss) before finance cost and income tax expenses	322,167	27.52	547,858	46.79	185,144	20.43	68,901	61.98
Finance cost	(17,761)	(1.52)	(9,603)	(0.82)	(32,757)	(3.61)	(11,568)	(10.41)
Profit (loss) before income tax expenses	304,406	26.01	538,254	45.97	152,387	16.81	57,334	51.57
Income tax expenses	(96,157)	(8.21)	(115,849)	(9.89)	(90,772)	(10.01)	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year	208,249	17.79	422,405	36.07	61,615	6.80	57,334	51.57
Profit (loss) attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Company	176,064		369,360.44		49,816		57,334	
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary	32,185		53,044.86		11,799		-	
	208,249		422,405.30		61,615		57,334	

Cash flow statement For the year ended (Unit : Thousand Baht)	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2018	%	As at 31 December 2017	%	As at 31 December 2016	%	As at 31 December 2017	%
Cash flows from operating activities								
Profit (loss) before income tax expenses	304,406	86.12	538,254.15	451.96	152,387	138.87	205,925	(2,267.36)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax expenses to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:								
Depreciation	81,911	23.17	84,018.26	70.55	96,980	25.02	58	(0.64)
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	(15,182.01)	(12.75)	-	-	-	-
Gain on sales of investment properties	(74,278)	(21.01)	(41,643.98)	(34.97)	-	-	-	-
Gains on sales of equipment	-	-	(761.52)	-	-	-	-	-
Loss from adjusting present value of land rental payables	-	-	-	-	239,960	-	-	-
Dividend income from investments in subsidiary	(4,813)	(1.36)	-	-	-	-	(269,182)	2,963.86
Provision for long-term employee benefits	670	0.19	354.49	0.30	(733)	(0.19)	670	(7.38)
Unrealised losses on exchange	42,977	12.16	33,101.05	27.79	707	-	19	(0.21)
Interest income	(14,437)	(4.08)	(13,236.30)	(11.11)	(22,383)	(5.77)	(497)	5.47
Interest expenses	17,761	5.02	9,603.43	8.06	32,757	8.45	14,672	(161.55)
Profit (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	354,198	100.20	594,507.58	499.19	499,674	166.38	(48,335)	532.20
Operating assets (increase) decrease								
Trade and other receivables	50,064	14.16	(22,098.21)	(18.56)	(64,275)	(16.58)	(270.00)	2.97
Real estate development costs	48,823	13.81	(54,681.24)	(45.91)	(134,248)	(34.64)	-	-
Other current assets	9,521	2.69	(4,301.85)	(3.61)	31,818	8.21	(263)	2.90
Other assets	44,412	12.56	(12,132.96)	(10.19)	(42,080)	(10.86)	59,483	(654.95)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)								
Trade and other payables	(93,278)	(26.39)	(287,154.85)	(241.11)	(9,511)	(2.45)	(19,694)	216.84
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	413,740	117.05	214,138.47	179.81	281,378	110.06	(9,079)	99.97
Cash paid for corporate income tax	(60,266)	(17.05)	(95,043.85)	(79.81)	(38,979)	(10.06)	(3)	0.03
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	353,474	100.00	119,094.63	100.00	242,398	100.00	(9,082)	100.00



Cash flow statement (Continued)
For the year ended
(Unit : Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2018	% December 2017	As at 31 December 2016	% December 2016	As at 31 December 2018	% December 2017	As at 31 December 2016	% December 2016
Cash flows from investing activities								
Interest income	14,883	(2.29)	22,010	(1.40)	497	(0.85)	20,985	95.60
Decrease in current investment - deposits with financial institutions	(187,198)	28.75	227,450	(14.48)	-	-	-	-
Cash receipt from repayment of short-term loans made to related party	-	-	-	-	-	-	697,065	-
Increase in short-term loans to related party	-	-	-	-	-	-	(697,065)	-
Cash paid for investments in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(326,087)	560.10	(315,200)	(1,435.95)
Dividend income from investments in subsidiary	4,813	(0.74)	3,393	(0.72)	269,182	(462.36)	316,220	1,440.60
Acquisitions of investment properties	(138,868)	21.33	(117,345)	24.96	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sales of investment properties	91,735	(14.09)	55,393	(11.78)	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions of equipment	(6,990)	1.07	(10,836)	2.30	(1,811)	3.11	(54)	(0.25)
Proceeds from sales of equipment	-	-	762	(0.16)	-	-	-	-
Cash paid for prepayment for land use right	(429,539)	65.96	(424,084)	90.19	-	-	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(651,164)	100.00	(470,222)	100.00	(58,219)	100.00	21,951	100.00
Cash flows from financing activities								
Interest expenses	(112,936)	(32.45)	(81,599)	(9.38)	(6,873)	(5.45)	(32,604)	3.45
Increase in short-term loans from financial institutions	221,411	63.62	(598,019)	(68.75)	-	-	(711,754)	75.35
Cash receipt from short-term loans from related parties	300,000	86.20	40,000	4.60	300,000	237.73	-	-
Repayment of short-term loans from related parties	-	-	(40,000)	(4.60)	-	-	-	-
Cash receipt from long-term loans	200,000	57.46	1,668,283	191.78	200,000	158.49	-	-
Repayment of long-term loans	(199,599)	(57.35)	(60,000)	(6.90)	(60,000)	(47.55)	(60,000)	6.35
Cash paid for investments in subsidiary (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	(278,883)	(221.00)	-	-
Dividend paid to the Company's shareholder	(28,050)	(8.06)	(46,749)	(5.37)	(28,050)	(22.23)	(140,250)	14.85
Dividend paid for non-controlling interest of the subsidiary	(32,786)	(9.42)	(12,011)	(1.38)	-	-	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	348,040	100.00	869,905	100.00	126,194	100.00	(944,608)	100.00
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(12,808)		(404,211)		-		-	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	37,542		208,034		58,893		(944,225)	
Unrealised gains (losses) on exchange for cash and cash equivalents	416				(19)		(873)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	626,192		418,158		77,962		1,161,492	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	664,150		626,192		136,836		216,393	

Key Financial Ratios (Unit : Thousand Baht)	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
	As at 31 December 2018	As at 31 December 2017	As at 31 December 2016	As at 31 December 2018	As at 31 December 2017	As at 31 December 2016
Liquidity Ratio						
Current Ratio	1.10	4.53	1.03	0.37	0.93	1.50
Quick Ratio	0.79	2.90	0.51	0.37	0.93	1.50
Cash Flow Liquidity	0.47	0.17	0.40	(0.04)	(0.63)	(0.29)
Accounts Receivable Turnover	7.53	7.46	6.99	-	-	-
Average Collection Period	48	48	51	-	-	-
Inventory Turnover	1.16	0.87	0.75	-	-	-
Average Inventory Turnover Period	311	416	482	-	-	-
Accounts Payable Turnover	4.44	3.95	4.46	-	-	-
Payment Period	81	91	81	-	-	-
Cash Cycle	278	373	453	-	-	-
Profitability Ratios						
Gross Profit Margin - From Real Estate Sales	67.28	74.54	71.65	-	-	-
Gross Profit Margin - From Utility Services	48.19	46.02	46.36	-	-	-
Operating Profit Margin	19.62	38.39	7.46	76.50	52.74	81.34
Cash Flow from Operating Activities Margin	169.74	28.19	393.41	(4.41)	(126.12)	(8.38)
Net Profit Margin	17.79	36.07	6.87	74.67	51.57	72.94
Return on Equity (ROE)	5.97	12.64	2.21	11.46	3.37	24.15
Efficiency Ratios						
Return on Asset (ROA)	3.25	7.36	1.52	9.23	2.89	20.81
Assets Turnover	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.12	0.06	0.29
Leverage Ratios						
Debt to Equity	1.08	0.96	0.69	0.34	0.13	0.20
Interest Coverage	18.14	57.05	5.65	0.38	(5.25)	0.69
Cash Flow Adequacy (Cash Basis)	0.44	0.18	0.12	(0.01)	(0.59)	(0.04)
Dividend Payout	15.93	12.66	281.54	13.62	81.54	54.52

Management Discussion and Analysis

History and Business Overview

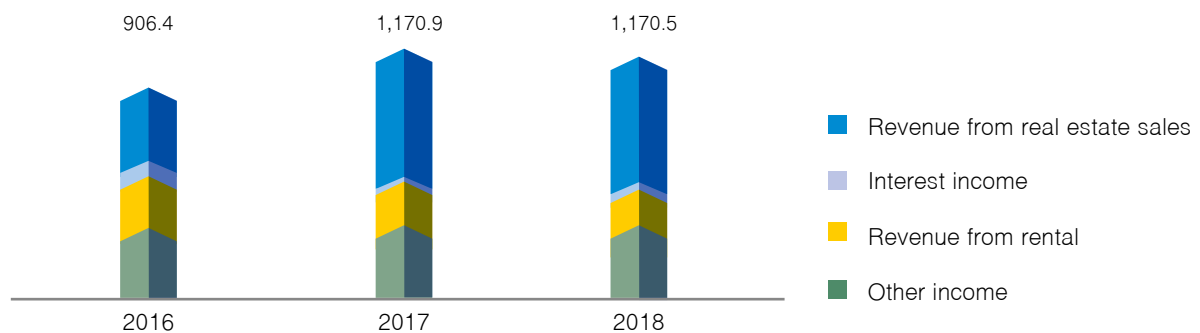
Amata VN Public Company Limited was established on 30 August 2012 as a holding company with the main business of investing in companies that develop industrial estate and related business, and commercial and residential area in Vietnam. Currently, the Company has 4 subsidiaries, with ACBH as the main subsidiary which is already in operations while the other 3 subsidiaries are in the investment stage.

ACBH was established in 1994 as a Joint Venture Company between Amata Corporation Public Company Limited and Sonadezi Bien Hoa, a state-owned industrial estate developer in Vietnam. At present, ACBH is owned by the Company and Sonadezi Corporation with shareholding of 89.99% and 10%, respectively.

ACBH is a leading industrial estate developer in Vietnam, operating Amata City (Bien Hoa) industrial estate in Bien Hoa, Dong Nai Province. Amata City (Bien Hoa) industrial estate offers full range of products and services catering to the needs of clients and to society which including Industrial Land Lease, Ready-built Factory for lease, Commercial Land Lease, Office Rental Service and Infrastructure Service.

Revenue Analysis

The Company had total revenue for the year 2016 2017 and 2018 of THB 906.4 million THB 1,170.9 million and THB 1,170.5 million, respectively. Total revenue details are as follows:



Revenue from real estate sales

(Unit : THB, million)

Revenue	2016	2017	Change	%	2018	change	%
Revenue from real estate sales	355.6	642.3	286.7	80.6	608.1	(34.2)	(5.3)
Revenue from rental	230.2	235.8	5.6	2.4	234.5	(1.3)	(0.5)
Revenue from utility services	240.1	218.9	(21.3)	(8.9)	214.1	(4.8)	(2.2)
Interest income	22.4	9.9	(12.5)	(55.8)	14.4	4.5	45.5
Other income	58.1	64.0	5.9	10.2	99.4	35.4	55.3
Total	906.4	1,170.9	264.5	20.2	1,170.5	(0.4)	(0.0)

For the year 2016 2017 and 2018, the Company had revenue from real estate sales of THB 355.6 million THB 642.3 million and THB 608.1 million, respectively. Revenue from real estate sales in 2017 and 2018 increased from the year before THB 286.7 million and decreased by THB 34.2 million or an increase of 80.6% and decreased 5.3%, respectively. The main factor for the change is the increased of land area sold in 2017 and decreased in 2018. Area sold in the year 2016, 2017 and 2018 were 12.5 hectares, 21.9 hectares and 21.2 hectares, respectively.

Revenue rental

For the year 2016 2017 and 2018 the Company had revenue from rental of THB 230.2 million THB 235.8 million and THB 234.5 million, respectively. Revenue from rental in 2017 and 2018 increased by THB 5.6 million and decreased by THB 1.3 million or increased by 2.4% and decreased 0.5%, respectively. The main reason for the increase in revenue in 2017 was due to the increase of rental space and slight decreased in 2018 was due to the currency exchange rate of Vietnam Dong depreciation when compared to Thai baht. There was a slight decreased when converting the values and reported in the financial statements in Thai Baht, but if considering the actual revenue received in Vietnam Dong, rental revenue increased by approximately 6% compared to the previous year.

Revenue utility services

For the year 2016, 2017 and year 2018, the Company has revenue from utility services in the amount of THB 240.1 million, THB 218.9 million and THB 214.1 million respectively. The revenue from utility services for the year 2017 and 2018 has decreased by THB 21.2 million and THB 4.8 million, respectively. In 2017 the decreased was mainly due to a large customer ceased its operations during the year 2017. In 2018, revenue from utility services when reported in Thai Baht decreased slightly but if considering the actual revenue received in Vietnam Dong, rental revenue increased by approximately 4% compared to the previous year.



Analysis of Gross Profit

(Unit : THB, million)

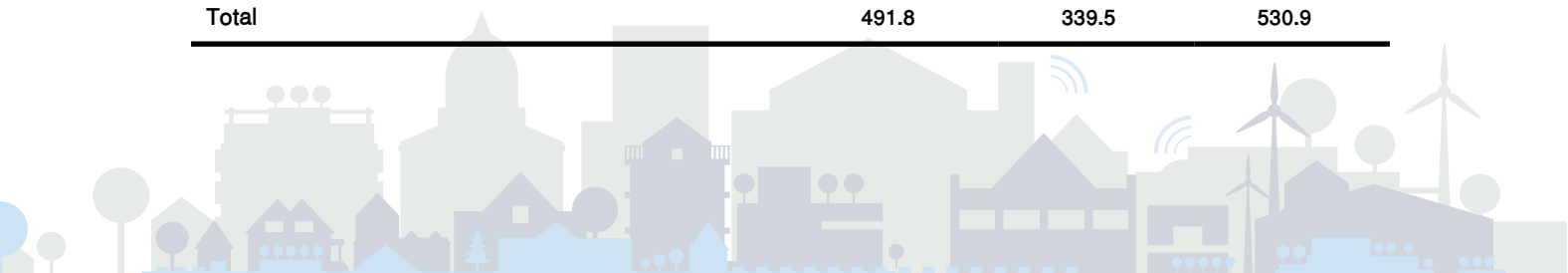
	2016			2017			2018		
	Revenue	Gross profit	Gross margin	Revenue	Gross profit	Gross margin	Revenue	Gross profit	Gross margin
Real estate sales	355.6	254.8	71.7%	642.3	478.8	74.5%	608.1	409.1	67.3%
Rental	230.2	146.6	63.7%	235.8	154.0	65.3%	234.5	160.3	68.4%
Utility services	240.1	71.5	29.8%	218.9	55.2	25.2%	214.1	55.8	26.1%
Total	825.9	472.9	57.3%	1,097.0	688.0	62.7%	1,056.7	625.2	59.2%

Gross profit for the year 2016, 2017 and 2018 is THB 472.9 million, THB 688.0 million and THB 625.2 million, equivalent to gross profit margin of 57.3%, 62.7% and 59.2%, respectively. The increase of gross profit in 2017 due to the increase in sales of real estate and decreased of gross profits in 2018 because of higher costs and the depreciate in Vietnamese currency. If considering the gross profit margin, every segment has a higher gross margin except for the sale of real estate. This is because in the year 2018, there was a sale of 1 plot of land which was a buy-back from the customer and immediately resold without profit, resulting in lower gross profit margin. But if considering the gross profit margin in real estate sales, excluding such land, the gross profit margin is 75.6% which is higher than the gross margin in the previous year.

Analysis of All Expenses

(Unit : THB, million)

Expenses	2016	2017	2018
Selling expenses	8.9	13.1	10.6
Administrative expenses	100.5	61.4	148.5
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-
Impairment loss from investment in related company	-	-	-
Loss from adjusting present	240.0	-	-
Other expenses	18.8	6.4	-
Losses on exchange	-	133.2	35.4
Additional changes to Vietnamese government agency	-	-	222.4
Financial cost	32.8	9.6	17.8
Income tax expenses	90.8	115.8	96.2
Total	491.8	339.5	530.9



Total expenses for the year 2016, 2017 and 2018, equal to THB 491.8 million, THB 339.5 million and THB 530.9 million respectively. In 2017, the expenses decreased from the year 2016, mainly due to special items that is the loss from adjusting the present value of accrued land rental. In 2017, the main expense was exchange loss due to the Thai Baht appreciated against Vietnam Dong resulting in a subsidiary with a loan in Thai Baht, recognized foreign exchange losses. However, most of these losses are unrealized losses. In 2018, the Company had additional expenses for Vietnamese government agencies of THB 222.4 million and a new subsidiary was established which had pre-operating expenses which was all booked in 2018, causing the increased expenses from 2016 and 2017.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses for the year 2016, year 2017, 2018, equal to THB 109.4 million, THB 74.5 million and THB 159.1 million respectively. Selling and administrative expenses for the year 2017 decreased by THB 34.9 million or 31.9% In 2018, increased by THB 84.6 million or 113.6%

Loss from adjusting present value of land rental payable

Accrued land rental is the long-term lease of land that must be delivered to the Vietnamese government agency for the land that has been sold and received the full amount of land rental from the customer. The land rental must be submitted to the government agency throughout the rental period. Therefore, accrued land rental fees are recorded at the present value at the end of the period.

However, during the year 2016, the Vietnamese government agency issued a new legal notice relating to the rent of land that must be delivered to the government. As a result, the subsidiary has to immediately pay the outstanding amount of land and the amount collected from customers to the government which must be paid when the Vietnamese government agency issues details of the amount and charges resulting in the increase in the present value of the original accrued land rental fee of Baht 240 million. The subsidiary therefore recorded loss from the change in the conditions of the rental payment under Loss from adjusting present value of land rental payable. This loss is an accounting expense recorded. It is considered a non-recurring item.

Additional charges to Vietnamese government agency

During year 2018, the subsidiary received the second letter from the local Vietnamese government agency, demanding an immediate payment for the outstanding penalties of THB 222.4 million or VND 158 billion, otherwise the local Vietnamese government agency will charge additional penalties on this late payment. Therefore, to avoid the additional penalties and further legal actions imposed by the local Vietnamese government agency, the management of the Company and its subsidiary decided to pay such penalties to the local Vietnamese government agency and recorded such penalties under the caption of "Additional charges to Vietnamese government agency" in the statement of income of the current year. However, the management of the Company and its subsidiary has yet to agree with such penalties which were applied retrospectively, and therefore continued to pursue and request clarification from the relevant central Vietnamese government agency.



Analysis of Net Profit

Net profit in consolidate financial statement for the year 2017 was THB 422.4 million increase for 585.7%, when comparing with net profit for the year 2016. In 2017, there were two important items; total revenue increased by THB 271 million and decreased in expenses THB 152 million because there are no special expenses as in 2016

The Company had a net profit according to the consolidated financial statements for the year 2018, amounting to THB 208.2 million compared to the same period of 2017 which had a net profit of THB 422.4 million. The net profit decreased THB 214.2 million or 50.7 due to extra expenses of THB 222.4 million which is an additional expense for Vietnamese government agencies. Resulting in a lower overall net profit than 2017

Analysis of Financial Position

(Unit : THB, million)

	2016	% of total assets	2017	% of total assets	2018	% of total assets
Current assets	1,145.4	21.3%	1,235.7	20.3%	1,345.5	20.0%
Non current assets	4,232.2	78.7%	4,860.5	79.7%	5,388.1	80.0%
Total assets	5,376.0	100.0%	6,096.2	100.0%	6,733.6	100.0%
Current liabilities	1,109.5	20.6%	272.7	4.5%	1,218.8	18.1%
Non current liabilities	1,090.9	20.3%	2,705.8	44.4%	2,270.7	33.7%
Total liabilities	2,200.7	40.9%	2,978.5	48.9%	3,489.5	51.8%
Shareholders' equity	3,176.9	59.1%	3,117.7	51.1%	3,244.1	48.2%

Assets

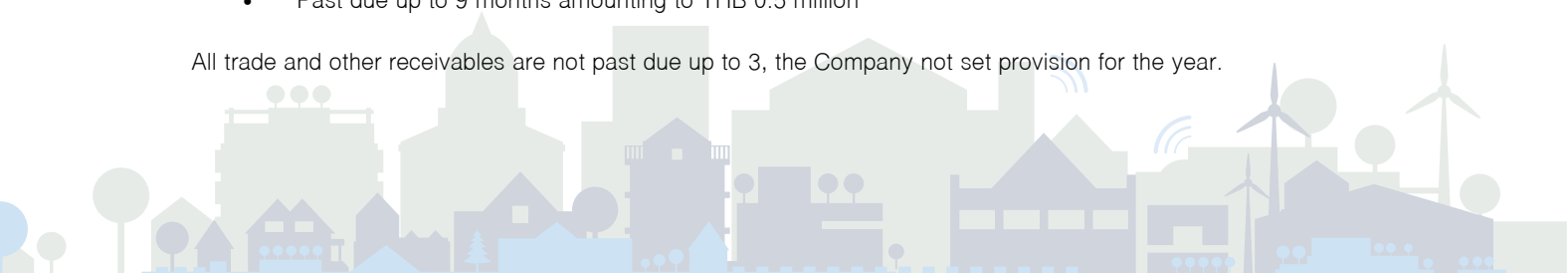
The total assets of the Company as at 31 December 2016, 2017 and 2018 equal to THB 5,376.0 million, THB 6,096.2 million and THB 6,733.6 million, respectively. The increasing in total asset due to investments in new projects since 2015. As at 31 December 2017 and 2018, advance payments for land use rights were THB 3,912.0 million and THB 4,447.0 million, respectively

Trade and other receivables

As at 31 December 2018, trade and other receivables was THB 115.1 million including trade receivable of THB 79.5 million and other receivable of THB 35.6 million, detailed as follows:

- Not yet due amounting to THB 70.8 million
- Past due up to 3 months amounting to THB 8.2 million
- Past due up to 9 months amounting to THB 0.5 million

All trade and other receivables are not past due up to 3, the Company not set provision for the year.



Liabilities

Total liabilities of the Company as at 31 December 2016 2017 and 2018 were THB 2,200.7 million THB 2,978.5 million and THB 3,489.5 million, respectively. The increased in total liabilities is mainly due to increase in loans from parent company and financial institutions to support investments in new projects since 2015.

Shareholders' equity

Total shareholders' equity as at 31 December 2016 2017 and 2017 were THB 3,176.9 million THB 3,117.7 million and THB 3,244.1 million, respectively. The slightly increased in total shareholders' equity in 2018 was mainly due an increase in retain earning.

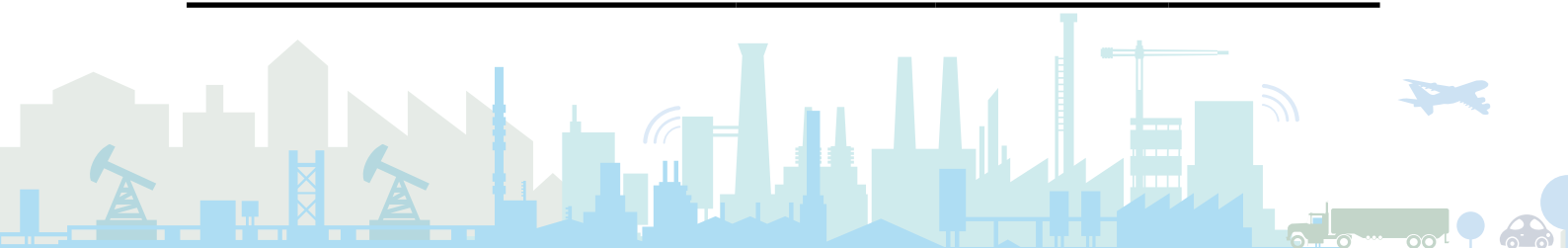
Analysis of Cash Flows

(Unit : THB, million)

	2016	2017	2018
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	1,678.8	418.2	626.2
Net cash flows operating activities	242.4	217.2	353.5
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,570.9)	(470.2)	(651.2)
Cash flows used in financing activities	211.2	870.0	348.0
Increase/decrease in translation adjustments	(140.3)	(46.7)	(28.1)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,259.9)	212.6	37.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	418.2	626.2	664.2

For the year 2018, the Company had cash flows from operating activities of THB 353.5 million, cash flows used in investing activities of THB 651.2 million and cash flows from financing activities of THB 348.0million, resulting in net increase of cash and cash equivalents of THB 38.0 million. The cash flow in investing activity for the year 2018 was use for prepayment of land use rights in the amount of THB 429.5 million and for investment property of THB 138.9 million. When compared to the year 2017, there was a net increase in cash and cash equivalents amount is THB 213.0 from financing activities amount of THB 869.9 million largely from long term loan from financial institution for investments in subsidiaries in Vietnam.

	2016	2017	2018
Net Profit Margin (%)	6.80	36.07	17.79
Return on Equity (%)	1.66	12.64	5.97
Return on Assets (%)	1.20	7.36	3.25
Debt to Equity Ratio (times)	0.69	0.96	1.08



Financial Ratio Analysis

Net profit margin in 2016 2017 and 2018 were 6.8%, 36.07% and 17.79%, respectively. While gross profit increased continuously but as a result of special non-recurring expenses in 2018 net profit margin decreased. The same with return on equity and return on assets which decreased due to the same factor. Debt to equity ratio as at 31 December 2016 2017 and 2018 were 0.69 times 0.96 times and 1.08 times, respectively. The increased in debt to equity ratio was largely from increased in borrowing to support investments in new projects.

Others

Additional investment during the year

In 2016 an additional subsidiary was established namely Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company of which the Company holds 99.99% stake. ATLT's engage in developing commercial and residential area located in Long Thanh, Dong Nai. From 2016-2017, ATLT had registered and paid-up capital of VND 204,000 million or THB 326.6 million.

In March of 2018, another subsidiary company was registered, namely Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company, which is located in Quang Ninh. The company holds 100% of the shares and the company has paid the registered capital in ACHL. Total 228,000 million baht, 326.9 million baht during the year 2018



Report on the Board of Directors' responsibilities for financial statements

The consolidated and the Company financial statements of Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary companies have been made in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles for the benefits of the shareholders and to reflect the real results.

The Board of Directors has appointed an Audit Committee with full qualifications as required by the Stock Exchange of Thailand to examine the preparation of the financial statements to reflect their correctness and to disclose any related transactions or conflicts of interest, if any, by major shareholders. The responsibilities of the Audit Committee include an evaluation of internal controls

and internal audit for their efficiency in connection with rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and include the nomination of Auditor and audit fee for appointment by shareholders.

The structure of management and internal controls in connection with the Auditor's report ensure the Board of Directors that the financial statements of Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary companies as of December 31, 2018, represent fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flow statements prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.



(Dr. Apichart Chinwanno)
Chairman



(Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa)
Director and CEO



The Audit Committee's Report

To: The shareholders of Amata VN Public Company Limited

In 2018, Amata VN Public Company Limited had 3 Audit Committee Members, who were qualified according to the Regulation and Best Practice Guidelines for Audit Committee of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, comprising Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul, Audit Committee Chairman, Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist and Mr. Kittitangjitmaneesakda, Audit Committee Members, with Mrs. Varaporn Vatcharanukroh serving as the secretary of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee fulfilled the responsibility according to the scope, duties and responsibilities assigned by the Board of Directors that complied with the Regulation of the Stock Exchange of Thailand. There were 4 Audit Committee meetings in the fiscal year 2018 and 1 Audit Committee meeting in 2019 up to the reporting date, totally 5 Audit Committee meetings. All of the Audit Committee Members attended every meeting, which was the meeting with the management and external auditors as summarized below.

1. **Review the interim and annual financial statements of 2018**, by questioning and listening to the management and the external auditors' clarifications, concerning the correctness and completeness of the financial statements and the adequacy of information disclosure, and acknowledged the financial audit plan of the external auditors for the year 2018. The Audit Committee agreed with the external auditors that the financial statements were correct adhering to the Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

2. **Review the operation information and the internal control system**, to evaluate the sufficiency, appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control system to reach the specified objective, by reviewing the internal control system together with the external and internal auditors. The existing internal control system was found no weakness or significant deficiency, appropriate asset safeguarding, correct, complete and reliable information disclosure. In addition, the Audit Committee evaluated the internal control system complying with the Practice of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Audit Committee found no significant deficiency that could affect the Company's financial statements and had opinion that the system to monitor the operation of the Company's subsidiaries was adequate, appropriate and efficient.
3. **Review the internal audit**, by considering the mission, scope of work, duties and responsibilities, independency of A&C Auditing and Consulting Co., Ltd., the subsidiary's internal auditor, reviewed and approved the amendment of the Internal Audit Charter to be appropriate, up to date and comply with the internal audit practice manual of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and approved annual audit plans that linked to corporate risk. The Audit Committee had opinion that the Company and its subsidiary had the internal control that was adequate, appropriate and effective on par with international standard for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditors.



4. **Review the compliance with the Securities and Exchange Acts, Regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), and any other relevant laws, including the compliance with the Company requirement and obligations to external parties**

The Audit Committee did not find any significant incompliance to the laws, regulations and the Company's obligations to external parties.

5. **Review the risk management process,** to be linked with the internal control system to manage the overall company business risk, by reviewing the Risk Management Policy and Manual, risk factors, risk management plan and progress. The Audit Committee had the opinion that the Company risk management process was complied with risk management manual, which covered the objective setting, risk identification, risk assessment, risk response and quarterly monitoring, setting of Key Risk Indicator (KRI) serving as an early warning system, crisis management plans to fit with the situation, Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance, and also frequently reviewed risks to fit with the current situation.

6. **Review and give opinion to connected transactions or transactions that may have conflict of interests, and information disclosure of such transactions** to comply with Regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), and the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The external auditors had opinion that the significant transactions with the connected persons were disclosed and shown in the Financial Statements and Note to Financial Statements and the Audit Committee had opinion as same as the external auditors' and also considered that such transactions were reasonable and the most beneficial to the business of the Company and were disclosed correctly and completely.
7. **Consider appointing the external auditors and their remuneration for the year 2019** to propose to the Board of Directors to ask for the approval of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting for the year 2019, which the Audit Committee considered the performance, independency and remuneration and concluded to propose appointing Ms. Supanee Triyanantakul (C.P.A. Registration No. 4498) or Ms. Watoo Kayankannavee (C.P.A. Registration No. 5423) or Ms. Isaraporn Wisutthiyan (C.P.A. Registration No. 7480) of EY Office Limited to serve as the Company's external auditor for the year 2019, with the remuneration of THB 1,235,000. The Audit committee has the opinions regarding the external auditors as follows:



- Based on past performance, the external auditors performed their duties with knowledge, professional competency, and gave recommendation regarding internal control system and various risks, and also had independency in performing their duties.
- The proposed remuneration of THB 1,235,000 is reasonable. It is THB 135,000 or 12% higher than that of last year.
- Considering the compliance with Regulations of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with regards to the changing of the financial statements signatory external auditor every 5 years, if such auditors are appointed to be the external auditors for the year 2019, it will be the 4th year of Ms. Supanee Triyanantakul (Auditor).
- The external auditors had no relation with the Company nor its subsidiaries.

In summary, the Audit Committee had fulfilled the responsibility in the Audit Committee Charter approved by the Board of Directors and found that the Company disclosed financial and operation information correctly, had appropriate and effective internal control and audit, and risk management, complied with laws, regulations and obligations, disclosed the connected transactions correctly, performed duties in compliance with the Good Corporate Governance principles, with adequacy, transparency and reliability, and also developed the operation systems to be more qualified and fit with the changing business environment on a continuing basis.



February 25, 2019

On behalf of the Audit Committee

(Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul)

Chairman of the Audit Committee





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Amata VN Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Amata VN Public Company Limited for the same period.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Amata VN Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2018, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements regarding an overseas subsidiary in Vietnam paying additional charges related to land rental totaling Baht 222 million or VND 158 billion to the Vietnamese government agency, and recognising such expenses in the statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2018. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Key Audit Matters

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

I have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, my audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to my assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of my audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for my audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters and how audit procedures respond for each matter are described below.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of real estate, revenue from rental and revenue from utility services are the Group's significant accounts because the amounts of the revenue recorded would directly affect the Group's profit or loss for the year. For this reason, I have paid particular attention to the Group's recognition of revenue from sales of real estate, revenue from rental and revenue from utility services in order to ensure that revenue from sales of real estate, revenue from rental and revenue from utility services are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.

I have collaborated with the overseas subsidiaries' auditors in auditing the Group's revenue recognition by gaining an understanding and evaluating the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls with respect to revenue cycle. On a sampling basis, I examined supporting documents for sales transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the accounting period. I also performed analytical review procedures on the sales account to identify possible irregularities in sales transactions throughout the year.



Prepayment for land-use rights

As described in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, the subsidiary has prepayment for land-use rights amounting to Baht 4,252 million. Major costs are advance payments for land-use rights made by an overseas subsidiary in Vietnam for industrial estate development which is in process of transferring the land-use rights to the subsidiary. In addition, the management had to exercise significant judgement with respect to cost which directly relates to project development. Thus, I have focused on related cost to ensure that the transactions are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.

I have collaborated with the overseas subsidiaries' auditors in assessing and testing the internal controls of the subsidiary relating to advance payment for land-use rights and development costs, and auditing the payment approval including selecting supporting documents and reviewing related contracts. Besides, I reviewed the proper classification of financial statements and disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

Other Information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report of the Group, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance for correction of the misstatement.



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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 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.

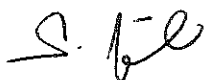
I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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



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

I am responsible for the audit resulting in this independent audit's report.



Supanee Triyanantakul

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4498

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 25 February 2019



Statement of financial position

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
As at 31 December 2018

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2018	2017	2018	2017
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	664,150,297	626,191,671	136,837,635	77,962,441
Current investments - deposit with financial institutions	8	187,198,000	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	9	115,135,492	165,645,969	3,150,931	2,881,304
Real estate development costs	10	346,612,357	399,655,290	-	-
Other current assets		32,396,754	44,204,724	273,704	51,396
Total current assets		1,345,492,900	1,235,697,654	140,262,270	80,895,141
Non-current assets					
Investments in subsidiaries	11	-	-	2,393,313,675	1,788,344,031
Investments in related company	12	71,758,862	71,758,862	-	-
Investment properties	13	760,264,184	696,969,093	-	-
Buildings and equipment	14	108,599,192	119,858,609	1,835,215	38,300
Prepayment for land-use rights	15	4,252,427,500	3,717,024,337	-	-
Advance payment to Vietnamese government agency	16	194,585,893	195,003,758	-	-
Other non-current assets		447,671	59,835,931	-	59,482,887
Total non-current assets		5,388,083,302	4,860,450,590	2,395,148,890	1,847,865,218
Total assets		6,733,576,202	6,096,148,244	2,535,411,160	1,928,760,359

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



Statement of financial position (continued)

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
As at 31 December 2018

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2018	2017	2018	2017
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	17	221,410,530	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	18	65,952,595	128,201,687	14,631,051	26,525,291
Current portion of long-term loans	19	621,818,638	118,535,621	60,000,000	60,000,000
Short-term loans from parent company	6	300,000,000	-	300,000,000	-
Current portion of revenue received in advance		8,266,298	23,193,716	-	-
Income tax payable		1,376,275	2,737,063	-	-
Total current liabilities		1,218,824,336	272,668,087	374,631,051	86,525,291
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term loans, net of current portion	19	1,772,891,496	2,237,050,894	270,000,000	130,000,000
Rental deposits and advance received from customers		127,733,248	135,321,073	-	-
Revenue received in advance		25,203,287	25,579,973	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	23	333,622,517	297,176,952	-	-
Other non-current liabilities		11,238,082	10,694,667	4,378,634	3,708,760
Total non-current liabilities		2,270,688,630	2,705,823,559	274,378,634	133,708,760
Total liabilities		3,489,512,966	2,978,491,646	649,009,685	220,234,051

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



Statement of financial position (continued)

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
As at 31 December 2018

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Registered					
935,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 0.50 each		467,500,000	467,500,000	467,500,000	467,500,000
Issued and fully paid					
935,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 0.50 each		467,500,000	467,500,000	467,500,000	467,500,000
Share premium		1,117,734,742	1,117,734,742	1,117,734,742	1,117,734,742
Other surplus		971,318,033	971,318,033	-	-
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - statutory reserve	21	31,727,300	21,431,000	31,727,300	21,431,000
Unappropriated		724,480,496	586,762,169	269,439,433	101,860,566
Other components of shareholders' equity		(300,916,703)	(278,466,415)	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		3,011,843,868	2,886,279,529	1,886,401,475	1,708,526,308
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		232,219,368	231,377,069	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		3,244,063,236	3,117,656,598	1,886,401,475	1,708,526,308
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		6,733,576,202	6,096,148,244	2,535,411,160	1,928,760,359

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



Income statement

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
For the year ended 31 December 2018

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues					
Revenue from real estate sales		608,118,656	642,309,036	-	-
Revenue from rental and utility services		448,489,392	454,660,391	-	-
Dividend income	11, 12	4,813,225	3,392,550	269,182,215	108,700,601
Gains on sales of investment properties		74,277,980	41,643,981	-	-
Interest income		14,436,824	9,843,751	496,658	2,472,259
Gains on exchange		-	-	6,017,440	-
Other income		20,395,965	19,091,430	90,846	-
Total revenues		1,170,532,042	1,170,941,139	275,787,159	111,172,860
Expenses					
Cost of real estate sales		198,986,799	163,527,952	-	-
Cost of rental and utility services		232,379,884	245,421,370	-	-
Selling expenses		10,604,650	13,141,856	-	-
Administrative expenses		148,502,102	61,389,871	55,189,830	33,442,324
Losses on exchange		35,418,476	133,239,443	-	8,829,047
Additional charges to Vietnamese government agency	20	222,421,683	-	-	-
Other expenses		50,958	6,363,068	-	-
Total expenses		848,364,552	623,083,560	55,189,830	42,271,371
Profit before finance cost and income tax expenses		322,167,490	547,857,579	220,597,329	68,901,489
Finance cost		(17,761,016)	(9,603,431)	(14,672,465)	(11,567,693)
Profit before income tax expenses		304,406,474	538,254,148	205,924,864	57,333,796
Income tax expenses	23	(96,157,130)	(115,848,848)	-	-
Profit for the year		208,249,344	422,405,300	205,924,864	57,333,796
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		176,064,324	369,360,439	205,924,864	57,333,796
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		32,185,020	53,044,861		
		208,249,344	422,405,300		
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	24				
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company		0.19	0.40	0.22	0.06

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



Statement of comprehensive income

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
For the year ended 31 December 2018

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Profit for the year	208,249,344	422,405,300	205,924,864	57,333,796
Other comprehensive income:				
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>				
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency - net of income tax	(21,006,542)	(422,076,819)	-	-
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income tax	(21,006,542)	(422,076,819)	-	-
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>				
Actuarial loss - net of income tax	-	(826,268)	-	(826,268)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income tax	-	(826,268)	-	(826,268)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(21,006,542)	(422,903,087)	-	(826,268)
Total comprehensive income for the year	187,242,802	(497,787)	205,924,864	56,507,528
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company	153,614,036	(23,715,627)	205,924,864	56,507,528
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary	33,628,766	23,217,840		
	187,242,802	(497,787)		

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



Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
For the year ended 31 December 2018

Consolidated financial statements												(Unit: Baht)		
Equity attributable to owners of the Company														
		Other surplus					Other component of equity		Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary	Total shareholders' equity			
		Surplus on share-based payment	Surplus on business combination under common control	Surplus on changes in shareholding of subsidiary	Total other surplus	Retained earnings		Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency						
						Premium on ordinary shares	Appropriated						Unappropriated	
Issued and paid-up share capital														
467,500,000	1,117,734,742	22,442,281	846,330,720	102,545,032	971,318,033	17,931,000	268,476,748	113,783,383	2,956,743,906	220,170,645	3,176,914,551			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,360,439	-	369,360,439	53,044,861	422,405,300			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(826,268)	(392,249,798)	(393,076,066)	(29,827,021)	(422,903,087)			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368,534,171	(392,249,798)	(23,715,627)	23,217,840	(497,787)			
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500,000	(3,500,000)	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46,748,750)	-	(46,748,750)	-	(46,748,750)			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,011,416)	(12,011,416)			
467,500,000	1,117,734,742	22,442,281	846,330,720	102,545,032	971,318,033	21,431,000	586,762,169	(278,466,415)	2,886,279,529	231,377,069	3,117,656,598			
467,500,000	1,117,734,742	22,442,281	846,330,720	102,545,032	971,318,033	21,431,000	586,762,169	(278,466,415)	2,886,279,529	231,377,069	3,117,656,598			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,064,324	-	176,064,324	32,185,020	208,249,344			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,450,288)	(22,450,288)	1,443,746	(21,006,542)			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,064,324	(22,450,288)	153,614,036	33,628,766	187,242,802			
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,296,300	(10,296,300)	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,049,697)	-	(28,049,697)	-	(28,049,697)			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,786,467)	(32,786,467)			
467,500,000	1,117,734,742	22,442,281	846,330,720	102,545,032	971,318,033	31,727,300	724,480,496	(300,916,703)	3,011,843,868	232,219,368	3,244,063,236			

Balance as at 1 January 2017

Profit for the year
Other comprehensive income for the year
Total comprehensive income for the year
Transferred retained earnings to statutory reserve
Dividend paid to the Company's shareholders (Note 27)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries

Balance as at 31 December 2017

Balance as at 1 January 2018

Profit for the year
Other comprehensive income for the year
Total comprehensive income for the year
Transferred retained earnings to statutory reserve
Dividend paid to the Company's shareholders (Note 27)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries

Balance as at 31 December 2018

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

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Separate financial statements				(Unit: Baht)
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on ordinary shares	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity	
			Appropriated	Unappropriated	
Balance as at 1 January 2017	467,500,000	1,117,734,742	17,931,000	95,601,788	1,698,767,530
Profit for the year	-	-	-	57,333,796	57,333,796
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(826,268)	(826,268)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	56,507,528	56,507,528
Transferred retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	3,500,000	(3,500,000)	-
Dividend paid to the Company's shareholders (Note 27)	-	-	-	(46,748,750)	(46,748,750)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	467,500,000	1,117,734,742	21,431,000	101,860,566	1,708,526,308
Balance as at 1 January 2018	467,500,000	1,117,734,742	21,431,000	101,860,566	1,708,526,308
Profit for the year	-	-	-	205,924,864	205,924,864
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	205,924,864	205,924,864
Transferred retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	10,296,300	(10,296,300)	-
Dividend paid to the Company's shareholders (Note 27)	-	-	-	(28,049,697)	(28,049,697)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	467,500,000	1,117,734,742	31,727,300	269,439,433	1,886,401,475

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

Statement of cash flows

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
For the year ended 31 December 2018

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before income tax expenses	304,406,474	538,254,148	205,924,864	57,333,796
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax expenses to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:				
Depreciation	81,911,415	84,018,261	58,457	27,914
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(15,182,007)	-	-
Gains on sales of investment properties	(74,277,980)	(41,643,981)	-	-
Gains on sales of equipment	-	(761,515)	-	-
Dividend income from investments in subsidiary and related companies	(4,813,225)	(3,392,550)	(269,182,215)	(108,700,601)
Provision for long-term employee benefits	669,874	354,488	669,874	354,489
Unrealised losses on exchange	42,977,437	91,701,053	18,893	4,606,020
Interest income	(14,436,824)	(9,843,751)	(496,658)	(2,472,259)
Interest expenses	17,761,016	9,603,431	14,672,465	11,567,693
Profit (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	354,198,187	653,107,577	(48,334,320)	(37,282,948)
Operating assets (increase) decrease				
Trade and other receivables	50,064,026	(20,350,874)	(269,627)	(2,816,970)
Real estate development costs	48,823,257	(54,681,242)	-	-
Other current assets	9,520,719	(4,301,848)	(263,311)	161,645
Other non-current assets	44,412,290	(12,132,959)	59,482,887	(12,611,222)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)				
Trade and other payables	(93,277,607)	(287,154,845)	(19,693,761)	(19,755,138)
Cash from (used in) operating activities	413,740,872	274,485,809	(9,078,132)	(72,304,633)
Cash paid for income tax	(60,266,327)	(57,325,214)	(2,897)	(3,130)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	353,474,545	217,160,595	(9,081,029)	(72,307,763)

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



Statement of cash flows (continued)

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
For the year ended 31 December 2018

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest income	14,883,275	8,096,416	496,658	2,472,260
Decrease (increase) in current investment - deposits				
with financial institutions	(187,198,000)	14,400,000	-	-
Cash receipt from repayment of short-term loans to subsidiary	-	-	-	75,000,000
Increase in short-term loans to subsidiary	-	-	-	(75,000,000)
Cash paid for investment in subsidiary	-	-	(326,086,745)	-
Dividend income from investments in subsidiary and related company	4,813,225	3,392,550	269,182,215	108,700,601
Acquisitions of investment properties	(138,867,696)	(117,345,215)	-	-
Proceeds from sales of investment properties	91,735,324	55,392,902	-	-
Acquisitions of buildings and equipment	(6,990,381)	(10,836,228)	(1,811,472)	-
Proceeds from sales of equipment	-	761,515	-	-
Increase in prepayment for land-use rights	(429,539,442)	(424,084,172)	-	-
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(651,163,695)	(470,222,232)	(58,219,344)	111,172,861
Cash flows from financing activities				
Interest expenses	(112,936,407)	(81,599,051)	(6,872,945)	(49,570,089)
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans from financial institutions	221,410,530	(598,019,218)	-	-
Cash receipt from short-term loans from related companies	300,000,000	40,000,000	300,000,000	40,000,000
Repayment of short-term loans from related parties	-	(40,000,000)	-	(40,000,000)
Cash receipt from long-term loans	200,000,000	1,668,283,415	200,000,000	-
Repayment of long-term loans	(199,598,872)	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)
Cash paid for investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(278,882,898)	(16,371,213)
Dividend paid to the Company's shareholder	(28,049,697)	(46,748,750)	(28,049,697)	(46,748,750)
Dividend paid for non-controlling interest of the subsidiary	(32,786,467)	(12,011,416)	-	-
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	348,039,087	869,904,980	126,194,460	(172,690,052)
Decrease in translation adjustments	(12,808,183)	(404,211,222)	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	37,541,754	212,632,121	58,894,087	(133,824,954)
Unrealised gains (losses) on exchange for cash and cash equivalents	416,872	(4,597,953)	(18,893)	(4,606,020)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	626,191,671	418,157,503	77,962,441	216,393,415
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	664,150,297	626,191,671	136,837,635	77,962,441

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

Notes to consolidated financial statements

Amata VN Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

Amata VN Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its parent company is Amata Corporation Public Company Limited, which was incorporated in Thailand. The Company is a holding company with an investment focus in the industrial estate development companies and other related business in Vietnam. The registered office of the Company is at 2126, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok, Huay Kwang, Bangkok.

The Company listed its ordinary shares on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on 16 December 2015.

2. Basis of preparation

- 2.1 The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development dated 11 October 2016, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

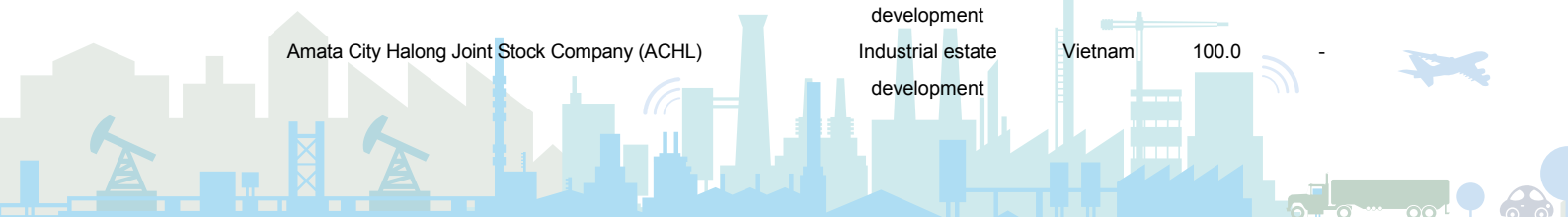
The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements.

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

2.2 Basis of consolidation

- a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Amata VN Public Company Limited (“the Company”) and the following subsidiary companies (“the subsidiaries”):

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			2018	2017
			(%)	(%)
Amata City Bienhoa Joint Stock Company (ACBH)	Industrial estate development	Vietnam	90.0	90.0
Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (ACLT) (35% held by the Company and 65% held by ACBH)	Industrial estate development	Vietnam	93.5	93.5
Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company (ATLT)	Industrial estate development	Vietnam	100.0	100.0
Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company (ACHL)	Industrial estate development	Vietnam	100.0	-



- b) The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns.
 - c) Subsidiaries are fully consolidated, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.
 - d) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
 - e) The assets and liabilities in the financial statements of overseas subsidiary companies are translated to Baht using the exchange rate prevailing on the end of reporting period, and revenues and expenses translated using monthly average exchange rates. The resulting differences are shown under the caption of “Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency” in the statements of changes in shareholders’ equity.
 - f) Material balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
 - g) Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Company and are presented separately in the consolidated profit or loss and in shareholder’s equity of the consolidated statement of financial position.
- 2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiary companies under the cost method.

3. New financial reporting standards

(a) Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Company and its subsidiaries have adopted the revised financial reporting standards and interpretations (revised 2017) which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2018. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes and clarifications directed towards disclosures in the notes to financial statements. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company and its subsidiaries’ financial statements.



(b) Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2019

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised and new financial reporting standards and interpretations (revised 2018) which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Company and its subsidiaries believe that most of the revised financial reporting standards will not have any significant impact on the financial statements when they are initially applied. However, the new standard involves changes to key principles, as summarised below.

TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

TFRS 15 supersedes the following accounting standards together with related Interpretations.

TAS 11 (revised 2017)	Construction contracts
TAS 18 (revised 2017)	Revenue
TSIC 31 (revised 2017)	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services
TFRIC 13 (revised 2017)	Customer Loyalty Programmes
TFRIC 15 (revised 2017)	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate
TFRIC 18 (revised 2017)	Transfers of Assets from Customers

Entities are to apply this standard to all contracts with customers unless those contracts fall within the scope of other standards. The standard establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers, with revenue being recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The standard requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model.

The management of the Company and its subsidiaries believe that this standard will not have any significant impact on the financial statements when it is initially applied.



(c) Financial reporting standards related to financial instruments that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2020

During the current year, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued a set of TFRSs related to financial instruments, which consists of five accounting standards and interpretations, as follows:

Financial reporting standards:

TFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
TFRS 9	Financial Instruments

Accounting standard:

TAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation
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Financial Reporting Standard Interpretations:

TFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
TFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments

These TFRSs related to financial instruments make stipulations relating to the classification of financial instruments and their measurement at fair value or amortised cost (taking into account the type of instrument, the characteristics of the contractual cash flows and the Company's business model), calculation of impairment using the expected credit loss method, and hedge accounting. These include stipulations regarding the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. When the TFRSs related to financial instruments are effective, some accounting standards, interpretations and guidance which are currently effective will be cancelled.

The management of the Company and its subsidiaries is currently evaluating the impact of these standards to the financial statements in the year when they are adopted.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue from real estate sales

Revenue from sales of property interests under operating lease with infrastructure system are recognised as revenue in full when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

Rendering of services

Service revenue is recognised when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion.



Rental income

Rental income under operating lease agreement is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

Interest income

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

4.2 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.

4.3 Trade and other receivables

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

4.4 Real estate development costs

Property interests under operating lease with infrastructure systems are valued at the lower of specific cost or net realisable value. Cost included expenses directly related to real estate development and infrastructure systems (presented under to caption of “real estate development costs” in the consolidated financial statements).

4.5 Investments

- a) Investments in non-marketable equity securities, which the Company classifies as other investments, are stated at cost net of allowance for impairment loss.
- b) Investments in subsidiaries are presented in the separate financial statements using the cost method.

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



4.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment (if any).

Depreciation of investment properties is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 35 - 44 years. Depreciation of the investment properties is included in determining income.

On disposal of investment properties, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period when the asset is derecognised.

4.7 Buildings and equipment / Depreciation

Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

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

Buildings and installations	-	3 - 40	years
Machinery and equipment	-	2 - 7	years
Office equipment	-	3 - 5	years
Others	-	3 - 15	years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on assets under construction.

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

4.8 Prepayment for land-use rights

Prepayment for land-use rights is valued at the lower of specific cost and net realisable value. Cost included costs of land-use rights.

4.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.10 Related party transactions

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

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

4.11 Long-term leases

Leases of property, plant or equipment 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 long-term payables, while the interest element is charged to profit or loss over the lease period. The assets acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the useful life of the asset and the lease period.

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

4.12 Foreign currencies

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

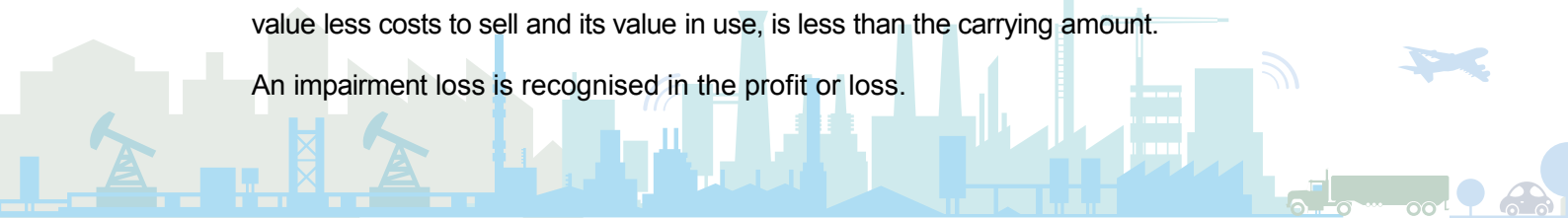
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting period.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

4.13 Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company and its subsidiaries perform impairment reviews in respect of the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries 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.

An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.



4.14 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 contributions of the Company is recognised as expenses when incurred.

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

4.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company and its subsidiaries have 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.

4.16 Income tax

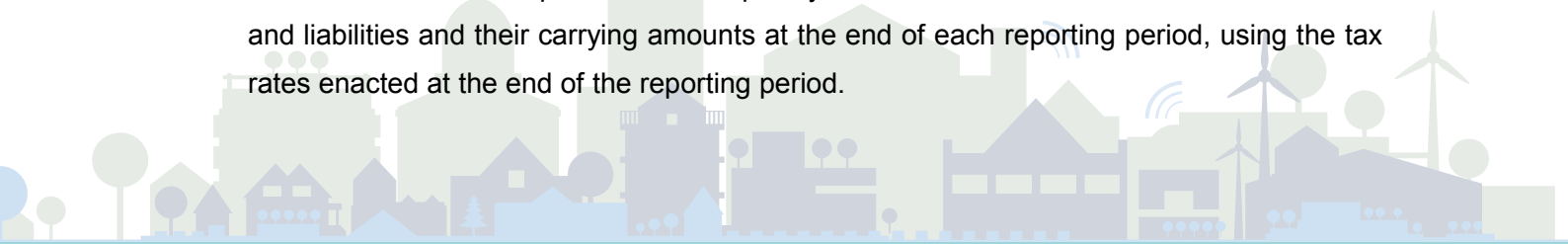
Income tax represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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



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

At each reporting date, the Company and its subsidiaries review and reduce the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The Company and its subsidiaries record deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

4.17 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Company and its subsidiaries apply a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company and its subsidiaries measure fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

- Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Company and its subsidiaries determine whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.



5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Leases

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

Allowance for doubtful accounts

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

Impairment of investments

The Company and its subsidiaries treat investments as impaired where other objective evidence of impairment exists by using discounted expected future cash flow received from investments with the appropriate discount rate and related risks.

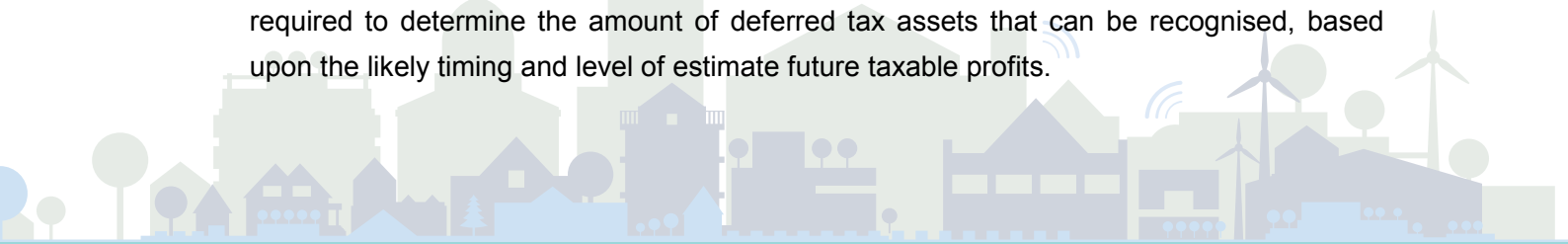
Buildings and equipment, investment properties and depreciation

In determining depreciation of buildings and equipment, and investment properties, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of buildings and equipment, and investment properties and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

In addition, the management is required to review buildings and equipment, and investment properties for impairment on a periodical basis and record impairment losses 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.

Deferred tax assets

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



Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

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

6. Related party transactions

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

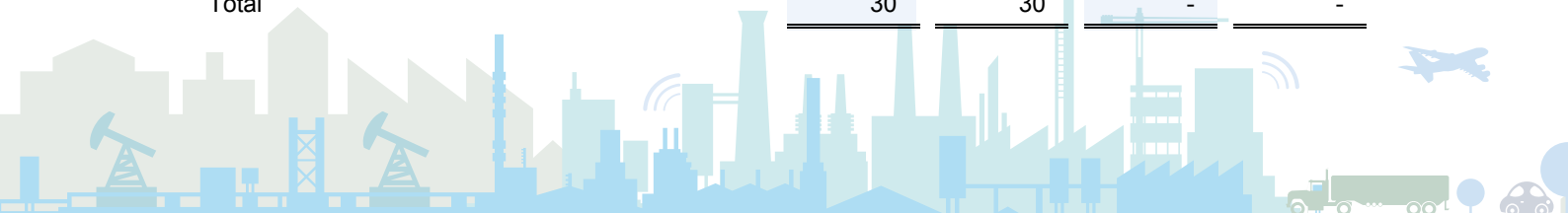
(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		Transfer Pricing Policy
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	
<u>Transactions with parent company</u>					
Interest expenses	7,081	-	7,081	-	4.55% per annum
<u>Transactions with subsidiary companies</u> (eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)					
Interest income	-	-	-	1,935	5.30% per annum
Interest expenses	-	-	-	1,964	4.60% and 5.30% per annum
<u>Transactions with related party</u>					
Revenue from rental and utility service	4,224	4,390	-	-	Contract price or as agreed upon
Electricity expenses	4,041	4,099	-	-	Market price
Interest expenses	-	289	-	289	2.75% per annum

The balances of the accounts as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 between the Company, its subsidiaries and those related parties are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Trade receivables - related party (Note 9)</u>				
<u>Related Company</u>				
Amata Power (Bien Hoa) Limited	30	30	-	-
Total	30	30	-	-



		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
		Consolidated	Separate
		financial statements	financial statements
		2018	2017
		2018	2017
<u>Other receivables - related parties (Note 9)</u>			
<u>Subsidiaries</u>			
(eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)			
Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	-	-	967
Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	-	-	1,369
Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,336
<u>Trade payables - related party (Note 18)</u>			
<u>Related Company</u>			
Amata Power (Bien Hoa) Limited	367	376	-
Total	367	376	-
<u>Other payables - related parties (Note 18)</u>			
<u>Parent company</u>			
Amata Corporation Public Company Limited	7,118	19,443	7,118
<u>Subsidiary</u>			
(eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)			
Amata City Bienhoa Joint Stock Company	-	-	493
Total	7,118	19,443	19,936

Loan from between the Company and parent company

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the balance of loan from between the Company and parent company, and the movement is as follows:

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
		Consolidated / Separate financial statements	
		Balance as at	Balance as at
		31 December	31 December
		2017	2018
		During the year	
		Increase	Decrease
<u>Short-term loan from parent company</u>			
Amata Corporation Public Company Limited	-	300,000	-
Total	-	300,000	-

Directors and management's benefits

During the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Company and its subsidiaries had employee benefit expenses payable to their directors and management as below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Short-term employee benefits	28,663	28,683	16,034	15,861
Post-employment benefits	1,596	1,644	1,596	1,644
Total	30,259	30,327	17,630	17,505

Guarantee obligations with related party

The Company has outstanding guarantee obligations with its related party, as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash	62,620	129,951	15	15
Bank deposits	601,530	496,241	136,823	77,947
Total	664,150	626,192	136,838	77,962

As at 31 December 2018, bank deposits carries interests between 0.5 percent and 6.5 percent per annum (2017: between 0.2 percent and 5.5 percent per annum) (the Company only: between 0.5 percent and 0.6 percent per annum, and 2017: between 0.2 percent and 0.4 percent per annum).

8. Current investments - deposit with financial institutions

As at 31 December 2018, current investments represent the amount of short-term deposit at banks in Vietnam of the subsidiaries with term of 3 months to 1 year and earns interest at the rate between 6.0 percent and 7.0 percent per annum for VND deposit (2017: between 5.3 percent and 5.5 percent per annum).



9. Trade and other receivables

The outstanding balances of trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2018	2017
Trade receivables - related party (Note 6)	30	30
Trade receivables - unrelated parties	79,479	136,474
Other receivables - related party (Note 6)	-	-
Other receivables - unrelated parties	35,626	29,142
Total trade and other receivables	115,135	165,646

The outstanding balances of trade receivables as at 31 December 2018 and 2017, aged on the basis of due dates, are summarised below.

Age of receivables	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2018	2017
<u>Related party</u>		
Not yet due	30	30
Total trade receivables - related party	30	30
<u>Unrelated parties</u>		
Not yet due	70,728	129,216
Past due		
Up to 3 months	8,238	7,258
3 - 9 months	513	-
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties	79,479	136,474
Total trade receivables	79,509	136,504



10. Real estate development costs

The balance represents the cost of real estate for development of the industrial estate, and other development cost such as land improvement cost and construction cost.

11. Investments in subsidiaries

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Company's name	Paid-up capital		Shareholding percentage		Cost		Dividend received during the year*	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(Million VND)		(%)	(%)				
Amata City Bienhoa Joint Stock Company	365,996	365,996	90	90	745,019	745,019	269,182	108,701
Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	1,416,318	1,223,456	35	35	811,449	717,090	-	-
Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	335,660	204,000	100	100	510,759	326,235	-	-
Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company	228,000	-	100	-	326,087	-	-	-
					2,393,314	1,788,344	269,182	108,701

*The subsidiaries pay dividend from profit reported in the official statutory financial statements under the Vietnamese laws.

11.2 Details of investments in subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Company's name	Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests		Accumulated balance of non-controlling interests		Profit allocated to non-controlling interests during the year		Dividend paid to non-controlling interests during the year	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(%)	(%)						
Amata City Bienhoa Joint Stock Company	10	10	259	255	37	47	33	12



11.3 Summarised financial information that based on amounts before inter-company elimination about subsidiaries that have material non-controlling

Summarised information about financial position as at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Amata City Bienhoa	
	Joint Stock Company	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current assets	794,434	928,694
Non-current assets	2,579,934	2,355,653
Current liabilities	274,182	138,458
Non-current liabilities	490,233	575,861

Summarised information about comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Amata City Bienhoa	
	Joint Stock Company	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Revenue	1,171,189	1,177,790
Profit for the year	351,648	615,045
Other comprehensive income	16,143	(141,749)
Total comprehensive income	367,791	473,296

Summarised information about cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Amata City Bienhoa	
	Joint Stock Company	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash flow from operating activities	516,016	379,461
Cash flow used in investing activities	(334,429)	(268,269)
Cash flow used in financing activities	(216,585)	(82,800)
Decrease in translation adjustments	(363)	(21,855)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(35,361)</u>	<u>6,537</u>



- 11.4 During the fourth quarter of the current year, the Company had additional investments in Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company and Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company of Baht 46 million and Baht 88 million, respectively. The Company shareholdings in these companies remain unchanged.
- 11.5 During the third quarter of the current year, the Company had additional investments in Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company and Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company of Baht 209 million and Baht 41 million, respectively. The Company shareholdings in these companies remain unchanged.
- 11.6 During the second quarter of the current year, the Company invested Baht 29 million in the ordinary shares of Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company, a company established in Vietnam and engaged in the industrial estate development, which represented 100% of its call-up share capital. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements included the financial statement of Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company since the second quarter of the current year. In addition, the Company had an additional investment in Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company of Baht 178 million. The Company shareholding in this company remains unchanged.
- 11.7 During the first quarter of the current year, the Company had additional investments in Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company and Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company of Baht 7 million each. The Company shareholdings in these companies remain unchanged.
- 11.8 In 2017, the Company had additional investments in Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company and Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company of Baht 5 million and Baht 11 million, respectively. The Company shareholdings in these companies remain unchanged.

12. Investments in related company

This amounts represents investment in Amata Power (Bien Hoa) Limited, a company engaged in the power plant in the industrial estate of Amata City Bienhoa Joint Stock Company which holds 10% of its registered share capital. Details of these investments are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
Consolidated financial statements	
	<div>2018</div> <div>2017</div>
Investments in related company	91,759
Less: provision for impairment	(20,000)
Investments in related company - net	71,759

During the current year, the subsidiary had recorded dividend income from related company totaling Baht 5 million (2017: 3 million).

13. Investment properties

The net book value of investment properties as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 is presented below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
Consolidated financial statements	
	<div>2018</div> <div>2017</div>
Industrial zone	213,151 219,217
Ready built factories for lease	543,076 412,244
Telecommunication system	3,161 -
Construction in progress	876 65,508
Total	760,264 696,969

A reconciliation of the net book value of investment properties for the years 2018 and 2017 is presented below.

13.1 Industrial zone

(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
Consolidated financial statements	
	<div>2018</div> <div>2017</div>
Net book value at beginning of year	219,217 246,635
Acquisitions of assets	- 8,438
Transfers from real estate development cost	- 545
Depreciation for the year	(5,621) (5,572)
Translation adjustments	(445) (30,829)
Net book value at end of year	213,151 219,217

13.2 Ready built factories for lease

(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
Consolidated financial statements	
	<div>2018</div> <div>2017</div>
Net book value at beginning of year	412,244 448,514
Acquisitions of assets	31,032 11,474
Transfers from construction in progress	171,180 78,997
Transfers from real estate development cost	4,637 4,093
Disposals - net book value	(17,457) (13,749)
Depreciation for the year	(57,940) (61,022)
Translation adjustments	(620) (56,063)
Net book value at end of year	543,076 412,244

13.3 Telecommunication system

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net book value at beginning of year	-	-
Acquisitions of assets	1,148	-
Transfers from other assets	2,244	-
Depreciation for the year	(231)	-
Net book value at end of year	3,161	-

13.4 Construction in progress

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

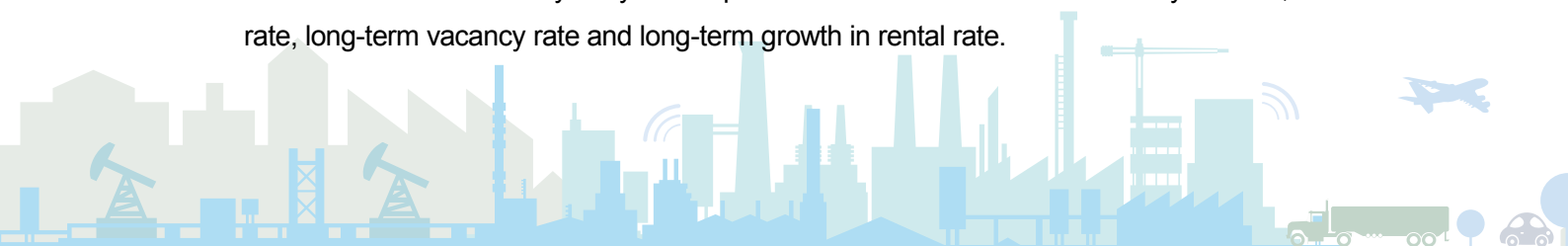
	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net book value at beginning of year	65,508	55,749
Acquisitions of assets	106,688	97,433
Transfers to real estate development cost	(171,180)	(1,708)
Transfers to ready built factories for lease	-	(78,997)
Translation adjustments	(140)	(6,969)
Net book value at end of year	876	65,508

The fair value of the investment properties as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 stated below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Industrial zone and ready built factories for lease	1,540	1,425

The fair value of the above investment properties has been determined based on valuation performed by an accredited independent valuer. The fair value of property is not determined on the basis of market price due to the particular nature of the property and a lack of comparative information. The independent appraisers therefore used standard models to estimate the value of investment properties, such as the direct comparison method, discounted cash flow approach and the direct return estimation method, etc., which is the fair value measurement level 3 based on the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions used in the valuation include yield rate, inflation rate, long-term vacancy rate and long-term growth in rental rate.



14. Buildings and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Buildings and installations	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Others	Assets under construction	Total
Cost:						
1 January 2017	239,030	33,733	7,691	12,623	-	293,077
Additions	755	308	-	9,773	-	10,836
Write-off	-	-	-	(2,576)	-	(2,576)
Transfers from real estate development cost	1,458	250	-	-	-	1,708
Translation adjustments	(29,815)	(4,158)	(748)	(1,552)	-	(36,273)
31 December 2017	211,428	30,133	6,943	18,268	-	266,772
Additions	2,572	855	180	606	2,777	6,990
Write-off	-	-	-	(393)	-	(393)
Transfers from other assets	-	-	44	-	-	44
Translation adjustments	(452)	(63)	(11)	(39)	-	(565)
31 December 2018	213,548	30,925	7,156	18,442	2,777	272,848
Accumulated depreciation:						
1 January 2017	112,244	20,375	6,234	11,675	-	150,528
Depreciation for the year	13,173	3,028	702	521	-	17,424
Depreciation on write-off	-	-	-	(2,576)	-	(2,576)
Translation adjustments	(13,967)	(2,488)	(574)	(1,434)	-	(18,463)
31 December 2017	111,450	20,915	6,362	8,186	-	146,913
Depreciation for the year	12,466	3,138	512	2,003	-	18,119
Depreciation on write-off	-	-	-	(393)	-	(393)
Translation adjustments	(294)	(58)	(12)	(26)	-	(390)
31 December 2018	123,622	23,995	6,862	9,770	-	164,249
Net book value:						
31 December 2017	99,978	9,218	581	10,082	-	119,859
31 December 2018	89,926	6,930	294	8,672	2,777	108,599

Depreciation for the year

2017 (Baht 17 million included in cost of rental and utility service, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses) 17,424

2018 (Baht 18 million included in cost of rental and utility service, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses) 18,119



(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements			
	Office equipment	Assets under installation	Total
Cost:			
1 January 2017	139	-	139
31 December 2017	139	-	139
Additions	63	1,748	1,811
Transfers from other assets	44	-	44
31 December 2018	246	1,748	1,994
Accumulated depreciation:			
1 January 2017	73	-	73
Depreciation for the year	28	-	28
31 December 2017	101	-	101
Depreciation for the year	58	-	58
31 December 2018	159	-	159
Net book value:			
31 December 2017	38	-	38
31 December 2018	87	1,748	1,835
Depreciation for the year			
2017 (included in administrative expenses)			28
2018 (included in administrative expenses)			58

As at 31 December 2018, certain building and equipment items of the subsidiary were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 68 million (2017: Baht 60 million).

15. Prepayment for land-use rights

This amount represents the payment for land-use rights of the subsidiary in Vietnam, to develop its industrial estate in the future. Currently, it is in the process of transferring the land-use rights to the subsidiary. In this amount, a total Baht 2,610 million (2017: Baht 1,807 million) are paid for land which the government has completed land expropriation process.



16. Advance payment to Vietnamese government agency

This amount represents the advance that a subsidiary in Vietnam paid to a Vietnamese government agency. The amount can be offset against the land rental that the government will charge the subsidiary in the future. The subsidiary is currently exempt from land rental until 2026.

17. Short-term loans from financial institutions

This amount represents short-term loans from financial institutions of the subsidiary in Vietnam. The loans are unsecured, due on December 2019, and subject to the interest at 6.10% per annum.

18. Trade and other payables

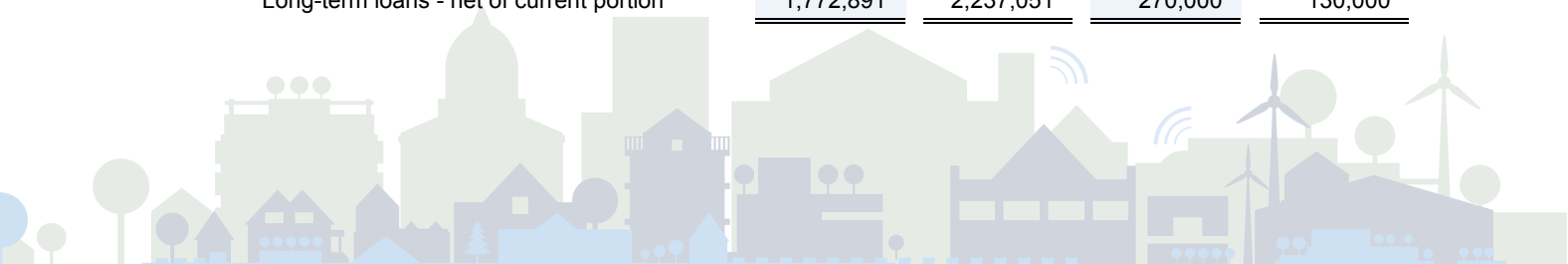
(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Trade payables - related parties (Note 6)	367	376	-	-
Trade payables - unrelated parties	33,361	55,406	-	-
Other payables - related parties (Note 6)	7,118	19,443	37	19,936
Other payables - unrelated parties	18,931	47,897	6,640	6,434
Accrued interest expenses	6,176	5,080	7,954	155
Total	65,953	128,202	14,631	26,525

19. Long-term loans

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Amata VN Public Company Limited	330,000	190,000	330,000	190,000
Amata City Bienhoa Joint Stock Company	-	131,499	-	-
Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	2,064,710	2,034,088	-	-
Total	2,394,710	2,355,587	330,000	190,000
Less: Current portion	(621,819)	(118,536)	(60,000)	(60,000)
Long-term loans - net of current portion	1,772,891	2,237,051	270,000	130,000



Movements in the long-term loans account for the year ended 31 December 2018 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Balance as at 1 January 2018	2,355,587	190,000
Add: Additional borrowings	200,000	200,000
Translation adjustments/ unrealised losses on exchange	38,722	-
Less: Repayments	(199,599)	(60,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	2,394,710	330,000

The Company

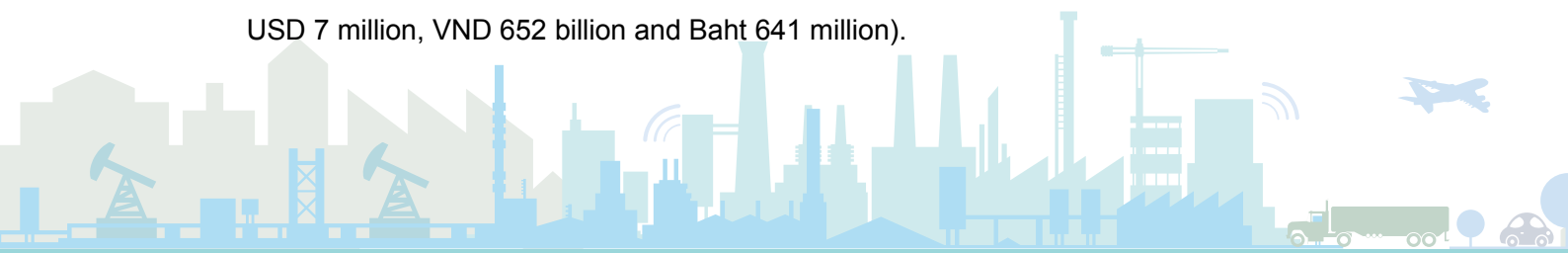
As at 31 December 2018, the Company's long-term loans from banks comprise credit facilities totaling Baht 550 million (2017: Baht 350 million). The loans carried interest at MLR minus certain rate, as stipulated in the agreement, payable every month. The loan principle is to be paid on annually and semi-annually. Full settlement of these loans is to be made within March 2020 and November 2021 (2017: March 2020).

Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2018, the subsidiary's long-term loan from bank comprise credit facility totaling USD 20 million, VND 746 billion and Baht 2,275 million (2017: USD 20 million, VND 746 billion and Baht 2,275 million). Most of these loans carries interest at MLR minus certain rate, as stipulated in the agreement, payable every month. The loan principle is to be repaid in every quarter. Full settlement of these loans is to be made with May and July 2023 (2017: July 2020 to July 2023).

The loan agreement contains several covenants which, among other things, require the Company to maintain debt-to-equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio at the rate prescribed in the agreement, as well as the Company agreed not to mortgage or otherwise encumbers the Company's property and shares issued by a subsidiary in the ownership of the Company with any other parties throughout the loan periods, and dividend payments have to pre-approval by the bank. Loan of Amata City long Thanh Joint Stock Company are guaranteed by the Company and Amata City Bienhoa Joint Stock Company.

As at 31 December 2018, the long-term credit facilities of its subsidiary which have not yet been drawn down amounted to USD 7 million, VND 652 billion and Baht 641 million (2017: USD 7 million, VND 652 billion and Baht 641 million).

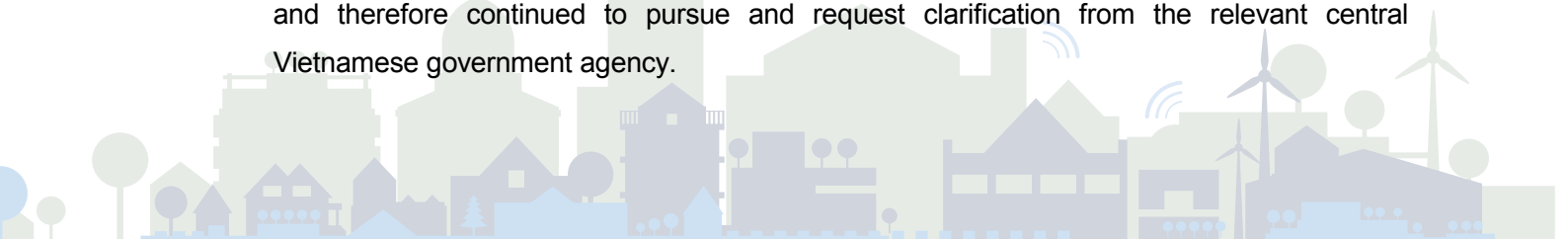


20. Additional charges to Vietnamese government agency

During the year 2016, the Vietnamese government agency promulgated a new law. In addition to the changes in conditions of payment of existing outstanding land rental, this new law also requires the subsidiary to pay additional land rental fees for land that has been sold and for which rental fees have been fully collected from the buyers.

During the year 2017, the subsidiary received a letter from the local Vietnamese government agency for collecting penalties with respect to late payment of land rental fees amounting to Baht 319 million or VND 227 billion, which calculated since the new law was imposed retrospectively after the period in which the subsidiary collected the lump sum land rental payments from the buyers. During such period, the fee collection was not prohibited by law, and there were no regulations requiring the subsidiary to remit the lump sum rental to the Vietnamese government agency immediately after collection. The management of the Company and its subsidiary are of the opinion that the penalties demanded by the local Vietnamese government agency should be applied from the date that the relevant laws regarding the remittance of total rental became effective. The subsidiary paid penalties for such period amounting to Baht 97 million or VND 69 billion and has not recognised the difference of approximately Baht 222 million or VND 158 billion in its accounts. The management of the Company and its subsidiary have sought clarification by submitting an enquiry letter to the relevant central Vietnamese government agency with respect to the remittance of land rental, requesting clarification on the effective period applied in the calculation of the penalties and a waiver from any additional penalties during the period awaiting clarification. Up to the date of financial statements, the subsidiary has not received the response letters from the central Vietnamese government agency regarding the clarification and the waiver of additional penalties.

Moreover, during the fourth quarter of the current year, the subsidiary received the second letter from the local Vietnamese government agency, demanding an immediate payment for the outstanding penalties of Baht 222 million or VND 158 billion, otherwise the local Vietnamese government agency will charge additional penalties on this late payment. Therefore, to avoid the additional penalties and further legal actions imposed by the local Vietnamese government agency, the management of the Company and its subsidiary decided to pay such penalties to the local Vietnamese government agency and recorded such penalties under the caption of "Additional charges to Vietnamese government agency" in the statement of income of the current year. However, the management of the Company and its subsidiary has yet to agree with such penalties which were applied retrospectively, and therefore continued to pursue and request clarification from the relevant central Vietnamese government agency.



21. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its net profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10 percent of the registered capital.

22. Selling and administrative expenses

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Salaries and wages and other employee benefits	68,300	60,018	21,438	20,674
Utility expenses	2,719	2,851	-	-
Rental expenses	8,561	8,348	789	722
Depreciation	4,897	6,032	58	28
Professional fees	6,851	7,654	4,555	5,007
Consulting fees	39,196	-	21,488	-
Reversal of provisions	-	(39,428)	-	-
Others	28,583	29,057	6,862	7,011

23. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 are made up as follows:

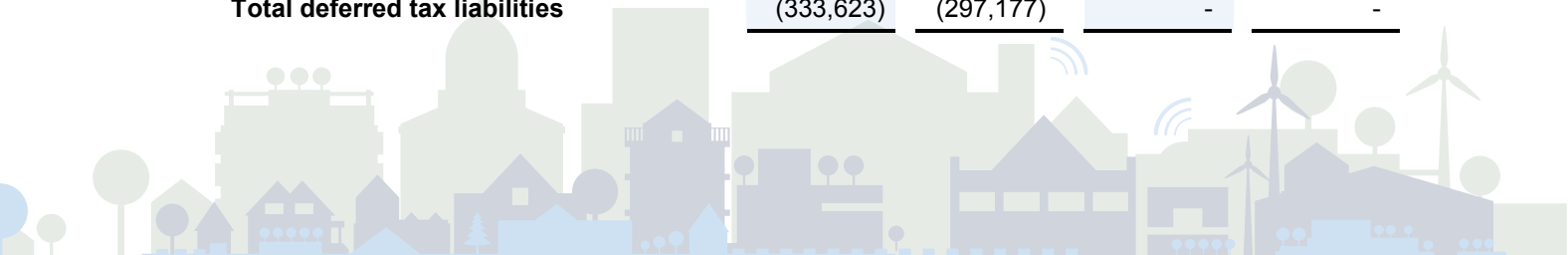
	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current income tax:				
Current income tax charge	57,580	48,218	-	-
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous year	1,325	(367)	-	-
Deferred tax:				
Related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	36,446	30,279	-	-
Translation adjustments	806	37,719	-	-
Income tax expenses reported in the income statement	96,157	115,849	-	-

The reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expense is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Accounting profit before tax	304,406	538,254	205,925	57,334
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	60,881	107,651	41,185	11,467
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous year	1,325	(367)	-	-
Effects of non-deductible expenses	2,990	(4,144)	4,589	142
Effects of promotion privileges	3,246	(16,736)	-	-
Effects of additional expense deductions allowed	-	-	(53,836)	(21,740)
Effects of losses for the year	23,195	37,080	8,062	10,131
Others	4,520	(7,635)	-	-
Income tax expenses reported in the income statement	96,157	115,849	-	-

The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Accrual for interest income	(384)	(1,368)	-	-
Revenue received in advance	(381,342)	(327,652)	-	-
Real estate development costs	2,075	1,959	-	-
Land rental payables	21,533	4,584	-	-
Others	24,495	25,300	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	(333,623)	(297,177)	-	-



As at 31 December 2018, the Company has unused tax losses totaling Baht 320 million (2017: amounting to Baht 244 million). No deferred tax assets have been recognised on these amounts the Company believes future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of unused tax losses, which gradually expire by 2023.

24. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit 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.

25. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance.

Transfer prices between business segments are as set out in Note 6 to the financial statements.

The following tables present revenue, profit and total assets information regarding the Company and its subsidiaries' operating segments for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Industrial estate							
	development segment		Rental segment		Utility services segment		Consolidation	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Revenues	608,119	642,309	234,471	235,791	214,018	218,869	1,056,608	1,096,969
Segment income	409,132	478,781	160,310	154,033	55,800	55,206	625,242	688,020
Unallocated income and expense:								
Dividend income							4,813	3,393
Gain on sales of investment properties							74,278	41,644
Interest income							14,437	9,844
Other income							20,396	19,091
Selling expenses							(10,605)	(13,142)
Administrative expenses							(148,502)	(61,390)
Losses on exchange							(35,419)	(133,239)
Additional penalties to Vietnamese government agency							(222,422)	-
Other expenses							(51)	(6,363)
Finance cost							(17,761)	(9,603)
Income tax expenses							(96,157)	(115,849)
Profit for the year							208,249	422,405



(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Industrial estate		Rental segment		Utility services segment		Consolidation	
	development segment							
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Real estate development costs	346,612	399,655	-	-	-	-	346,612	399,655
Investment properties	-	-	760,264	696,969	-	-	760,264	696,969
Buildings and equipment	89,926	99,978	-	-	18,673	19,881	108,599	119,859
Advance payment to Vietnamese government agency	194,586	195,004	-	-	-	-	194,586	195,004
Prepayment for land-use rights	4,245,428	3,717,024	-	-	-	-	4,252,428	3,717,024
Unallocated assets							1,071,087	967,637
Total assets							6,733,576	6,096,148

The Company and its subsidiaries operated business in Vietnam only. As a result, all of the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements exclusively pertain to this geographical segment.

26. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Company contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 5 percent to 15 percent of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by Kasikorn Asset Management Co., Ltd., will be paid to employees upon termination with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2018 amounting to approximately Baht 1 million (2017: Baht 1 million) were recognized as expenses.

27. Dividends

Dividends declared for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 consisted of the following:

Dividends	Approved by	Total dividends (Thousand Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
Final dividends for 2017	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 23 April 2018	28,050	0.03
Total dividends for 2018		28,050	0.03
Final dividends for 2016	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 20 April 2017	46,749	0.05
Total dividends for 2017		46,749	0.05



28. Commitments and contingent liabilities**28.1 Capital commitments**

As at 31 December 2018, the subsidiary had capital commitments of approximately VND 27 billion (2017: VND 109 billion), relating to the construction of ready built factories and drainage system.

28.2 Long-term commitments

The subsidiary had outstanding commitments to pay remuneration to the Vietnamese government agency pursuant to the agreement as follows.

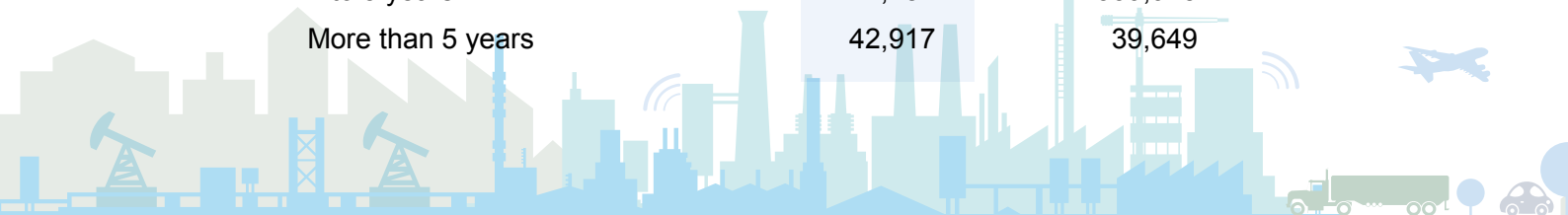
- To lease land area of 241.04 hectare at the rate of USD 1,000 per hectare per annum and will increase 15 percent every 5 years commencing on 1 January 2006.
- To lease land area of 0.47 hectare at the rate of VND 58 million per hectare per annum for the first five years, after that it will be adjusted in accordance with approval of the Vietnamese government.
- To lease land area of 140.75 hectare at the rate of VND 145 million per hectare per annum for the first five years, after that it will be adjusted in accordance with approval of the Vietnamese government.
- To lease land area of 67.97 hectare at the rate of VND 20.995 million per hectare per annum for the first five years, after that it will be adjusted in accordance with approval of the Vietnamese government.
- To lease land area of 17.10 hectare at the rate of VND 36.225 million per hectare per annum for the first five years, after that it will be adjusted in accordance with approval of the Vietnamese government.
- To lease commercial land area of 15.39 hectare at the rate of VND 750 million per hectare per annum for the first five years, after that it will be adjusted in accordance with approval of the Vietnamese government.

29. Operating lease for which the subsidiary company acts as a lessor

The subsidiary company has entered into several operating lease agreements in respect of the lease of land, ready built factory and office building. As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, future minimum rental income to be generated under these operating leases were as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Less than 1 year	233,173	181,325
1 to 5 years	474,282	339,925
More than 5 years	42,917	39,649



30. Financial instruments

30.1 Financial risk management

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

Credit risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Company and its subsidiaries exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to their cash at bank and loans. However, since most of financial assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiary bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate. The interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's and its subsidiaries exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from bank deposits in foreign currency.

As at 31 December 2018, the Company and subsidiaries had deposit balance in foreign currency amounting to USD 1 million (2017: USD 1 million), and of the Company only amounting to VND 449 million (2017: amounting to VND 23,030 million).

30.2 Fair values of financial instruments

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



31. 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 2018, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 1.08:1 (2017: 0.96:1) and the Company's was 0.34:1 (2017: 0.13:1).

32. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 25 February 2019.



Details of Management and Controlling Person

Details of Management of Amata VN PCL

Name / Position	Age	Education	The Company Shareholding *(31/12/18)	Close relatives to management	Experience in Last 5 Years			
					Period	Position	Company Name	Business Type
1. Mrs. Varaporn Vatcharanukroh Company Secretary	60	Bachelor's degree in accounting, Thammasat University Training with the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) Enhancing Good Corporate Governance based on CGR Scorecard, 2018	0.03%	-	2012 - Present	Company Secretary	Amata VN PCL	Holding Company
					2010 - Present	Company Secretary	Amata Corporation	Industrial Estate Developer
							PCL	
		Company Secretary Program, 2003						
		Effective Minute Taking, 2006						
		Board Reporting Program, 2013						

Experience in Last 5 Years

Name / Position	Age	Education	The Company Shareholding *(31/12/18)	Close relatives to management	Period	Position	Company Name	Business Type
2. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn Deputy Chief, Country Project Coordination Department	52	Master of Science, Communication & DSP Imperial College University of London	-	-	2017 - Present	Deputy Chief Country Project Coordination Department	Amata VN PCL	Holding Company
					2015 - Present	General Director	Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company	Industrial Estate Developer
					2015 - Present	Director	Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	Industrial Estate Developer
					2016 - Present	Director	Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	Development of commercial complex, residential project and related businesses
					2014 - Present	Deputy Chief Business Development	Amata Corporation PCL	Industrial Estate Developer
					2012 - 2014	Senior Vice President Business Development	Loxley Wireless Public Company Limited	Telecommunication and Network Solutions



Experience in Last 5 Years								
Name / Position	Age	Education	The Company Shareholding *(31/12/18)	Close relatives to management	Period	Position	Company Name	Business Type
3. Mr. Nattorn Kijamrej Vice President - Finance and Accounting	38	Master of Science in Finance University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign Bachelor in Business Administration Chulalongkorn University	-	-	2016 - present	Vice President - Finance and Accounting	Amata VN PCL	Holding Company
					2015 - 2016	Assistant Vice President	Kasikorn Bank Public Company Limited	Financial Institute
					2012 - 2015	Vice President	RHB Securities (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Financial Institute

Remark: Including spouse/cohabiting couple and minor children's shares

Details of Management and Controlling Persons of Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company

Experience in Last 5 Years						
Name / Position	Age	Education	The Company Shareholding *(31/12/18)	Close relatives to management	Period	Position
1. Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien Chairman	75	Bachelor's degree of Science in Mathematical Education, Hue University, Vietnam	-	-	2012 - Present	Chairman
		Bachelor's degree of Art in Mathematics, School of Science, Hue University, Vietnam				Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company
		Master's degree of Science in Water Resources Engineering, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand			2012 - Present	Director
		Doctor's degree of Technical Science in Water Resources Engineering, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand				Amata VN PCL
		Director Accreditation Program (DAP), 2014				Holding Company



Experience in Last 5 Years						
Name / Position	Age	Education	The Company Shareholding *[31/12/18]	Close relatives to management	Period	Position
2. General Suebsan Dardarananda	67	Bachelor of Arts, Norwich University U.S.A.	-	-	2016 - present	Director
		Thailand National Defence College				Director
		Director Certification Program No. 98/2008 (Thai Institute of Directors)				Independent Director and Chairman of Audit Committee
						Company Name
						Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company
						Industrial Estate Developer
						Logistics
						Leasing



Experience in Last 5 Years

Name / Position	Age	Education	The Company Shareholding *(31/12/18)	Close relatives to management	Period	Position	Company Name	Business Type
3. Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa Director	53	Master's degree in Management, Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration, Chulalongkorn University Director Certification Program (DCP), 2008	-	-	2012 - Present	Director, CEO	Amata VN PCL	Holding Company
					2004 - Present	Director, President	Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company	Industrial Estate Developer
					Present	Chairman	Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	Industrial Estate Developer
							Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	Development of commercial complex, residential project and related businesses
					Present	Chairman	Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company	Industrial Estate Developer
							Chewathai Public Company Limited	Real Estate Development
					2014 - Present	Director	ATP30 Public Company Limited	Transportation
							Chewathai Interchange Company Limited	Real Estate Development
					2012 - Present	Chairperson of Investment Board	Amata Corporation	Industrial Estate Developer
							Global Environmental Technology Company Limited	Wastewater Treatment
					1997 - Present	Director	Charchwaha Company Limited	Consultants



Experience in Last 5 Years

Name / Position	Age	Education	The Company Shareholding *(31/12/18)	Close relatives to management	Period	Position	Company Name	Business Type
4. Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn General Director	52	Master of Science, Communication & DSP Imperial College University of London	-	-	2015 - Present	General Director	Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company	Industrial Estate Developer
					Present	Director	Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	Industrial Estate Developer
					Present	Director	Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company	Development of commercial complex, residential project and related businesses
					2014 - Present	Deputy Chief Business Development/ Infrastructure	Amata Corporation PCL	Industrial Estate Developer
					2012 - 2014	Senior Vice President Business Development	Loxley Wireless PCL	Telecommunication and Network Solutions



Experience in Last 5 Years						
Name / Position	Age	Education	The Company Shareholding *(31/12/18)	Close relatives to management	Period	Position
5. Mr. Osamu Sudo Senior Marketing and Sales Manager	40	Bachelor's degree of Russian Literature, Soka University, Japan	-	-	2015 - Present	Senior Marketing and Sales Manager
						Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company
					2007 - 2015	Marketing Executive
						Amata Corporation PCL
6. Ms. Lam Thi Dan An Accounting and Finance Manager	46	Bachelor's degree, University of Economics, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	-	-	2004 - Present	Accounting and Finance Manager
						Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company

Remark: Including spouse/cohabiting couple and minor children's shares



List of Company's Directors and Executives and Position Holding in Company, Subsidiary, Associate and Other Company

Name	Company	Subsidiary*				Other Company *																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Dr. Apichart Chinwanno	X, //					/																			
Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	y	X																							
Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	C, /	/	X	X	X	/	/	/	/	/															
Prof. Dr Warapatr Todhanakasem	/									/	/														
Mr. Aukkares Choochouy	/											**													
Mrs. Ajarie Visessiri	//											/													
Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul	//, D	//												E	E	X, ///	/								
Mr. Mats Anders Lundqvist	//, ///															**	C	/				**			
Mr. Kitti Tangjitmaneesakda	//, ///																								
General Suebsan Dardarananda	/																						/	//, D	
Mr. Nattorn Kijamrej	*		/	/	/																				
Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn		**	/	/	/																				
Mr. Osamu Sudo		M																							
Ms. Lam Thi Dan An		M																							

Remark

X = Chairman

E = Chairman of Executive Committee

* = Vice President

y = Vice-chairman

/ = Director

** = President

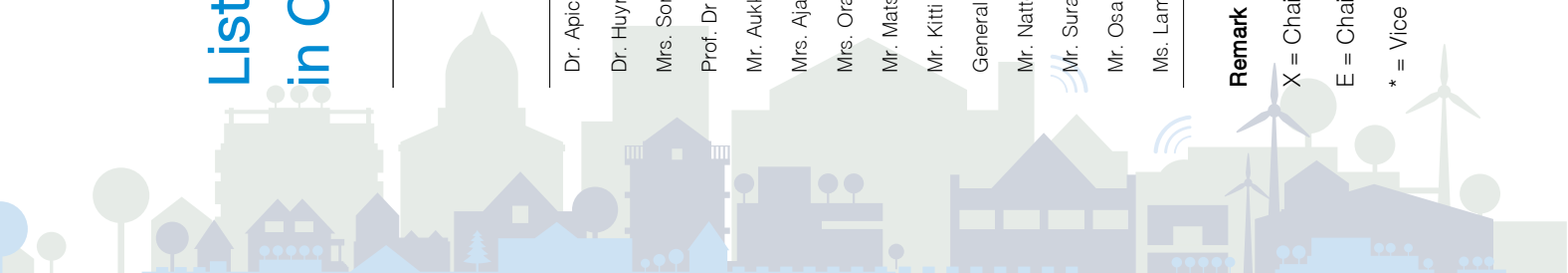
C = Chief Executive Officer

// = Independent Director

M = Manager

D = Chairman of Audit Committee

/// = Audit Committee



Subsidiary *

1. Amata City Bien Hoa Joint Stock Company
2. Amata City Long Thanh Joint Stock Company
3. Amata Township Long Thanh Joint Stock Company
4. Amata City Halong Joint Stock Company

Other Company *

5. Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
6. Chewathai Public Company Limited
7. ATP30 Public Company Limited
8. Chewathai Interchange Company Limited
9. Global Environmental Technology Company Limited
10. Chartchewa Company Limited
11. Pantavanij Co., Ltd.
12. Prinsiri PCL
13. Amata Facility Services Co., Ltd.
14. P&P Inter Corporation Co. Ltd.
15. TISCO Financial Group PLC.
16. TISCO Bank PLC.
17. TISCO Securities Co., Ltd.
18. Rachakarn Asset Management Co., Ltd.
19. Pacific 2000 Recruitment Co., Ltd.
20. Pacific 2000 (Singapore) International Recruitments Pte. Ltd.
21. Spica Co., Ltd.
22. SCG Legal Counsel Limited
23. Thai Public Port Co., Ltd.
24. Group Lease Pcl.



Directors in Subsidiaries

Name	Subsidiaries			
	Amata City Bien Hoa JSC	Amata City Long Thanh JSC	Amata Township Long Thanh JSC	Amata City Halong JSC
Dr. Huynh Ngoc Phien	X			
Mrs. Somhatai Panichewa	/	X	X	X
General Suebsan Dardarananda	/	/		
Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul	/			
Mr. Surakij Kiatthanakorn	//	/	/	
Mr. Nattorn Kijssamrej		/	/	/
Mr. Thai Hoang Nam		//		
Ms. Pham Thi Thanh Huong			//	/
Mr. Nguyen Van Nhan				//

Remark X = Chairman / = Director // = Executive Director





AMATA VN PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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