

DIGITALIZATION

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annual report 2017
jas asset plc.

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Financial information

Unit: Million Baht

	2015	2016	2017
Performance and Financial Status			
Total income	539.2	553.0	758.3
Gross profit	116.8	98.2	152.4
Net profit	58.1	5.6	6.4
Total assets	1,449.5	2,264.9	2,496.2
Total liabilities	703.8	1,539.4	1,527.2
Shareholders' equity	745.7	725.5	969.0
Key Financial Ratio			
Return on equity (ROE)	7.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Return on assets (ROA)	4.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Debt/Equity ratio (D/E)	0.94	2.11	1.58
Earnings per share (Baht per share) (EPS)	0.22	0.02	0.02

Board of Directors' Message

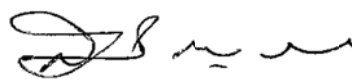
Dear Shareholders,

2017 is the year in remembered of Thai people and the year of our history due to Royal Funeral of the beloved late king Bhumibol Adulyadej, following a year of mourning. On behalf of the board of directors, management team, and staff, we would like to extend our deepest gratitude and highest appreciation for everything His Majesty did for us. We pray for His Majesty will rest in peace in heaven and we are determined to continue his royal remarks and duties for our nation in the future.

Even though the economy in 2017 has slightly improved from 2016 and the economy growth rate stood at 3.9%. This results the performance of the Company in 2017 better than 2016. The performance of the Company in 2017, the total revenues was 758.3 million Baht increase 33% from previous year and the net profit was 6.4 million Baht. Last year the Company recognized revenues from the new project "The Jas Urban Srinakarin" full year with a good rate of occupancy. Moreover, the Company has been re-innovated The Jas Ramintra and The Jas Wanghin in order to gain more occupancy rate and expand its business toward high maring business by acquiring Coffee Shop brand "Casa Lapin" which will increase more shop in the future.

Our company will keep doing the business primarily concerning with maximizing shareholder value. Our policy will include generating revenue from retail spaces, intensive cost-cutting strategy in all business units, in order to gain good return on investment in 2018.

For this opportunity, JAS Asset would like to thank our shareholders, customers, business partners, management team, and all staff, who help support the continuous growth of the business. We insist that we will be professionally providing the best businesses for our customers, developing and keeping up the high standard as well as having a responsibility to the society. Hence, people will have a better quality of life.



(Mr. Sukon Kanjanahattakit)

Chairman of the Board

Information about the Board of Directors and Executives

Mr. Sukont Kanjanahattakit

Age: 70 years old

Position: President

Educational background:

Bachelor's Degree in Accounting – Virginia Polytechnic and State University, USA

Master's Degree in Accounting – Virginia Polytechnic and State University, USA



Training on Director's Roles:

2007	Director Certification Program (DCP)	Thai Institute of Directors
2010	Audit Committee Program (ACP)	Thai Institute of Directors

Experience:

2015 - Present	President	JAS Asset Public Company Limited
2013 – Present	University Council Committee	Western University
2012 – Present	President	Srisawad Power 1979 Pcl
2011 – Present	Ethics Committee	Federation of Accounting Professions
2009 – Present	Vice President	CIMB Thai Bank Pcl
	Audit Committee and Independent Committee	
Present	President of the Audit Committee	World Corporation Pcl

Forbidden Qualifications

1. No record of criminal offences of property corruption
2. No record of transactions which may cause conflicts of interest with the Company in the past years

Mr. Adisak Sukumvitaya

Age: 62 years old

Position: Director

Educational background:

Bachelor of Economics	Kasetsart University
Master of Economics	Kasetsart University

Training on Director's Roles:

2008	Director Accreditation Program (69/2008)	Thai Institute of Directors
2556	Senior Executive Management Program	Capital Market Academy (CMA) 15 th

Experience:

1990 – Present	Director/Chief Executive Officer	Jaymart Pcl
2016 – Present	Chairman of the Board	Jaymart Mobile Co., Ltd
2016 – Present	Chairman of the Board	Singer Thailand Pcl
2016 – Present	Chairman of the Board	SG Capital Co., Ltd
2012 – Present	President	JMT Network Services Pcl
1994 – 2012	Director	JMT Network Services Pcl
2012 – 2015	President	JAS Asset Pcl
2015 – Present	Director	JAS Asset Pcl
2013 – Present	Director	J&P (Thailand) Co., Ltd.



2013 – Present	Director	J Asset Management Co., Ltd.
2013 – Present	Director	J Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.
2013 – Present	Director	J Capital Co., Ltd
2017 – Present	Director	J Ventures Co.,Ltd

Forbidden Qualifications

1. No record of criminal offences of property corruption
2. No record of transactions which may cause conflicts of interest with the Company in the past years

Miss Yuvadee Pong-acha

Age: 62 years old

Position: Director and Chairman of the Executive Director
Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Educational background:

Bachelor's degree	Political Sciences, Thammasat University
MBA	Bridgeport University, USA

Training on Director's Roles:

2008	Director Accreditation Program (69/2008)	Thai Institute of Directors
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Experience:

1990 – Present	Director	Jaymart Pcl
2004 – Present	Executive Director and Vice President	Jaymart Pcl
2016 - Present	Director	Jaymart Mobile Co., Ltd
2007 – Present	Director	JMT Network Services Pcl
2017 – Present	Director	J Ventures Co., Ltd
2007 – 2011	Managing Director	JMT Network Services Pcl
2011 – Present	President	J Fintech Co., Ltd.
2012 – Present	Director	JAS Asset Pcl
2013 – Present	Director	J&P (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
2013 – Present	Director	J Asset Management Co., Ltd
2013 – Present	Director	J Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.
2013 – Present	Director	Jaymart Holding Co., Ltd.
1981 – 1990	Deputy Director of Money Market Department	TISCO Securities Pcl
2002 – Present	Director	T.A.S. Asset Co., Ltd.



Forbidden Qualifications

1. No record of criminal offences of property corruption
2. No record of transactions which may cause conflicts of interest with the Company in the past years

Mr. Suphot Wanna

Age: 42 years old

Position : Director and Executive Director
and Chief Executive Officer

Educational background:

Bachelor's degree in Financial Economics	Ramkhamhaeng University
Master's degree in Management	Sripatum University



Training on Director's Roles:

2005 Director Certification Program Thai Institute of Directors

Experience:

2015 – Present	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer	JAS Asset Pcl
2014 – Present	Director	JAS Asset Pcl
2011 – 2015	Executive Director and Company's Secretary and Accounting and Finance Director	JMT Network Services Pcl
2013 – Present	Director	JMT Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.
2013 – Present	Director	J Asset Management Co., Ltd.
2006 – 2012	Financial Controller	Jaymart Pcl

Forbidden Qualifications

1. No record of criminal offences of property corruption
2. No record of transactions which may cause conflicts of interest with the Company in the past years

Mrs. Nonglak Laksanapokin

Age: 56 years old

Position: Director and Nomination and Remuneration committee

Educational background:

Bachelor of Science	Prince of Songkla University
Master of Science	Prince of Songkla University

Training on Director's Roles:

2004 Director Accreditation Program (2008) Thai Institute of Directors

Experience:

2012 – 2015	Director and Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer	JAS Asset Pcl
2015 – Present	Director and Nomination and Remuneration Committee	JAS Asset Pcl
2015 – 2017	Chief Executive Officer	Singer Thailand Pcl
2000 - 2012	Executive Director	Jaymart Pcl



Forbidden Qualifications

1. No record of criminal offences of property corruption
2. No record of transactions which may cause conflicts of interest with the Company in the past years

Mr. Premon Pinskiul

Age: 60 years old

Position : Independent Committee and President of Audit Committee

Educational background:

Master of Business Administration	University of Detroit, USA
Master of Art (Economics)	University of Detroit, USA
Bachelor of Accounting	Thammasat University

Training on Director's Roles:

2009 Director Certification Program (DCP) Thai Institute of Directors



2010	Audit Committee Program (ACP)	Thai Institute of Directors
2010	Monitoring fraud Management (MFM) 2/2010	Thai Institute of Directors
2010	Monitoring of the Quality of Financial Reporting (MFR) 10/2010	Thai Institute of Directors
2010	Monitoring the Internal Audit Function (MIA) 7/2010	Thai Institute of Directors
2010	Monitoring the System of Internal Control & Risk Management (MIR) 8/2010	Thai Institute of Directors

Experience:

2013 – Present	Independent Committee JAS Asset Pcl and President of Audit Committee	
2015 – Present	Independent Committee and President	After You Pcl
2015 – Present	Chief Financial Officer	Impact Electrons Siam Company Limited
2015 – Present	Director	Impact Solar Company Limited

Forbidden Qualifications

1. No record of criminal offences of property corruption
2. No record of transactions which may cause conflicts of interest with the Company in the past years

Ms. Pannee Choedrum-phai

Age: 62 years old

Position: Independent Committee and Audit Committee
and Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration committee

Educational background:

Bachelor's degree	Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Marketing Department Chulalongkorn University
MBA	Northrop University, USA



Training on Director's Roles:

2007	Director Certification Program (DCP) (84/2007)	Thai Institute of Directors
2006	Director Accreditation Program (DAP) (59/2006)	Thai Institute of Directors

Experience:

2013 – Present	Independent Committee and Audit Committee and Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	JAS Asset Pcl
2010 – 2016	Assistant Managing Director	Islamic Bank of Thailand
2006 – 2010	Managing Director	Thai Samut Asset Company Limited

Forbidden Qualifications

1. No record of criminal offences of property corruption
2. No record of transactions which may cause conflicts of interest with the Company in the past years

Mr. Anucha Viriyachai

Age: 63 years old

Position: Independent Committee and Audit Committee

Educational background:

Bachelor of Economics	Thammasat University
MBA	Ohio University, USA

Training on Director's Roles:



2008 Director Accreditation Program (DAP) Thai Institute of Directors

Experience:

2013 – Present	Director and Audit Committee	JAS Asset Pcl
2004 – 2015	Director and Chief Executive Officer	Marketing Drive Worldwide (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
2000 – 2015	Managing Director	Prakit Holding Pcl
2000 – 2015	Director and Chief Executive Officer	Prakit Advertising Co., Ltd.

Forbidden Qualifications

1. No record of criminal offences of property corruption
2. No record of transactions which may cause conflicts of interest with the Company in the past years

General Information about the Company

JAS Asset Public Company Limited

Location of the Headquarters: 187, 8th floor, Jaymart Building, Ramkhamhaeng Rd., Ratpatthana, Saphansoong District, Bangkok 10240

Tel: 0-2308-9000

Fax: 0-2308-8088

Company registration number: 0107557000136

Website: www.jasasset.co.th

Business type: Retail rental space and Retail Management business

Registered capital: 518,546,000 Baht

Paid-up registered capital: 480,847,012 Baht consisting of 480,847,012 ordinary shares
Par Value 1 Baht

Auditor

Company	:	EY Office Company Limited Mr. Sophon Permsirivallop Auditor's License No. 3182 Ms. Runnapa Lertsuwankul Auditor's License No. 3516 Ms. Pimjai Manitkajohnkit Auditor's License No. 4521 Ms. Rosaporn Decharkom Auditor's License No. 5659 Ms. Sumana Punpongsanon Auditor's License No. 5872
Headquarters	:	33 rd Floor, Lake Rajada Office Complex 193/136-137 Rajadapisek Road, Klongtoey, Bangkok 1011
Telephone	:	0-2264-0777, 0-2264-9090
Fax	:	0-2264-0789-90

Legal Advisor

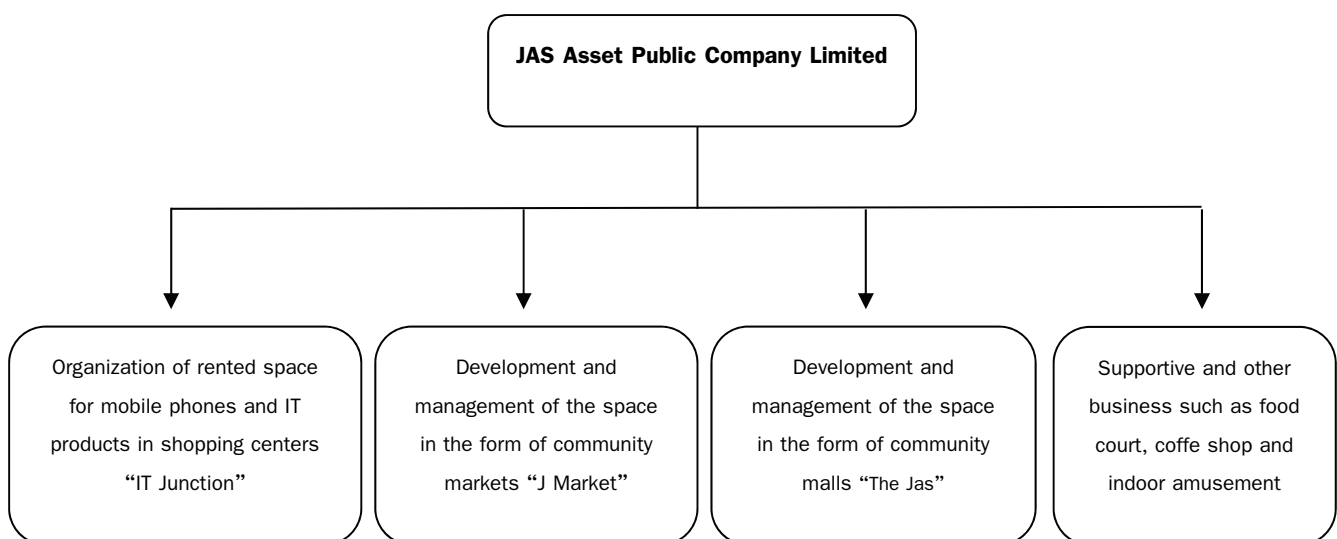
Company	:	CMT Consulting Company Limited
Head Office Address	:	75 Soi Pueung-Mee 11 Bangchak Sub District Phrakhanong District Bangkok 10260
Telephone	:	08-1836-7236
Fax	:	-

Business Characteristics

1. Business Characteristics

JAS Asset Public Company Limited (“Company”) was established on 4 January 2012 with 1,000,000 Baht paid-up registered capital. The objective of the Company is to run the business of organizing the rented space in shopping centers with an emphasis on the mobile phone and IT product zones. The Company has started its business since 2000 as one of the divisions of Jaymart Public Company Limited (“Jaymart”). At that time, Jaymart had been expanding its business of rented space organization in shopping centers. The business had been kicked off Big C Supermarket, Nakhonpathom by organizing “IT Junction” zones for mobile phones and IT products which were allocated to retail sellers. The rented space organization business has been expanded contagiously until it became a major business of the Company. In 2012 and 2015, the Company expanded its business to the development and management of the rented space in the form of community markets and community malls, respectively.

Currently, the Company’s real estate business can be divided into 4 groups, which are 1) Organization of rented space for mobile phones and IT products in shopping centers for retail sellers under the name of “IT Junction”, 2) Development and management of the space in the form of community markets under the name of “J Market” and 3) Development and management of the space in the form of community malls under the name of “The Jas” and “The Jas Urban”. 4) Supportive and other business such as food court management brand “Urban Food Ville”, Indoor amusement park brand “Totem Kingdom” and Coffee Shop brand “Casa Lapin”



2. Company’s business

1. “Junction” Organization of rented space for mobile phones and IT products in shopping centers for retail sellers under the name of “IT Junction”

The Company is the organizer of rented space for mobile phones and IT products in shopping centers or in other potential space such as Big C or Central Shopping Mall for subleasing to retail sellers. First, the Company rents part of the space from the shopping centers or big department stores who own the space. Then, the rented space will be modified and decorated before subleasing to retail sellers. The Company will provide maintenance and

management of such rented space throughout the lease term. The objective of the business is to arrange the rented space to be the center of mobile phones and IT products under the name “IT Junction”.

On 31 December 2017, the Company has 52 branches of IT Junction rented space projects. The total rented space is 11,168 square meters which covers the areas in Bangkok metropolitan, the nearby cities and other big provinces in Thailand.

2. Development and management of the space in the form of community markets under the name of “J Market”

In 2012, the Company planned to expand its business to real estate development and management of the space around the community markets including local markets and food markets. The Company manages to rent the land and/or the building from the original owners. Then, the rented facilities are decorated and allotted before subleasing to retail sellers under the name “J Market”. Amornpan Market is the first community market developed under this project. It is situated at the other side of Kasetsart University. The market is managed under the name “J Market @ Amornpan Kaset”. In 2014, there were 2 additional projects in Keha Thani 4 Village, Prat Pattana Road and on Baan Saima Road. In 2015, J Market Lad Plakhao (J. Night Market) was established on Lad Plakhao Road.

In summary, as of 31 December 2017, the Company has managed 4 community markets under the name J Market, which include (1) J Market @ Amornpan Kaset, (2) J Market Rat Pattana, (3) J Market Saima, and (4) J. Night Market.

3. Development and management of the space in the form of community malls under the name of “The Jas”

In 2014, the Company started the development and management of the space in the form of community mall. The first project is “The Jas Wanghin” located on Ladprao-Wanghin Road, Ladprao District, Bangkok, which covers the area of 5 rai, 2 ngarn, 20 square wah (8,880 square meters). The total rented space is 5,750 square meters, which has been available since November 2014. After that, the Company has developed another 2 projects, which are The Jas Ramintra, located on Lad Plakhao Road, Baangkhen District, Bangkok, having the total area of 9 rai (14,400 square meters) with the rented space of 12,000 square meters available since September 2015.

In 2016, the Company developed the new community mall project, namely The JAS Urban Srinakarin, which located on Srinakarin Road. The project has total area 11 rai with rented space of 19,850 square meters and available since November 2016

The occupancy rate of 3 community mall owned by the Company as end 31 December 2017 was

	The Jas Wanghin	The Jas Ramintra	The Jas Urban
Occupancy Rate (%)	89%	75%	93%



3. Company's Vision and Goals

Vision

- To be the leader of rental spaces management in shopping malls as well as real estate developer for the better lives in the neighborhood.

Mission

- To become the largest rental space management operator in shopping malls.
- Develop property projects that serve community demands
- Commit to good corporate governance in business corporation. Take good care of the employee, business partner and the society.

Goals

The Company aims to become a leader in organizing the rented space in shopping centers in part of mobile phones and IT product zone under the name "IT Junction" by focusing on the rented space in potential shopping centers in Bangkok and other provinces around the country. In addition, the Company has expanded 2 more business lines, which are community markets under the name "J Market" and community malls under the name "The Jas".

Currently, the Company has the total rented space of over 53,000 square meters and aims to expand the businesses, including rental space management in shopping malls and property development (IT Junction, J. Market and The JAS) to more than 100 branches within 5 years (by 2019). The plan is as follows:

1. Expanding the business of organization of rented space in shopping centers in part of mobile phones and IT products to cover all of the existing branches of the shopping centers and all of their future expanded branches. The expansion will be made in consideration of the location and potential of each branch as well as the return of investment in each project before the investment decision is made.
2. Investing more on community markets and community malls in consideration of the location and potential of the land as well as the return of the investment

4. Key Development and milestones

Year	Milestone
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jaymart started the business of organization of rented space in shopping centers in part of mobile phones and IT products by renting part of the space from Big C Super Center Nakhonpathom for renovating and subleasing the space to retail seller under the name "IT Junction". Jaymart has been expanding this business continuously. In 2009, Jaymart owned 26 branches of IT Junction nationwide, and on 31 December 2011 (before the establishment of the Company), Jaymart had 28 branches of IT Junction around the country.
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In January 2012, Jaymart established JAS Asset Co., Ltd. with the registered capital of 1 million Baht consisting of 1 million ordinary shares of which par value was 10 Baht per share, with an aim to run the real estate development business. In the same year, Jaymart reorganized its business structure by transferring all of the business respecting real estate to JAS Asset, and in October 2012, JAS Asset increased its registered capital from 1 million Baht to 50 million Baht (Par value 10 Baht). In September 2012, the Company started the first community market at Amornpan Market located at the other side of Kasetsart University under the name "J Market @ Amornpan Kasert".
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company established more 30 branches of IT Junction in 2013, making a total of 42 branches nationwide in 2013.
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2014, the Company registered as a Public Company Limited and changed its name to JAS Asset Public Company Limited. The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2014 agreed on changing the par value from 10 Baht per share to 1 Baht per share and adding 320.39 million Baht to its existing registered capital of 50 million Baht, making a total of 370.39 million Baht of the registered capital. In May 2014, the Company started the second community market in Keha Thani 4 Village, Rat Pattana Road, Sapansoong District under the name J Market Rat Pattana". In November 2014, the Company launched the "Jas Wanghin" Project, which is the first development and management of the community mall space project of the Company. Further, in the same month, the Company started the third community market on Baan Saima Road under the name "J Market Saima".
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2015, the Company launched the second community mall which is "The Jas Ramintra", and in the same month, the "J Night" Market was open on Lad Plakhao Road.
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company had gotten an resolution from AGM No.1/2016 to launch The Jas Urban Srinakarin In November 2016, the company run project "The Jas Urban Srinakarin" , the third Community Mall, which was the biggest Community Mall that had been opened and got the good feedback from customer and shops.
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company establish "Beans and Brown Co.,Ltd" to acquired Coffee Shop brand "Casa Lapin" and "Rabb Coffee" The Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting No.1/2017 passed a resolution to approve the capital increase by Ganeral Mandate Scheme. This make the Company increase its paid-up capital by

Year	Milestone
	issuing rihg offer to the exist shareholders.

5. Shareholding Structure

As on 31 December 2017, the Company has 1 subsidiary – Beans and Brown Co.,Ltd which engages in food and beverage business under brand “Casa Lapin” and “Rabb Coffee”



6. Relationship between the Business Groups of the Majority Shareholders

The Company is a subsidiary of Jaymart Group, which is comprised of Jaymart Public Company Limited, JMT Network Services Pubic Company Limited (“JMT”), Jaymart Capital Co., Ltd. (“J Capital”), and the Company. Jaymart holds the majority of the shares (67.5%) of the paid-up.

Regarding the business, the Company manages the organization of the rented space in shopping centers in part of mobile phones and IT products. The major income is obtained from space rental. However, Jaymart’s business focuses on mobile phones, accessories and IT products distributed through Jaymart shops. JMT provides the debt collection services, distressed debt management and auto loan. J Capital focuses on overseas investment to support Jaymart’s business. Therefore, the companies in Jaymart Group have no relationship with or competition against the Company. Nevertheless, the Company and Jaymart have an important related party transaction which is the Company’s space rented by Jaymart for expanding Jaymart’s branches. This transaction is deemed a normal business transaction, and the Company’s rent is similar to the market rate. Jaymart Group’s shareholding structure can be summarized as follows:

The Stucture of The Jaymart Group as at 31 December 2017



Risk Factors

The Company's business is comprised of the organization of rented space in shopping centers in part of mobile phones and IT product zone (IT Junction), development and management of rented space in the form of community mall (The Jas) and development and management of community markets (J Market). The risk factors and preventive measures are as follows:

1.1 Business operation risks

Organization of rented space in shopping centers in part of mobile phones and IT product zone (IT Junction)

1.1.1 Risk of dependence on Big C Super Center Plc

As the 51 branches out of 52 branches of IT Junction are located in Big C owned by Big C Super Center Plc ("Big C"), there is a risk of dependence on the rental of space from Big C. In other words, if Big C terminates the lease agreement, refuses to renew the lease or take over the rented space management, the Company's business will be significantly affected. Further, if Big C decreases or changes the plan on its branch extension, the Company's plan on branch extension will also be delayed, which can be a major negative impact on the Company's business operation.

However, the Company and Big C have had a good relationship and have been business partners for over 10 years. The Company has never been terminated the contract by Big C. In addition, the Company has more experience in effective management of the rented space for mobile phones and IT products than Big C does, which can be seen from the success in the Company's management of Big C's rented space for years and Big C's notifications of the acceptance of the renewal of IT Junction for another 2 terms, 3 years for each. It can be concluded that Big C is currently a good business partner and does not have a plan to manage the rented space for mobile phones and IT products by itself.

1.1.2 Risk of business competition

The Company is at risk of being competed by new rivals, especially those who run the rented space for mobile phones and IT products as it is the business which does not require a lot of money to invest and the business structure is not too complicated. The competitors can be the shopping centers themselves such as Big C or the owners of the space in other projects. The Company will have to face tough competition which may cause problems to its financial status and business performances.

However, the Company is still positive about the aforementioned risk. It should not affect the Company severely due to the Company's capital and areas in hands. More importantly, the Company is confident of success because of its experience in space management, healthy relationship with the space lessor and the sublessees and the relationship with the producers and operators of mobile phones who take part in organizing sales promotional activities. With over 10 years of experience as a rented space organizer in shopping centers, the Company is sure to have had good relationships with all of the related parties including the owner, the sublessees and the mobile phone operators.

1.1.3 Risk of refusal of the request for lease agreement renewal

As the Company manages the rented space by renting part of the space in shopping centers for subleasing to retail seller, most of the lease agreements are short-term contracts for up to 3-year term. If the space owner

refuses to renew the contract with the Company, the Company's financial status and business performance may be affected.

To reduce such risk, the Company has negotiated with Big C, who is the biggest space owner, and received the notification from Big C to accept the request for renewal of the lease agreement for another 2 terms, 3 years for each, after the termination of the present agreement. This allows the Company to be able to manage the existing space for another 6 years at the latest. The success in space development and management and the strong partnership with the space owner for over 10 years also help save the Company from such risk. In addition, the Company has expanded its business lines to the development and management the community market (J Market) and community mall (The Jas), which is another way to reduce the risk.

1.1.4 Risk of recruiting the sublessees for the allotted space

The majority of the IT Junction's customers are sublessees. If any project shows a low rate of space rental, the overall attractiveness of the projects will be lessened, which may endanger the performance of the project and the Company. For this reason, the Company is at risk of recruiting the sublessees for all of the allotted space in the project.

However, the Company is certain that such risk would not affect much as it can recruit sublessees from variety of channels including making announcements on the Company's websites or sending information to the old sublessees, especially the retail sellers most of whom are small juristic persons or individuals who have the retail shops selling mobile phones and/or accessories. Most of the existing sublessees have rented the space for over 2 years in a row, and over 70% of them sell Mobil phones or IT products which are still popular among consumers. Therefore, the number of retail sellers who need to rent the space has been continuously increasing.

1.2 Development and management of rented space in the form of community mall (The Jas) and community market (J Market)

1.2.1 Risk of the project development and return of The Jas and J Market which might not meet the target

As the investment in development and management of the rented space in the form of community mall (The Jas) requires a lot of money, it takes a long time to reach the payback period. If the return of the project does not meet the estimated target as a result of either tough competition or economic factors, it may cause the number of the sublessees or the space rental rate to reduce and affect the Company's performance and financial status. The Company has acknowledged such risk and set up the policy to study and evaluate the feasibility of the project which includes the potential of the location, the number of population, the target customers, consumer spending behavior, and nearby competitors. The results of the study were used to prepare the marketing and business plan for each project. In addition, each lease agreement that the Company made with the owner is effective for over 3 years, so the continuity of the space rental can be ensured.

As for the J Market which has already been launched, the Company is still at risk of being unable to recruit enough sublessees for all of the allotted space or a lot of sublessees may move out, which will affect the return of the project. Nevertheless, the Company has studied the feasibility of the J Market Lad Plakhao before the project as launched. At the end of July 2015, 100% of the allotted space has been reserved. J Market Rat Pattana and Market Saima are the projects on which the Company has spent less than 5 million Baht; therefore, there should not be any significant effect on the Company's performance if it is not successful.

1.2.2 Risk of fluctuation of construction material prices and project development costs

In doing the real estate development business, in addition to the land which is the major cost, construction prices are also considered one of the important costs of the project. The construction prices normally fluctuate following the oil prices and other economic factors. All of these are external factors which are beyond the control of the real estate developers.

To minimize such risk, the Company has issued the measures to control and minimize the risk incurred by the fluctuation of construction prices. In employing project contractors, the Company has clearly specified the type and specifications of the materials so that the contractors could estimate the construction prices of the entire project. For this reason, in case of the future fluctuation of the construction prices, the contractors shall be liable for management of such additional costs.

1.3 Risk of management

1.3.1 Risk incurred by the majority shareholder who holds over 50% of the total shares

As of 31 December 2016, Jaymart holds 67.50% of all of the paid-up capitals, which allows Jaymart to control the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting on committee nomination or other resolutions which must rely on the majority votes of the shareholders, except for the case that is abide by the law or articles of association which states that the resolutions shall be approved by three-fourth of the quorum. For this reason, the other shareholders may have to gather the votes to be able to balance the power and inspect the cases proposed by the majority shareholder.

The Company realizes the importance of the balance of power, so the scope of power and responsibilities of each committee has been clearly and transparently prescribed. The issues which may relate to the directors, the majority shareholder, the management, and other parties who may have the conflict of interests will be listed to indicate that those related people shall not have the rights to vote on the approval of such issues. The Audit Committee who is independent from the board of directors has been set up for transparency and to ensure the shareholders that the operations can be verified and the power can be balanced as the representatives of the minority shareholders. In addition, the committee will help screen the topics to be proposed to the shareholders' meeting.

Shareholding Structure

Company's ordinary Shares

As on 8 March 2018, the registered capital of the Company is equivalent to 518,546,000 Baht and Paid-up capital is 480,847,012 Baht. The list of shareholders and the proportion of shareholding in accordance with the paid-up registered capital as shown in the Shareholder Registration can be summarized as follows:

No.	Shareholder	Number of Share	Percentage
1	Jaymart Public Company Limited	324,626,826	67.51
2	Mr. Wararat Euim Opass	6,272,000	1.30
3	Mr. Preecha Lertpraiwan	5,764,841	1.20
4	Mr. Jaroon Virayapornpipat	4,684,900	0.97
5	Ms. Yuvadee Pong-Acha	4,647,250	0.97
6	Mr. Adisak Sukumvitaya	4,208,406	0.88
7	Mr. Suwat Thong rompho	4,050,000	0.84
8	Mr. Phusith Jittilaaongwong	4,000,000	0.83
9	Mr. Wiphong Leeparikont	4,000,000	0.83
10	Mr. Chatchai Wongsakulchai	3,337,367	0.69
11	Other Shareholders	115,255,422	23.97
Total paid-up capital		480,847,012	100%

Note: Information as on the date of the registration closure on 8 March 2018 The total number of shareholders is 2,263.

Dividend Policy

The company has settle the dividend policy, which stated that dividend payment to the company and subsidiary of the company , should not less than 50% of net profit after tax and has to make the legal reserve by consideration of consolidation financial statement as priority . Although, the board of director can has an authority to un- follow the dividend policy or change this policy in sometime upon the condition that any change will occur the maximum benefit to the shareholder of the company and subsidiary of the company etc using as the capital reserve for loan payment , using as capital for business expansion or market environment change that may impact to cash flow of the company and subsidiary of the company

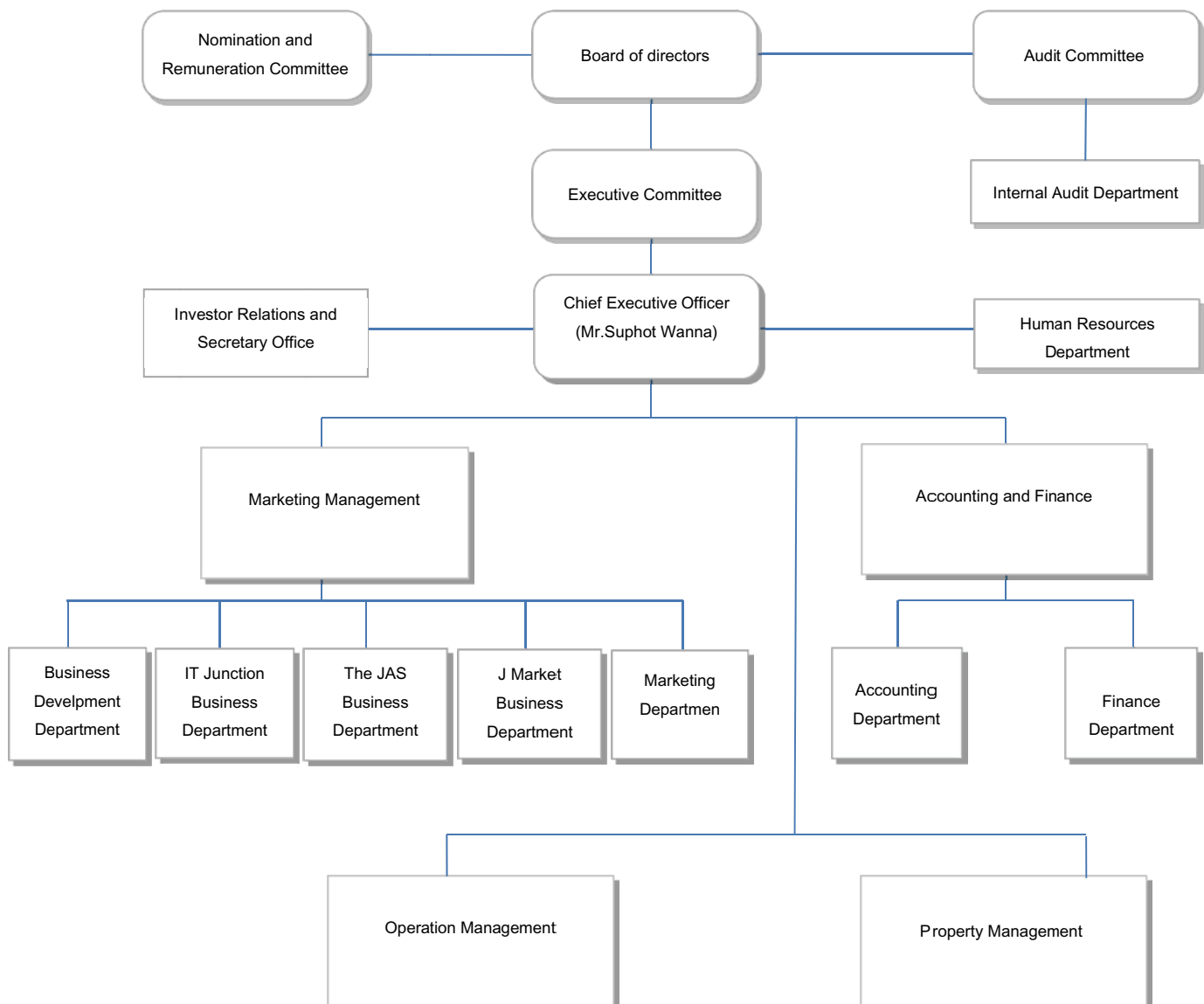
	2015	2016	2017
Net Profit (MB.)	58.15	5.65	6.38
No.of Shares	370,390,000	370,390,000	480,847,012
Dividend per share (Baht/Share)	0.07	No Dividend payment	No Dividend payment
Dividend ratio (%)	73	-	-

Organization Structure

As on 31 December 2017, the administrative structure of JAS Asset Public Company Limited consists of the board of directors and 4 sub-committees as follows:

1. The Board of Directors
2. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
3. Audit Committee
4. Executive Committee

Figure 1 Organization structure of JAS Asset Public Company Limited



Board of Directors

As on 31 December 2017, the Board of Directors is composed of the following 8 directors:

1. Mr. Sukon	Kanjanahattakit	Chairman of the Board
2. Mr. Adisak	Sukumvitaya	Director
3. Ms. Yuvadee	Pong-acha	Director
4. Mrs. Nonglak	Laksanapokin	Director
5. Mr. Suphot	Wanna	Director
6. Mr. Premon	Pinskul	Chairman of Audit Committee/Independent Director
7. Mr. Anucha	Viriyachai	Audit Director/Independent Director
8. Ms. Pannee	Choedrum-phai	Audit Director/Independent Director

Ms. Kanokarn Samapudhi is the Company Secretary.

Power, Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2014 held on 20 February 2014 has specified the power, roles and responsibilities of the board of directors as follows:

1. The Board of Directors is authorized to manage and operate the Company's business in compliance with the law, the objectives and the articles of association of the Company as well as the resolutions of the Shareholders' meetings on the basis of honesty, transparency and awareness of the Company's benefits.
2. The Board of Directors is authorized to appoint some of the directors and/or executives of the Company to be the management team to perform one or more duties as assigned by the Board of Directors as well as appointing the President of the Board of Directors and other subcommittees such as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Also, the Board of Directors may nominate and authorize other person to act on their behalf and under their supervision. The Board of Directors is empowered to cancel, revoke, correct, or change the aforementioned power as appropriate.
3. The Board of Directors is authorized to set the goals, guidelines, policies, plans, and budgets of the Company together with supervising the operations of the Administrative Department or any other person who is authorized to act in accordance with such policies or plans set by the Board of Directors.
4. The Board of Directors is authorized to review, examine and approve the policies, directions, strategies, and business plans for the Company's investments in the megaprojects proposed by the Administrative Department.
5. The Board of Directors is authorized to follow up the outcomes of the operations to ensure that the plans have been implemented and the budgets have been managed appropriately.
6. The Board of Directors is authorized to consider approving the investment on business expansion and joint investment in collaboration with other entrepreneurs or investment in other businesses.
7. The Board of Directors is authorized to develop strategic planning to control and supervise the operations of the subsidiaries and/or affiliated companies.
8. The Board of Directors is authorized to make the Risk Management policy for the organization and ensure that there are measures for the implementation and control of the Risk Management plans to minimize the possible effects on the Company's business.
9. The Board of Directors is authorized to consider and approve other business concerning the Company or the benefits of the Company unless such transaction shall be done upon the approval of the

Shareholders' meeting. However, in the case that the transactions involve the director, the person authorized by the director or the person who may have the conflict of interest (in accordance with the notification of Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand) with the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or its related businesses, such director shall forfeit their rights to approve such transaction.

a) The transactions which must be approved by the Shareholders' meeting

b) The transactions which involve the directors who are stakeholders and indicated by the law or SET's regulations to be approved by the Shareholders' meeting such as the related party transactions, the acquisition or distribution of the Company's important assets in accordance with the SET.

The following transactions must be approved by the majority of the quorum of the Board of Directors' meeting and at least three-fourth of the votes of the Shareholders' meeting:

- Sale or transfer of the entire business or important part of the business of the Company
- Purchase or acceptance of the transfer of other companies or private companies' business to the Company
- Making, amendment or cancellation of the agreements respecting the lease of all or part of the Company's important business, authorization of other person to manage the Company's business or merger with other party with an aim to share profits or losses
- Amendment or the memorandum of association or the articles of association
- Addition of capital, reduction of capital and issuance of corporate bonds
- Merger or dissolution of the Company

Any other transactions which are prescribed in the law on securities and/or regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand to be approved by the Board of Directors' meeting and the Shareholders' meeting with the aforementioned proportion of votes

However, in the case that the transactions involve the director, the person authorized by the director or the person who may have the conflict of interest with the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or its related businesses, such director shall forfeit their rights to approve such transaction.

Audit Committee

As on 31 December 2017, the Audit Committee is comprised of the following 3 directors:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Premon | Pinskul | President of the Audit Committee |
| 2. Mr. Anucha | Viriyachai | Audit Director |
| 3. Ms. Pannee | Choedrum-phai | Audit Director |

Ms. Kanokarn Samapudhi is the Secretary to the Audit Committee.

Power, Roles and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2014 held on 20 February 2014 has specified the power, roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee as follows:

1. The Audit Committee is authorized to verify the financial statements of the Company to ensure accuracy and transparency. The verification shall be conducted in collaboration with the external auditor and the executives who are responsible for making the quarterly and annually financial reports by considering the financial statements and related financial reports on the basis of accounting principles and practices. The accounting standards, existence of the business, significant changes in accounting policies and the rationales of the management for making the accounting policies shall be taken into consideration when

auditing. Then, the reports shall be proposed to the Board of Directors and disseminated to the shareholders and the investors.

2. The Audit Committee is authorized to set up the guidelines and verification to ensure the Company has appropriate and effective Internal Control and Internal Audit. The verification shall be conducted along with the external auditor and the internal auditor. The Audit Committee also verifies the annual Audit Plan of the Company and evaluates the result of the audit together with the external and internal auditors to identify the problems or limitations incurred by the audit of financial statements. In addition, the Audit Committee plans the control of electronic information processing and information confidentiality to prevent corruption or misuse of the computers by the employees or the outsiders. The Audit Committee also considers the independency of the Internal Control Division, approves the appointment, transfer or dismissal of the chief of the Internal Control Division or other divisions which are responsible for the Internal Control.
3. The Audit Committee is authorized to verify the operations of the Company to ensure the compliance with the law on securities and the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, or any other regulations concerning the Company's business. In addition, the Audit Committee has the roles and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions and regulations of Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange of Thailand.
4. The Audit Committee is authorized to nominate and propose the appointment of an independent person to perform as the Company's auditor as well as considering the remuneration of the auditor by considering the reliability, the sufficiency of resources, the audit workload responsible by such auditing firm, and the experience of the person assigned to audit the Company's financial reports. Moreover, the Audit Committee shall attend the meeting with the auditor without the presence of the management at least once a year.
5. The Audit Committee is authorized to consider the related party transactions and/or the acquisition or distribution of the assets of the Company or of its subsidiaries, consider the disclosure of the Company's information in the case that the related party transactions or the transactions which may cause the conflict of interest are involved, to ensure accuracy. Also, the Audit Committee shall considers approving such transactions to propose them to the Board of Directors' meeting and/or the Shareholders' meeting to ensure that the related and regulations are observed and such transactions are valid and beneficial for the Company.
6. The Audit Committee is authorized to make the reports on the activities performed by the Audit Committee by showing them in the Company's annual reports. Such reports must contain complete information as specified by the law and signed by the President of the Audit Committee. The reports must at least contain the following information:
 - Opinions about the process of making and disclosing the financial information of the Company to ensure accuracy, transparency and reliability
 - Opinions about appropriateness of the Company's internal control system
 - Reasons to believe that the Company's auditor is eligible for being appointed for another term
 - Opinions about the compliance of the law on securities and the Stock Exchange of Thailand, provisions of the Stock Exchange of Thailand or other related law concerning the Company's business
 - Opinions on the transactions which may cause the conflict of interest
 - The number of the Audit Committee's meeting and attendance of each member of the Audit Committee
 - Opinions or overall comments which the Audit Committee receives as a result of the performance in accordance with the Charter.

- Other reports which are considered important for the investors under the scope of the roles and responsibilities assigned by the Board of Directors and/or in compliance with the law
- 7. The Audit Committee reports to the Board of Directors in accordance with the roles and responsibilities assigned by the Board of Directors. The transactions which must be reported by the Audit Committee include:
 - The transactions which cause or may cause the conflict of interest
 - doubts or assumptions about corruptions, suspicious actions, or significant loopholes in the internal control system
 - doubts about the violation of law or regulations of Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand
 - other reports which are considered important for the Board of Directors

The Audit Committee shall report the issues which may significantly affect the financial status and performance of the Company. After discussing with the Board of Directors and the decision is made that the corrective actions are needed, if it is found that such corrective actions have not been taken without appropriate reason, any of the members of the Audit Committee may report such issue to Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand as the case may be.

- 8. The Audit Committee is authorized to request for independent opinions from other professional consultant when necessary at the Company's expense.
- 9. The Audit Committee is authorized to call for the information from any of the departments of the Company for use in consideration of any issue.
- 10. The Audit Committee is authorized to take an action on other transaction as assigned by the Board of Directors and/or upon approval of the Audit Committee such as the review of the Financial Management and Risk Management policies, the verification of the compliance with business ethics of the executives and, together with the executives, the review of important reports of the Company which shall be presented to the public as specified by the law such as the executive reports and analysis.

However, the aforementioned power assigned to the Audit Committee excludes the power authorizing the Audit Committee or the person authorized by the Audit Committee to vote against the transactions in which such Audit Committee member or the authorized person or other person who may have the conflict of interest with the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or its related Company in accordance with the notification of Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

As on 31 December 2017, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is comprised of the following 3 directors:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| 1. Ms. Pannee | Choedrum-phai | President of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee |
| 2. Ms. Yuvadee | Pong-acha | Nomination and Remuneration Director |
| 3. Mrs. Nonglak | Laksanapokin | Nomination and Remuneration Director |

Ms. Kulchaya Nilpetch is the Secretary to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Power, Roles and Responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2014 held on 20 February 2014 has specified the power, roles and responsibilities of Nomination and Remuneration Committee as follows:

- 1. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is authorized to specify the regulations and policies on the nomination of directors, executive directors and subcommittees as appropriate.

2. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is authorized to policies and criteria of nomination and remuneration in the form of both money and non-money for the directors, executive directors and Chief Executive Director in concordance with the performance of the Company and the other companies which are in the same business. The proposal shall be presented to the Board of Directors and/or the Shareholders' meeting for further approval.
3. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is authorized to nominate and indicate the remuneration of the Company's executives at the director positions and above as well as indicating the criteria and policy on nomination of such executives.
4. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is authorized to consider the annual adjustment of the salary of the employees and executives, bonuses and other rewards.
5. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall perform other tasks as assigned by the Board of Directors.
6. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall propose the issues in 1-4 to the Board of Directors' meeting and/or the Shareholders' meeting for further approval.

However, the aforementioned power assigned to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee excludes the power authorizing the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or the person authorized by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to vote against the transactions in which such the Nomination and Remuneration Committee member or the authorized person or other person who may have the conflict of interest with the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or its related Company in accordance with the notification of Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall propose such transaction to the Board of Directors and/or the Shareholders' meeting for further consideration.

Executive Committee

As on 31 December 2017, the Executive Committee is comprised of the following 4 directors:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Yuvadee | Pong-acha | President of the Executive Committee |
| 2. Mr. Suphot | Wanna | Executive Director |
| 3. Mrs. Nongluck | Laksanapokin | Executive Director |
| 4. Mr. Supreecha | Angteeranu Wong | Executive Director |

Power, Roles and Responsibilities of the Executive Committee

The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2014 held on 20 February 2014 has specified the power, roles and responsibilities of Executive Committee as follows:

1. The Executive Committee is authorized to supervise the operations of the Company's business to ensure that it follows the objectives, articles of association, business policies, revisions, regulations, orders, and resolutions of the Board of Directors and/or the Shareholders' meeting.
2. The Executive Committee is authorized to make and propose the business policies, directions, goals, plans, and strategies of the Company. Also, the Executive Committee shall indicate the Company's financial plan, annual budgets, human resources management plan, investment, business expansion, public relations, and IT investment to propose to the Board of Directors for further consideration and implementation.

3. The Executive Committee is authorized to approve and authorize the approval of disbursement for purchase of the assets, services and other transactions for the Company's benefits. Such approval shall be done for general commercial transactions with the limit of up to 350 million Baht or equivalent. The Executive Committee shall cancel, revoke, amend, or change the authorized person or authorization when appropriate.
4. The Executive Committee is authorized to approve the application for loans, investment in any instruments certified or guaranteed by Ministry of Finance or commercial banks, application for credits from financial institutions, or application for bank guarantees for the benefits of the Company's business within the normal business conditions including acting as a guarantor or make a payment for normal business transaction of which limit is not over 350 million Baht per transaction or equivalent.
5. The Executive Committee shall accept the policies from the Board of Directors to make the directions for indicating the Company's mission for the executive department and administrative department.
6. The Executive Committee shall control, examine and follow up the result of the operations of the executive department and administrative department, suggest the solutions to problems to the executives and administrative department to implement in accordance with the strategies, plans and policies specified by the Board of Directors.
7. The Executive Committee shall issue the orders, regulations, notifications, and memorandum for implementation within the Company to ensure the compliance with the policies, the Company's benefits and the organizational disciplines.
8. The Executive Committee shall screen and propose the balance sheets and revenue account for the Board of Directors' consideration and approval before proposing to the shareholders for further approval.
9. The Executive Committee shall make reports on the Company's performance, financial statements, investment statements, significant problems, and risk management to propose to the Board of Directors for acknowledgement and/or approval.
10. The Executive Committee shall provide suggestions and consultations to the Board of Directors for decision on the Company's business.
11. The Executive Committee shall act on behalf of the Board of Directors under the assigned power including the making of Authorization Chart of the executives and administrative department to ensure effective management and verification system.
12. The Executive Committee shall perform other tasks as assigned by the Board of Directors.

However, the aforementioned authorization or approval of the transactions excludes the authorization or approval of the transactions which empower the Executive Committee or the person authorized by the Executive Committee to approve the transactions in which such Executive Committee member or the authorized person or other person who may have the conflict of interest with the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or its related Company in accordance with the notification of Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall propose such transaction to the Board of Directors and/or the Shareholders' meeting for further consideration of approving such transactions under the provisions, notifications or related law, except for the approval of the transactions following the normal business or commercial conditions in accordance with the notifications of Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

The consideration of approval of the transactions following the aforementioned limits must be made in accordance with the related notifications of Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand which are still in effect while such consideration or approval of the transactions is made.

Remuneration for the Board of Directors and the Executive Directors

The Company has specified the remuneration for the Board of Directors and the Executive Directors clearly and transparently in concordant with the roles and responsibilities respecting the Company's operations. The appropriateness of such remuneration shall be considered on the basis of the Company's benefits.

A) Remuneration for the directors

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No.1/2017 on 7 April 2017 approved the remuneration for the directors and Audit Directors in the form of meeting allowance which shall be paid the directors who are present in the meeting only.

Position	Meeting Allowance (Baht/meeting) 2016	Meeting Allowance (Baht/meeting) 2017
President of the Board of Directors	30,000	30,000
Board of Directors	20,000	20,000
President of the Audit Committee	30,000	30,000
Audit Committee	20,000	20,000

However, the Company does not provide the meeting allowance for the meeting of the Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

In 2016 and 2017, the meeting allowance has been paid as follows:

Name	Position	2016	2017
1. Mr. Sukon Kanjanahattakit	President of the Board of Directors /Independent Director	150,000	180,000
2. Mr. Adisak Sukumvitaya	Director	120,000	140,000
3. Ms. Yuvadee Pong-acha	Director	120,000	140,000
4. Mr. Suphot Wanna	Director	120,000	140,000
5. Mrs. Nonglak Laksanapokin	Director	120,000	120,000
6. Mr. Premon Pinskul	President of the Audit Committee/ Independent Director	180,000	180,000
8. Ms. Pannee Choedrum-phai	Audit Director/ Independent Director	120,000	120,000
9. Mr. Anucha Viriyachai	Audit Director/ Independent Director	120,000	140,000
Total		1,050,000	1,160,000

B) Total remuneration for the Executive managements

Total remuneration for the Executive managements for the period ended on 31 December 2016 and 2017.

The Company has paid the remuneration in the form of monthly salary, bonus and other remuneration to the 9 executive management of the Company. The details of such payment are as follows:

Type of Remuneration (Million Baht)	2016	2017
Monthly salary	8.22	10.5
Bonus	-	-
Other remunerations*	1.79	1.65
Total	10.01	12.15

*Other remuneration includes commission fee, position fee, vehicle allowance, provident fund, and social security fund.

Report on the compliance with Corporate Governance

To ensure the compliance with Corporate Governance, the Code of Best Practice has been specified as the regulations which the directors must observe. The policies on Corporate Governance have been indicated for transparency of operations at all levels including operational employees, executive management as well as directors as the Corporate Governance is the basic principle to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Company's business operations and the shareholders' benefits in the long run. The Company complies with the following 15 principles of Corporate Governance in accordance with the SET's guidelines.

Corporate Governance Policies

The Company realizes and respects the effective management and administrative system with an emphasis on transparency and accountability which will create the confidence among all of the related parties and foster the business growth under the ethical and legal business operations. Therefore, the Company has specified the policies on Corporate Governance to upgrade the existing operations to up to higher standards. The policies shall be implemented by the employees of every level with an aim to create the culture of Corporate Governance. The Company has applied the principles of Good Corporate Governance 2006 specified by the Stock Exchange of Thailand ("SET") which covers the principles of 5 categories as follows:

Category 1 The Rights of the Shareholder

The Company realizes the importance of the rights of the shareholders which may not restricted by the law, does not infringe or lessen the rights of the shareholders and encourage the shareholders to exercise their basic rights including buying, selling or transferring the shares, taking part in the Company's profit share, receiving appropriate information about the Company, attending the Shareholders' meeting to vote for nominating or discharging directors, nominating the auditor, and vote for the issues affecting the Company such as the dividend payment, making or amendment of the memorandum of association or articles of association, the reduction or addition of capital, and the approval of special transactions.

In addition to the aforementioned basic rights, the Company has also specified the guidelines for other operations to promote and facilitate the shareholders in exercising their rights as follows:

1. The shareholders shall be provided with the information about the date, time, venue, agenda, and related information respecting the issues to be decided upon at least 7 days prior to the meeting date as specified by the law. Furthermore, the shareholders shall be notified of the rules of the meeting and the votes. Such information is also available on the Company's website prior to sending the documents to allow the shareholders to study the information before receiving it in the paper format.
2. The Company shall not do anything which may restrict the shareholders' opportunity to study the Company's information.

3. The Company shall facilitate the shareholder in exercising their rights to attend the meeting and cast their votes and not do anything which may restrict the opportunity of the shareholders to attend the Shareholders' meeting. For example, the meeting should not be organized in complicated or costly manner.
4. The Company shall manage time appropriately and encourage the shareholders to express their opinions and raise the questions concerning the Company. In addition, the shareholders can submit their questions to the Company before the meeting date.
5. The Company shall encourage all of the directors to attend the Shareholders' meeting to answer the shareholders' questions.
6. The Company shall make the minutes of the meeting which provide accurate and complete information. Such minutes of the meeting shall be kept appropriately for the shareholders to examine whenever needed.

Category 2 The Equitable Treatment of Shareholders

The Company provides the shareholders with the equitable treatment as follows:

1. The Board of Directors shall allow the minority shareholders to propose the addition of the agendas prior to the date of the Shareholders' meeting.
2. The Board of Directors shall specify clear criteria in advance for the consideration of whether the agendas proposed by the minority shareholders are appropriate for addition.
3. The President of the meeting shall not add the agendas which are not notified in advance unless necessary, especially the agenda which require the shareholders to examine thoroughly before making a decision.
4. The Company shall specify the methods for the minority shareholders to nominate the persons who will be elected to be directors. The minority shareholders may nominate such persons to the Nomination Committee prior to the date of the Shareholders' meeting along with the information about the qualifications and consent of the nominated persons.
5. The Shareholders may exercise their rights to authorize other person to attend the meeting and cast the vote on their behalf. Further, the Board of Directors shall propose at least one Independent Director as an optional proxy for the shareholders.
6. The Company shall provide the shareholders an opportunity to exercise their rights to nominate individual director.
7. The Company shall use the ballots for vote in case of significant agendas such as the related party transactions, transactions concerning the acquisition or distribution of the assets for transparency and accountability.
8. The Company shall inform the directors and the executive managements to understand their roles and responsibilities for submitting reports of the assets possessed by them, their spouse and their minor child as well as the changes of the possession thereof to Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with Section 59 of Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 within 3 working days.
9. The Company shall specify the guidelines for keeping and preventing the insider trading of information in writing. Such guidelines shall be notified to all employees of the Company in order for them to comply strictly. The persons who are involved in the confidential information are not permitted to trade the Company's assets within the period of one month before the dissemination of the quarterly and annual financial reports and within 48 hours after the significant IT information is disclosed.

Category 3 The Roles of the Stakeholders

The Company realizes the importance of taking care of all groups of the stakeholders. These include the internal stakeholders as the shareholder, the executive management and the employees and the external stakeholders as the customers, creditors, partners, competitors, public section, society, and community. The Company realizes that the support and the feedback from all groups of the stakeholders shall be beneficial for the Company's operations and business development. For this reason, the Company will comply with the related law and regulations to ensure the rights of the stakeholders and will avoid actions which may infringe the rights of the stakeholders. Following are the guidelines for ensuring the rights of the stakeholders:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Shareholders : | Treat the shareholders equally, maintain the benefits of the shareholders and avoid actions which may infringe the rights of the shareholders as well as ensuring satisfactions of the shareholders with consideration of sustainable growth of the Company to enhance the value and provide appropriate returns to the shareholders while observing the principles of Corporate Governance |
| Employees: | Treat the employees equally and fairly in terms of the opportunities, remunerations, welfares, and competency development. All of the employees are considered valuable resources and are the important factors to foster the Company's success. Therefore, the Company determines to develop itself to be the organization of learning, preserving the culture and work environment with an emphasis on team working and the employees' professional development. Also, the importance is put on the employees' quality of life, work safety and work environment. The comments and suggestions of all levels of the employees are always welcome. |
| Customers: | Emphasize on the customer satisfaction and trust, care and take responsibility for the customers. The highest goal is to ensure that the customers receive the best quality and safe products/services at reasonable prices. The standards of products/services must be improved continuously while maintaining a good and long-term relationship with the customers. The customer information must not be used for the benefits of the Company or other related parties. |
| Partners and creditors: | Emphasize the equality, fairness and honesty in doing business. The mutual benefits between the Company, the partners and creditors are considered by strictly complying with the law and rules. The code of conduct is observed by not claiming for illegal benefits from the partners. All of the conditions will be followed and the creditors will be treated fairly. Any debts will be paid off in due time. Collaterals will be taken care of and the terms and conditions stated in the agreements will be respected in accordance with the principles of the Corporate Governance. If it is likely that the provisions stated in the agreements cannot be followed for any reason, the partners and the creditors will be notified in advance in order to find appropriate solutions to such problems together. |
| Competitors: | The competitors will be treated in accordance with the international principles and laws on commercial competition. The rules of fair competitions will be observed. In other words, we observe the fair competition rules by not preventing other companies to take part in the competition, not destroy the reputation of the competitors by slandering them or attacking them with false statements or unfair actions. |

Community, society and environment:	The Company conducts the business with responsibilities for community, society and environment in terms of safety, life quality and environment preservation. We promote the efficient consumption of energy, realize the life quality of the community and society and consider the effects of business on environment when operating or making decisions.
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Category 4 Information Disclosure and Transparency

After listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Board of Directors is aware of the importance of disclosing the Company's information in accurate, complete, timely, and transparent manner. This includes the dissemination of the financial reports, general information in accordance with the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange of Thailand and other information which may affect the prices of the Company's stock and the decision of the investors and the stakeholders. The Company discloses the information to the shareholders, the investors and the public through various channels including the Company's website which is regularly updated and the SET's information channels.

The Company has not yet established a specific division to take care of investor relations. However, Mr. Ekkachai Sukhumwittaya, Director of Accounting and Finance Department, has been assigned to communicate with the institutional investors, the shareholders, the analysts, and the related public sector.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the financial statements and financial information of the Company which are stated in the annual report. Such financial statements are made on the basis of the certified accounting standards in Thailand whereby the most appropriate accounting policy is chosen to be used and followed strictly and regularly. Appropriate information is disclosed in the financial statements. The Audit Committee verifies the disclosure of information, the report quality, the internal control, and appropriateness of the information disclosure before reporting to the Board of Directors.

Category 5 The responsibilities of the Board of Directors

1) The structure of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for specifying the policies and the overall operations of the organization as well as examining and assessing the Company's operations to ensure that the indicated plans have been implemented. The Board of Directors is comprised of 8 directors whose term is 3 years. Four directors are holding the executive positions in the Company while another four directors are not. Four directors are independent directors in accordance with the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which states that a company limited shall have the number of independent directors equivalent to at least two-third of the total number of the Company's directors. The Board of Directors consists of the authorities from various industries including accounting and financial businesses which are related to and support the Company's business.

According to the Company's articles of association, it was indicated that, in the annual general meeting, the directors must resign from the positions of one-third ratio in the case that the number of directors cannot be equally separated into three groups. Some of the directors shall resign to make the total number of the directors equivalent to one-third ration as much as possible. The directors who shall resign in the first and the second years after the Company has been listed has been selected by drawing. For the following years, the directors who have been in the office for the longest period shall resign. However, the directors who resign at the end of the term shall be re-nominated.

The roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the executive management have been separated clearly. The Board of Directors are responsible for specifying the policies and supervising the operations of the executive management at the policy level while the executive management manage the operations of the Company to ensure that the policies are implemented. The President of the Company does not take the role of the President of the Board of Directors. Their roles and responsibilities are separated clearly to balance their management power, so neither has the absolute power over the Company. The President of the Executive Committee is responsible for managing the daily tasks of the Company under the policies assigned by the Board of Directors. The scope of the power, roles and responsibilities of the Executive Committee and the President has been indicated clearly.

The Board of Directors has appointed 3 subcommittees to help supervise the Company's business and operations, which are the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

(1) The Executive Committee is comprised of 4 members who are executive management. The Executive Committee supports the Administrative Department in managing daily tasks under the policies assigned by the Board of Directors.

(2) The Audit Committee consists of 3 members all of whom are independent directors. The Audit Committee monitors the efficiency of the audit, manage risks and internally control financial and accounting tasks as well as the financial reports as specified by SET.

(3) The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of 3 members. One of them is the President who is the independent director and the other 2 are executive managements. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for considering the policies and criteria for nomination and remuneration both in the form of money and non-money in concordance with the Company's performance and the common rate applied by other companies in the same business.

However, the Board of Directors has appointed the Secretary of the Company whose roles and responsibilities are in compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535.

2) The roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for considering and approving the importance issues respecting the Company's operations including vision, mission, strategies, goals, work plans, and budgets as well as supervising the operations of the Administrative Department to ensure that the indicated policies and work plans are implemented effectively and efficiently.

■ Corporate Governance Policy

The Company has specified the policy on Corporate Governance in writing which was approved by the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2014 (on 20 February 2014). The Company arranges the verification of policy and follows it strictly. The policy is communicated to all of the employees for clear understanding and implementation.

■ Code of Conduct

The Board of Directors encourages the executive management and employees to understand the Code of Conduct standards implemented by the Company, so the written Code of Conduct has been made and approved by the Board of Directors' Meeting on 20 February 2014. It has also been announced and notified to all of the employees for acknowledgement and practice.

■ Conflict of Interest

The Board of Directors has specified the policy on the conflict of interest based on the principle that any decision made in relation to the business activities shall provide the highest benefits to the Company. Any action which

may cause the conflict of interest must be avoided. The directors, management and employees should review and disclose the transactions which cause the conflict of interest to the Company so that the Company acknowledges the relationship or connection of related parties in such transactions. In consideration of making transactions, the persons related to such transaction are not permitted to take part in the consideration and forfeit their rights to vote for approval of such transactions. The transactions shall also be made in consideration of appropriateness of the prices and conditions as if the transactions are made with the outsiders.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall propose the related party transactions and the transaction causing the conflict of interest to the Board of Directors. Such transactions shall be considered carefully on the basis of the principles of the SET. Also, the transactions shall be presented in the annual report and the annual transaction report (Form 56-1).

The directors and the management of the Company including their spouses and minor children, when changing the possession of the Company's stock, must notify the Company of such change. Also, the change in stock possession shall be notified to the Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with Section 59 of the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2553 within 3 days from the date of purchasing, selling, transferring, or receiving the transfer of such stock. The directors, management or the divisions knowing the internal information of the Company are not permitted to disclose such information to the outsiders or unrelated person or trade the Company's stock within the period of 1 month before the financial statements are disseminated to the public and at least 48 hours after such information is disseminated to prevent the misapplication of such information.

■ Internal Control System

The Board of Directors realizes the importance of the internal monitor and control both at executive and operational levels to ensure effectiveness. The internal control is an important mechanism in helping the Administrative Department reduce the business risks and enhance the business efficiency. Such system aims to allocate the resources appropriately, achieve the indicated goals, prevent the Company's asset from leaking, losing or being misapplied, ensure reliability of the financial reports, help the employees to follow the related law and regulation strictly and accurately as well as protecting the investment of the shareholders. The Company has, therefore, indicated the responsibilities and power of the operators and the management of each task clearly in writing. The use of Company's assets is controlled to ensure the highest benefits of the Company. The duties of the operators, the supervisors and the evaluators are separated to balance and cross-examine each other properly.

The Board of Directors has assigned the Audit Committee to verify the appropriateness and efficiency of the internal control system set up by the Administrative Department as well as making and reviewing the internal control system in terms of operations, financial reports, and compliance with the rules, regulations, policies, and risk management. In addition, the importance is put on the early warning and irregular transactions. For this reason, the Company has hired PNL Internal Audit Co., Ltd. to be the Internal Auditor to examine the internal control system of the Company to ensure that it is appropriate. Such Internal Auditor is independent and be able to monitor and balance the power. The Internal Auditor reports the result of the audit directly to the Audit Committee. The Company follows up the results regularly by evaluating the appropriateness of the internal control system at least once a year to make sure that the indicated system can be applied effectively.

■ Risk Management

The Board of Directors realizes the importance of risk management and, consequently, has specified the policy on risk management for the overall organization, assessed the risks and managed the risks of the organization in order to control the risks to be at an acceptable level. If any risk which may obstruct the achievement of the indicated plans is found, the Company must provide the measures to manage it together with promoting and encouraging all of the employees to create the culture of risk awareness. They should understand the cause of the risk and find the solution to it which include the adjustment of work stages and the effective use of resources as well as using tools to prevent to reduce the possible risks with an aim to prevent or reduce the possible losses. The aforementioned systematic operations shall result in the benefits and new opportunities for the Company and increase the value of the Company.

3) The Board of Directors' Meeting

The Board of Directors' Meeting date shall be indicated in advance each year. The Board of Directors shall receive the invitation to the meeting along with the agendas at least 7 days in advance except for some emergency cases. The meeting shall be recorded, approved and kept as reference. The meeting minutes can be examined in the meeting. The President of the Board of Directors and the President of the Executive Committee shall work together on indicating the agendas and considering the topics to be included in the agendas. All of the directors are provided with opportunities to propose the topics to be considered added to the agendas. Prior to each meeting, the Company shall send the agendas to the directors for study and consideration in appropriate time.

The meeting shall be conducted in the way that facilitates the proposal and discussion of the topics to be considered in the meeting. The President of the Company chairs the meeting and allows the directors to express their opinions freely. Sometimes, the top management may attend the meeting to provide useful information and accept the policy for effective implementation. The majority votes are regarded as the way to vote on the considered issues. One director has one vote. The directors who are the stakeholders shall not attend and not exercise their rights to vote on the questioned issues. If there are equal votes, the President of meeting shall vote to finalize the result. Each director has the right to examine the meeting documents and other related documents. If the Independent Directors or the Audit Directors have any questions, other directors and the management shall answer such questions as fast as possible.

If the directors disagree with the resolution of the meeting, they shall ask the Company Secretary to record the objection in the meeting minutes or submit the letter indicating the objection to the President of the Company. In each meeting, the Company Secretary shall attend the meeting to make the meeting minutes and submit it to the President of the Company for signing for approval. The meeting minute shall be presented as the first agenda of the following meeting for consideration and approval. Also, the Company Secretary shall keep the information and the documents related to the meetings for convenient reference. Normally, all of the Board of Directors member shall attend every meeting unless emergency which shall be notified prior to the meeting. In addition, the Board of Directors members who are not the Company's executive management are allowed to have their own meetings when necessary to discuss problems or questioned issues without the presence of the executive management. The result of the meeting shall be notified to the Managing Director.

The Board of Directors' Meeting shall be held at least 4 times a year and shall be called immediately in case of important agendas. The meeting shall be recorded in writing and kept systematically for examination if needed.

The Audit Committee's Meeting shall be held at least 4 times a year and the meeting minute shall be made and kept systematically in writing for examination.

4) Remuneration

The policy on remuneration of the directors and executive management has been made in writing in which the clear criteria and process are stated and updated to convince and maintain the quality employees and promote the growth of the Company. The appropriateness of the roles, the scope of the responsibilities and the performance of the Company and other companies in the same or similar business shall be considered as the basis of remuneration indication. The remuneration is paid in the form of the meeting allowance, monthly salary and bonus. The remuneration of the directors shall be proposed to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval. The remuneration to be paid to the directors and management shall be presented in the annual report.

5) Development of the Directors and the Management

The Board of the Directors promotes and facilitates the training to the directors who are related to the Corporate Governance system of the Company such as the Audit Committee to regularly improve the operations. In case of the change of the directors and the appointment of the new directors, the useful documents and information about the roles and responsibilities of the new directors shall be provided as well as the orientation to the Company's business nature and practices.

11. The Directors' Meeting

It is stated in the Company's articles of association that the invitation to the meeting along with the supporting documents shall be sent to the directors for consideration at least 7 days prior to the date of the meeting. To comply with the minimum period specified by the law in 2016-2017, each meeting has been recorded in writing and the meeting minutes approved by the directors have been kept and ready for examination by the directors and the related persons. The details of the attendance of each director are as follows:

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors' Meetings have been recorded in writing and kept systematically for examination. In 2016 and 2017, there have been 6 meetings and 7 meetings of the Board of Directors, respectively. The details of the attendance of each director are as follows:

	Name	Position	2016	2017
1	Mr. Sukont Kanjanahattakit ^{/1}	Chairman of the Board of Directors	5/6	7/7
2	Mr. Adisak Sukumvitaya	Director	6/6	7/7
3	Ms. Yuvadee Pong-acha	Director	6/6	7/7
4	Mrs. Nonglak Laksanapokin	Director	6/6	7/7
5	Mr. Suphot Wanna	Director	6/6	7/7
5	Mr. Premon Pinskul	Director / Independent Auditor / AC	6/6	7/7
6	Mr. Anucha Viriyachai	Director / Independent Auditor / AC	6/6	7/7
8	Ms. Pannee Choedrum-phai	Director / Independent Auditor / AC	6/6	7/7

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's Meetings are held at least 4 times a year. Each meeting shall be recorded in writing and kept systematically for examination. In 2016 and 2017, there have been 4 and 5 meetings of the Audit Committee. The details of the attendance of each director are as follows:

	Name	Position	2016	2017
1	Mr. Premon Pinskul	Chairman of the Audit Committee	4/4	5/5
2	Mr. Anucha Viriyachai	Audit Director	4/4	5/5
3	Ms. Pannee Choedrum-phai	Audit Director	4/4	5/5

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee's Meetings are held at least 4 times a year. Each meeting shall be recorded in writing and kept systematically for examination. In 2016 and 2017, there have been the meetings of the Executive Committee. The details of the attendance of each director are as follows:

	Name	Position	2016	2017
1	Ms. Yuvadee Pong-acha	Chairman of the Executive Committee	7/7	12/12
2	Mr. Suphot Wanna	Executive Director	7/7	12/12
3	Mrs. Nongluck Laksanopokin	Executive Director	7/7	12/12
4	Mr. Supreecha Angkaranuwong	Executive Director	7/7	12/12

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee's, each meetings shall be recorded in writing and kept systematically for examination. In 2016 and 2017, there have been the meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The details of the attendance of each director are as follows:

	Name	Position	2016	2017
1	Ms. Pannee Choedrum-phai	President of Nomination and Remuneration Committee	3/3	2/2
2	Ms. Yuvadee Pong-acha	Nomination and Remuneration Director	3/3	2/2
3	Mrs. Nonglak Laksanapokin	Nomination and Remuneration Director	3/3	2/2

12. The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has been appointed to help monitor the operations of the Company. It is comprised of 3 independent directors. One of them is an expert in accounting and finance having the power and responsibilities as stated in the Power, Roles and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee. In addition, the subcommittees have also been appointed to help monitoring each aspect of the Company's operations.

13. Internal Control and Audit System

The Company has clearly indicated the roles, responsibilities and power of the operators and the management in writing. The use of the Company's assets has been controlled to ensure the highest benefits of the company. The duties of the operators, the supervisors and the evaluators have been separated for power balance and cross-examination.

The Company has established a specific division which is responsible for internal control of which duties are to examine, plan, follow up, and coordinate the tasks to ensure that the major operations of the Company have been conducted effectively in accordance with the plans. The Internal Control Division is independent, so the examination and power balance can be done efficiently. The examination result shall be reported directly to the Audit Committee.

In 2013, the Company outsourced the internal auditor from P&L Internal Audit Co., Ltd. who has worked under the supervision and plan of the Audit Committee. The internal auditor is responsible for examining the internal control and reporting the result along with the suggestions to the Audit Committee directly for consideration. The internal control of the Company and the subsidiaries shall be examined on quarterly basis.

14. The Directors' Report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall financial statements of the Company and the subsidiaries as well as the financial information presented in the annual report by establishing the effective internal control system for ensuring that the financial information is recorded accurately, completely and appropriately for maintaining the assets. The weaknesses shall be identified to prevent corruption and significant irregular transactions. The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2014 on 20 February 2014 appointed the Audit Committee whose responsibility is to ensure the quality of the financial reports and the internal control system.

15. Relationship with the Investors

After being listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Company has appointed a person responsible for investor relations to take care of the disclosure of information in accurate, complete, transparent, and accessible manner. The information includes the financial information and general information as well as the information which may affect the prices of the Company's stock. The Company's information shall be disseminated to the investors and the public through various channels.

However, the Company is in the process of making the manual of the Corporate Governance for the aforementioned practices which shall be proposed to the directors for verification before presenting to the Board of Directors for approval. Then, the manual shall be implemented by the directors, the management and the employees of all levels of the Company and the subsidiaries.

Policy on and Method of Managing the Use of the Company's Internal Information of the Management

The Company has issued the policy on the use of the Company's internal information, especially the information about the Company's financial status before it is disclosed to the public. The number of the persons who know the information shall be limited and the management shall be made acknowledge of their roles and responsibilities to report the stock in their possession as well as in their spouses and minor children's possession. They shall realize the penalties prescribed in the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 and the amendments thereof ("Securities and Exchange Act"). Further, the management shall report the change of stock possession to the Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with Section 59 of the Securities and Exchange Act. Also, the management who is notified of the Company's internal information shall not perform any action which may violate Section 241 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Related Party Transactions

From January – December 2016 and 2017, there have been the related party transactions in accordance with the reasonable rules and consideration process. Also, the prices or conditions of such transactions have been fair and beneficial to the Company and the shareholders as if they were the transactions made with the other parties to prevent the occurrence of the conflict of interest. The transactions have been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The details are as follows:

Jaymart Public Company Limited

Item	Value(million Baht)		Rate / Necessary
	2017	2016	
Rental Fee Income	-	16.74	Market Rate/Rent space in IT Junction and The Jas Wanghin and The Ramintra
Sale Promotion Income	-	2.70	Market Rate/Sale promotion income for event space rental
Other Revenues	0.003		Other revenues from normal business
Promotion Expenses	-	0.58	Necessary to do and Reasonable Price
Rentale, Service and Utilities	0.54	0.29	Market Rated
Utility – Headquarters and other expenses	0.15	0.10	Necessary to do and Reasonable Price
Managemnet Fee	5.28	2.65	
Collection Fee	0.11	0.16	
Asset Acquisition	-	0.04	
Devidend Paid		17.50	
Account Recieveale and ohter	0.25	0.78	Necessary to do and Reasonable Price
Deposit Headquarters	0.14	0.06	
Accoutn Payable	0.03	-	
Deposit rental space	-	4.84	
Interest Paid out	0.36	-	Necessary to do and the interest rate is market rate

Jaymart Mobile Co., Ltd

Item	Value(million Baht)		Rate / Necessary
	2017	2016	
Rental Fee Income	17.82	-	Market Rate/ Rent space in IT Junction and The Jas Project
Other Revenues	0.68	-	Necessary to do and Reasonable Price
Asset Acquisition	0.02	-	Necessary to do and Reasonable Price

Item	Value(million Baht)		Rate / Necessary
	2017	2016	
Promotion Expenses	0.85	-	Necessary to do and Reasonable Price
Other Expenses	0.18	-	
Account Recievables	0.50	-	Normal business and reasonable price
Account Payables	0.004		
Deposit Rental Space	4.16	-	

JMT Network Services Public Company Limited

Item	Value(million Baht)		Rate / Necessary
	2017	2016	
Rental Income	0.60	0.45	Market Price – Rental Space at Ramintra
Account Recievable and Other	0.06	0.03	Account Recievable for Rental Space
Deposit of rental	0.13	0.13	Deposit for Rental Space in The Jas Ramintra

J Fintech Co., Ltd

Item	Value (million Baht)		Rate and Necessary
	2017	2016	
Rental Income	0.38	0.36	Market Rate – Rental Space at The Jas Ramintra
Other Income	0.060	-	Commision Fee for Client Referral
Account Receivable	0.03	0.02	Account Recievable for Rental Space
Deposit for Rental Space	-	0.12	Deposit for Rental Space/Market Rate

J Insurance Broket Co., Ltd

Item	Value (million Baht)		Rate and Necessary
	2017	2016	
Rental Revenue	0.02	0.20	Market Rate – Rental Space at The Jas Ramintra
Account Recievables	0.01	0.001	Account Recievable for Rental Space
Deposit for Rental	-	0.05	Deposit for Rental Space/Market Rate

J Asset Management

Item	Value (million Baht)		Rate and Necessary
	2017	2016	
Property Development Cost	5.12	-	Price is consider by management with the rate of market price.

Singer Thailand Public Company Limited

Item	Value (million Baht)		Rate / Necessary
	2017	2016	
Rental Income	0.04	0.02	Market Rate – Rental Space at The Jas Ramintra
Promotion Expense	0.10	-	Normal Business and Market Rate
Asset Acquisition	0.20	0.26	Market Price

SG Services Plus Co., Ltd

Item	Value (million Baht)		Rate and Neccessary
	2017	2016	
Rental Income	0.04	0.06	Market Rate – Rental Space at The Jas Ramintra
Other Expense	0.01	-	Normal Business and Reasonable Price
Asset Acquisition	0.01	-	
Account Recievable	-	0.01	Account Recievable for Rental Space

Financial Statements

Report on the Board of Directors' Responsibilities versus the Financial Report

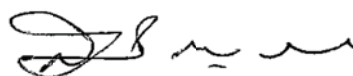
The financial statements of JAS Asset Public Company Limited shall be made under the policy of the Board of Directors which indicates the compliance with generally accepted accounting standards. The appropriate accounting policy shall be chosen for regular application. The estimation shall be made carefully and thoroughly. Important information shall be disclosed appropriately in the footnotes to financial statements for transparency and benefits of the shareholders and the investors.

The Board of Directors shall establish the risk management system and maintain appropriate and effective internal control system to ensure accuracy and completeness of the accounting information and the Company's assets to prevent corruption and significant irregular transactions.

For this reason, the Audit Committee has been appointed to verify the accounting policy, the quality of the financial reports, the internal control system, and the risk management system and consider the disclosure of related party transactions. The opinions of the Audit Committee on such issues shall be presented in the Audit Committee's report which is included in the annual report.

The financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries shall be audited by the Company's auditor that is EY Office Co., Ltd. the Board of Directors supports the information and documents for the auditor to be able to examine and express opinions in accordance with the audit standards. The auditor's opinions are presented in the annual report.

The Board of Directors suggests that the overall internal control system of the Company is at satisfactory level and can assure that the financial statements of JAS Asset Public Company Limited and the consolidated financial statements of JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries ended 31 December 2017 are reliable by complying with the generally accepted accounting standards and related law and regulations.



(Mr. Sukon Kanjanahatakit)

President of the Board of Directors

Reports of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of JAS Asset Public Company Limited is comprised of the following 3 independent directors:

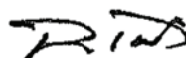
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Premon | Pinskul | Chairman of the Audit Committee |
| 2. Mr. Anucha | Viriyachai | Audit Director |
| 3. Ms. Pannee | Choedrum-phai | Audit Director |

Ms. Kanokarn Samapudhi is the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

In 2017, the Audit Committee called for 5 meetings which have been conducted in compliance with the rules and regulations to nominate the auditor and propose the remuneration of the Company's auditor.

The Audit Committee has assigned P&L Internal Audit Co, Ltd. to be the internal auditor of the Company. Such audit covers the important operational system of the Company including human resources management. The result of the internal audit could ensure that the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries have been internally controlled in appropriate manner and in concordant with the highly competitive nature of the business. It was also found that the directors as well as the management of the Company have been working ethically and determined to effectively achieve the Company's goals. The Audit Committee never stops improving the internal control system of the Company and hope to make it better in the future.

Although there have been many factors affecting the Company's business, we still believe that such factors can be dealt with for the continuous growth of our Company in the future.



(Mr. Premon Pinsakul)

Chairman of the Audit Committee

Management and Discussion and Analysis

The Company's Performance for the yearly end in 2017 showed a Net Profit of 6.4 million baht, higher than 2016 by 1.2 million baht or an increased by 20.8%. This represent net profit margin of 0.91%. The major reasons for the Company's net profit increasing were the Company can achieve a higher total revenues and gain from fair value adjustment on investment property. Thus, the details of the Company's performance are explained as follows:

	2016		2017		Change	
	MB	%	MB	%	MB	%
Rental and Service Income	545.2	97.1%	708.0	94.9%	162.8	29.9%
Food and Beverage Income	0.0	0.0%	18.4	2.5%	18.4	n.a.
Other Income	16.0	2.9%	19.9	2.7%	3.9	24.1%
Total Income	561.2	100.0%	746.3	100.0%	185.1	33.0%
Cost of Rental and Services	447.0	79.6%	561.1	75.2%	114.1	25.5%
Cost of Food and Beverage	0.0	0.0%	12.9	1.7%	12.9	n.a.
Gross Profit	98.2	17.5%	152.4	20.4%	54.2	55.2%
Gain from fair value adjustment on investment property	-9.1	-1.6%	6.4	0.9%	15.5	-170.6%
Allowance (reversal of allowance) for impairment of assets	0.8	0.1%	5.6	0.8%	4.8	600.0%
Profit before Expenses	106.0	18.9%	184.3	24.7%	78.3	73.9%
Selling Expenses	43.5	7.7%	80.9	10.8%	37.4	86.0%
Administrative Expenses	39.0	6.9%	54.5	7.3%	15.5	39.8%
EBIT	23.6	4.2%	49.0	6.6%	25.5	108.1%
Finance Cost	25.2	4.5%	53.6	7.2%	28.4	112.4%
Net Profit	5.6	1.0%	6.4	0.9%	1.2	20.8%

Rental and Services Income and Other Income

Rental and Service income for 2017 was 708.0 million baht higher than 2016 of 162.8 million baht or 29.9%. This is because the Company can recognize revenues from The Jas Urban Srinakarin Community Mall Project whole year in 2017. Moreover, the Company received revenues from start new business in 2017, Food and Beverage and Café shop under brand Casa Lapin which its revenues was 18.4 million baht. Other revenues increase 4 million Baht from previous year.

Cost of Rental and Service Income and Gross Profit

The Company incurred rental and service costs for 2017 equal to 561.1 million baht more than 2016 at 25.5%. This was due to an increasing of rental cost, utilities expenses and services cost, food and beverage cost of goods sold 12.9 million baht. The Gross Profit Margin was 152.4 million baht or increased 55.2% which represent 20.4%.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

The Company had service and administrative expenses for 2017 totally equal to 135.4 million baht, which was 52.9 million baht or 64.1% higher than 2016. Most of increasing expenses were employee remuneration increased

as a result of new business expansion and Café Shop, advertising expenses and sell promotion expenses and maintenances expenses.

Loss from fair value adjustment on investment property

The Company incurred gain from fair value adjustment on investment property in 2017 which results loss 6.4 million baht. The investment property value in financial statement was based on fair value from Income Approach which was appraised by Independent Appraiser. The Appraisal value is based on history occupancy rate, rental rate and operation plan of the Company.

Financial Cost

The Company financial cost in 2017 was 53.6 million baht, which was higher than 2016 of 25.2 million baht or 112.4%. Financial cost increased due to the Company incurred more debentures and loan from financial institution.

Summary of Financial Statement of Position

	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17		Change	
	MB	%	MB	%	MB	%
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	70.1	3.1%	6.0	0.2%	(64.02)	-91.4%
Trade and other receivables	33.5	1.5%	39.0	1.6%	5.4	16.2%
Property Development Cost	96.5	4.3%	243.9	9.8%	147.4	152.8%
Investment Properties	507.3	22.4%	520.3	20.8%	13.0	2.6%
Land and Equipment	126.6	5.6%	151.7	6.1%	25.1	19.8%
Leasehold rights and buildings	1,260.9	55.7%	1,330.8	53.3%	69.9	5.5%
Deposits	134.1	5.9%	136.8	5.5%	2.7	2.0%
Total Assets	2,264.9	100.0%	2,496.2	100.0%	231.3	10.2%
Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity						
Overdrafts and Short Term Loan	13.3	0.6%	76.3	3.1%	63.0	474.8%
Trade and other payables	140.2	6.2%	123.6	5.0%	-16.6	-11.8%
Long-term loan within 1 year payment	73.8	3.3%	115.4	4.6%	41.6	56.4%
Short-term loan	386.5	17.1%	39.6	1.6%	-346.9	-89.7%
Long-term loans - net	760.2	33.6%	644.8	25.8%	-115.4	-15.2%
Debentures	-	0.0%	366.2	14.7%	366.2	n.a.
Deposits received from lessees	147.7	6.5%	138.7	5.6%	-9.1	-6.1%
Total Liabilities	1,539.4	68.0%	1,527.2	61.2%	-12.2	-0.8%
Total Shareholder's Equity	725.5	32.0%	969.0	38.8%	243.5	33.6%

Assets

As of the period ending 31 December 2017, the Company had total assets equal to 2,496.2 million baht more than the end of 2016 equal to 231.3 million baht or 10.2% percent due to a higher in leasehold right and building and Property Development Cost from "Newera Condominium Project"

Liabilities & Shareholder's Equity

As for the period ending 31 December 2017, the Company had total liabilities equal to 1,527.2 million baht less than 2016 equal to 12.2 million baht or 0.8 percent due to the repayment of short-term loan and long-term loan by replacing with debentures issuance whereas shareholders' equity stood at 969.0 million baht or increased 243.5 million baht from 2016. The increasing in shareholder's equity was because the Company capital increase from General Mandate and share premium increased from increase capital.

The Company debt to equity ratio stood at 1.58 times and the Interest-Bearing Debt ratio was 1.28 times.

Forward Looking

In the year of 2017, the Company has expanded its business toward Property Development for sale – Newera Condominium Project and food and beverage business and Café shop under brand “Casa Lapin”. The Company will open more shop and franchise which will enhance a better return in the future.

Audit Remuneration

In the accounting period of 2016 and 2017, the Company paid the audit remuneration as follows:

	2016	2017
Audit Remuneration (Baht)	750,000	1,225,000

No other remuneration was paid apart from the audit remuneration.

Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The company realizes that making the business sustainable growth must base upon the intension to care all business units and running the business in 2017. The CSR program in the year 2017 is “Pun Rak Pue Nong No.1” by giving a donation for school that needs classroom objects.



JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
Report and consolidated financial statements
31 December 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of JAS Asset Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the related consolidated statements of 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 JAS Asset 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 JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary and of JAS Asset Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2017, 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.

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 describe below.

Rental and service income

The Group recognised rental and service income as disclosed its policies in Note 4.1 to the financial statements. The Group recognised rental and service income for the year 2017 amounting to Baht 708 million which represents 93% of total revenues. I identified recognition of revenue from rental and service income to be an area of significant risk in the audit because revenue from rental and service income is the most significant account in the statement of comprehensive income of the Group and it is a key performance indicator to which the management and users of the financial statements pay particular attention. In addition, the Group entered into agreements with a large number of customers and there are a variety of conditions in these agreements most are minor lessees. There are therefore risks related to the existing and timing of revenue recognition.

I have examined the revenue recognition of the Group by

- Assessing and testing the Group's IT system and its internal controls related to the revenue cycle by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed controls.
- Applying a sampling method to select rental and service agreements to assess whether revenue recognition was consistent with the conditions of the relevant agreement, and whether it was in compliance with the Group's policy.

- On a sampling basis, examining supporting documents for revenue transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the accounting period.
- Reviewing credit notes that the Group issued after the period-end.
- Performing analytical procedures on disaggregated data to detect possible irregularities in sales transactions throughout the period, particularly for accounting entries made through journal vouchers.

Valuation of investment property

As discussed in Note 12 to the financial statements, the Group had investment property presented in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, at their fair value of Baht 520 million, representing 21% of total assets. The Group determined the fair value of investment property based on the value appraised by an independent appraiser using the income approach. As the Group's management is required to exercise significant judgement with respect to the estimation of future operating results and the determination of a discount rate and key assumptions, there is a significant risk with respect to the measurement of such investment property.

I assessed the key internal controls of the Group related to the calculation of fair value of investment property by making enquiry of responsible executives and gaining an understanding of operation of control designed by the Group. I considered the extent and objectives of the assessment of fair value by the independent appraiser and assessed the techniques and models used by the independent appraiser to measure the fair value, as specified in the appraisal report prepared by the appraiser, by comparing them to my knowledge and past experience regarding the valuation of the same or similar assets. I also considered the consistency of the application of such techniques and models, and assessed the competence and independence of the independent appraiser by checking publicly available data. In addition, I reviewed the data and key assumptions used in the measurement of fair value by comparing the estimated operating results with the Group's actual operating results to evaluate the judgement of the Group's management in terms of estimating operating results, checking them to the rental and service agreements, and testing the calculation of fair value which was based on the above models and assumptions. Moreover, I reviewed the disclosure of information related to the measurement of the fair value of investments property 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 auditor's report.

Rosaporn Decharkom
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No.5659

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 22 February 2018

JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statements of financial position

As at 31 December 2017

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated	Separate	
		financial statements	financial statements	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,039,009	2,565,059	70,058,968
Trade and other receivables	6, 8	38,958,613	38,311,670	33,540,172
Inventories	9	607,191	322,475	-
Property development costs	10	243,882,113	243,882,113	96,479,872
Prepaid income tax		12,126,029	12,120,894	6,082,308
Deposit for purchase of land		-	-	15,846,000
Other current assets		10,627,254	7,895,866	8,786,931
Total current assets		312,240,209	305,098,077	230,794,251
Non-current assets				
Investment in subsidiary	11	-	24,018,034	-
Investment property	12	520,300,000	520,300,000	507,300,000
Property and equipment	13	151,656,747	136,624,697	126,559,094
Goodwill	2.2	21,855,308	-	-
Intangible assets	14	6,597,681	4,127,262	488,564
Leasehold rights and buildings	15	1,330,795,569	1,330,795,569	1,260,914,097
Advance for construction work		3,210,000	3,210,000	3,274,025
Deposits	6	136,791,459	135,092,196	134,084,614
Deferred tax assets	25	9,385,475	8,335,440	-
Other non-current assets		3,371,498	3,371,498	1,504,860
Total non-current assets		2,183,963,737	2,165,874,696	2,034,125,254
Total assets		2,496,203,946	2,470,972,773	2,264,919,505

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

JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statements of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2017

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated	Separate	
		financial statements	financial statements	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Current liabilities				
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from				
financial institutions	16	76,318,273	76,318,273	13,278,283
Trade and other payables	6, 17	123,619,074	114,009,824	140,211,506
Current portion of liabilities under finance lease agreements	18	509,819	509,819	405,110
Current portion of long-term loans	19	115,352,265	115,352,265	73,763,752
Short-term loans	16	39,619,359	39,619,359	386,479,393
Retention guarantees		4,818,390	4,818,390	2,459,346
Other current liabilities		15,181,162	15,062,035	13,164,678
Total current liabilities		375,418,342	365,689,965	629,762,068
Non-current liabilities				
Liabilities under finance lease agreements				
- net of current portion	18	859,984	859,984	196,444
Long-term loans - net of current portion	19	644,790,121	644,790,121	760,150,669
Debentures	20	366,234,883	366,234,883	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	21	278,255	278,255	675,272
Deposits received from lessees	6	138,671,931	139,181,191	147,737,008
Deferred tax liabilities	25	-	-	298,538
Other non-current liabilities		925,473	925,473	601,263
Total non-current liabilities		1,151,760,647	1,152,269,907	909,659,194
Total liabilities		1,527,178,989	1,517,959,872	1,539,421,262

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

JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statements of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2017

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated	Separate	
		financial statements	financial statements	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	22			
Registered				
518,546,000 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each				
(2016: 370,390,000 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each)		518,546,000	518,546,000	370,390,000
Issued and fully paid up				
480,847,012 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each				
(2016: 370,390,000 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each)		480,847,012	480,847,012	370,390,000
Premium on share capital		312,103,098	312,103,098	201,870,878
Retained earnings				
Appropriated - statutory reserve	23	37,676,876	37,676,876	37,039,000
Unappropriated		122,385,915	122,385,915	116,198,365
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		953,012,901	953,012,901	725,498,243
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary	11	16,012,056	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		969,024,957	953,012,901	725,498,243
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		2,496,203,946	2,470,972,773	2,264,919,505
		-	-	-

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

Directors

JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated	Separate	
		financial statements	financial statements	
	Note	2017	2017	2016
Profit or loss:				
Revenues from sales and services				
Rental and service income		707,986,027	707,986,027	545,178,207
Sales of food and beverage		18,425,339	11,499,171	-
Total revenues from sales and services		726,411,366	719,485,198	545,178,207
Cost of sales and services				
Cost of rental and services		561,099,582	561,099,582	446,961,080
Cost of food and beverage		12,872,462	9,198,435	-
Total cost of sales and services		573,972,044	570,298,017	446,961,080
Gross profit		152,439,322	149,187,181	98,217,127
Gain (loss) on fair value adjustment of investment property	12	6,399,158	6,399,158	(9,058,000)
Reversal of allowance for impairment assets	13	5,600,000	5,600,000	800,000
Other income		19,908,747	19,398,439	16,048,443
Profit before expenses		184,347,227	180,584,778	106,007,570
Selling expenses		80,862,411	76,485,431	43,474,724
Administrative expenses		54,473,549	51,068,135	38,975,551
Total expenses		135,335,960	127,553,566	82,450,275
Operating profit		49,011,267	53,031,212	23,557,295
Finance cost		(53,616,156)	(53,616,156)	(25,245,685)
Operating loss - net of finance cost		(4,604,889)	(584,944)	(1,688,390)
Share of loss from investment in subsidiary	11	-	(1,781,946)	-
Loss before income tax expenses		(4,604,889)	(2,366,890)	(1,688,390)
Income tax benefits	25	9,795,681	8,745,646	7,337,530
Profit for the year		5,190,792	6,378,756	5,649,140
Other comprehensive income:				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
Actuarial gain - net of income tax	21	446,670	446,670	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		446,670	446,670	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,637,462	6,825,426	5,649,140
Profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company		6,378,756	6,378,756	5,649,140
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary	11	(1,187,964)		
		5,190,792		
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company		6,825,426	6,825,426	5,649,140
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		(1,187,964)		
		5,637,462		
Earnings per share:	26			
Basic earnings per share				
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company		0.02	0.02	0.02

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

JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements						
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company					Equity	
	Issued and	Premium on	Retained earnings		Total equity	attributable to	Total
	fully paid-up	share capital	Statutory reserve	Unappropriated	attributable to	non-controlling	shareholders'
	share capital	share capital			owners of	interests of	equity
					the Company	the subsidiary	
Balance as at 1 January 2017	370,390,000	201,870,878	37,039,000	116,198,365	725,498,243	-	725,498,243
Profit for the period	-	-	-	6,378,756	6,378,756	(1,187,964)	5,190,792
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	446,670	446,670	-	446,670
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	6,825,426	6,825,426	(1,187,964)	5,637,462
Issued ordinary shares (Note 22)	110,457,012	110,232,220	-	-	220,689,232	-	220,689,232
Increase in equity attributable to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary from investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	17,200,020	17,200,020
Appropriated retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	637,876	(637,876)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2017	480,847,012	312,103,098	37,676,876	122,385,915	953,012,901	16,012,056	969,024,957

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

JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Unit: Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings		Total shareholders' equity
			Statutory reserve	Unappropriated	
Balance as at 1 January 2016	370,390,000	201,870,878	37,039,000	136,472,821	745,772,699
Profit for the year	-	-	-	5,649,140	5,649,140
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5,649,140	5,649,140
Dividend paid (Note 29)	-	-	-	(25,923,596)	(25,923,596)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	<u>370,390,000</u>	<u>201,870,878</u>	<u>37,039,000</u>	<u>116,198,365</u>	<u>725,498,243</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2017	370,390,000	201,870,878	37,039,000	116,198,365	725,498,243
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6,378,756	6,378,756
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	446,670	446,670
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	6,825,426	6,825,426
Issued ordinary shares (Note 22)	110,457,012	110,232,220	-	-	220,689,232
Appropriated retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	637,876	(637,876)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2017	<u>480,847,012</u>	<u>312,103,098</u>	<u>37,676,876</u>	<u>122,385,915</u>	<u>953,012,901</u>
	-	-	-	-	-

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

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before tax	(4,604,889)	(2,366,890)	(1,688,390)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash provided (paid from) by operating activities:			
Allowance for doubtful accounts	708,771	708,771	414,887
Provision for loss from litigation	360,000	360,000	-
Depreciation and amortisation	98,496,768	96,989,798	46,338,773
Loss on disposal/write-off equipment	6,105	6,105	1,737,333
Reversal of allowance for impairment of assets	(5,600,000)	(5,600,000)	(800,000)
Decrease (increase) in fair value of investment property	(6,399,158)	(6,399,158)	9,058,000
Share of loss from investment in subsidiary	-	1,781,946	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	161,322	161,322	308,546
Interest expenses	53,616,156	53,616,156	25,245,685
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	136,745,075	139,258,050	80,614,834
Operating assets (increase) decrease			
Trade and other receivables	(6,127,212)	(5,480,269)	(15,911,550)
Inventories	(448,773)	(322,475)	-
Deposit for purchase of land	-	-	(15,846,000)
Property development costs	(123,267,870)	(123,267,870)	(96,479,872)
Other current assets	(951,700)	891,065	(3,819,135)
Deposits	(2,706,845)	(1,007,582)	(18,528,634)
Other non-current assets	(1,866,638)	(1,866,638)	(1,283,217)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)			
Trade and other payables	9,133,972	6,428,569	41,322,115
Retention guarantees	2,359,044	2,359,044	(6,328,268)
Other current liabilities	2,016,484	1,897,357	1,618,982
Deposit received from lessees	(9,065,077)	(8,555,817)	19,650,466
Cash paid for employee benefits	-	-	(1,800,000)
Other non-current liabilities	(35,790)	(35,790)	171,763
Cash flows from operating activities	5,784,670	10,297,644	(16,618,516)
Cash paid for income tax	(6,043,720)	(6,038,586)	(4,592,120)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(259,050)	4,259,058	(21,210,636)

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

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease in current investments	-	-	200,410,469
Cash paid for investments in subsidiary	-	(25,799,980)	-
Cash paid for acquisition of food and beverage business	(33,788,462)	-	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	(48,708,814)	(47,739,334)	(88,473,928)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(4,277,328)	(4,027,328)	(312,440)
Acquisition of investment property	(7,468,164)	(7,468,164)	(358,000)
Increase in leasehold rights and buildings	(156,683,890)	(156,683,890)	(704,425,380)
Proceeds from sales of equipment	36,682	36,682	221,616
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(250,889,976)	(241,682,014)	(592,937,663)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in bank overdrafts and short-term loans			
from financial institutions	63,039,990	63,039,990	13,278,283
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	(350,000,000)	(350,000,000)	390,000,000
Cash received from long-term loans	-	-	400,000,000
Repayment of long-term loans	(73,772,035)	(73,772,035)	(69,102,557)
Cash received from issuance of debentures	369,000,000	369,000,000	-
Cash paid for transaction costs of issuing debentures	(3,354,382)	(3,354,382)	-
Repayment of liabilities under finance lease agreements	(885,575)	(885,575)	(412,426)
Interest paid	(54,788,183)	(54,788,183)	(31,685,011)
Increase in equity attributable to non-controlling interests of subsidiary	17,200,020	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	(25,923,596)
Cash received from the capital increase	220,689,232	220,689,232	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	187,129,067	169,929,047	676,154,693
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(64,019,959)	(67,493,909)	62,006,394
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	70,058,968	70,058,968	8,052,574
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6,039,009	2,565,059	70,058,968
	-	-	-
Supplemental cash flows information:			
Non-cash items			
Accounts payable for leasehold rights	-	-	45,000,000
Accounts payable for construction	20,347,862	20,347,862	11,365,227
Interest expenses recorded as cost of project	8,288,371	8,288,371	4,323,555
Amortised leasehold rights recorded as cost of project	-	-	3,378,378
Transfer deposit for purchase of land to property development cost	15,846,000	15,846,000	-
Transfer investment property/equipment to building and building improvement	12,002,568	12,002,568	-
Purchase of asset under finance lease agreement	1,653,824	1,653,824	-
Purchase of food and beverage business which has not yet been paid	6,903,846	-	-

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

JAS Asset Public Company Limited and its subsidiary
Notes to consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

JAS Asset Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Jay Mart Public Company Limited, which was incorporated in Thailand, is the parent company. The Company is principally engaged in providing rental and related services.

The registered office of the Company is located at 325/7, J MART Tower, 8th Floor, Ramkhamhaeng Road, Saphan Sung Sub - District, Saphan Sung District, Bangkok.

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 interim financial statements include the financial statements of JAS Asset Public Company Limited (“the Company”) and the following subsidiary company (“the subsidiary”).

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			2017	2016
			%	%
Beans and Brown Co., Ltd.	Distribution of food and beverage	Thailand	60	-

On 1 August 2017, the subsidiary acquired of food and beverage business from related parties at a total of Baht 41 million (net of value added tax or other related taxes).

The net book value of acquired assets as at the acquisition date are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Inventories	158
Other current assets	889
Furniture, fixtures and equipment (Note 13)	15,390
Trademark (Note 14)	2,400
Total assets	18,837
Assets value at the acquisition date	18,837
The purchase price over the net assets	21,855
Purchase price	40,692

The Company has recorded the net assets acquired at their fair value as of the acquisition date. The remaining excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired has been recorded as goodwill. Details of purchase price are as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Fair value of net assets received	18,837
Goodwill	21,855
Purchase price	40,692

- b) The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiary 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) A subsidiary is 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 subsidiary are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
- e) Material balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiary have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- f) Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiary that are not held by the Company and are presented separately in the consolidated profit or loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

- 2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiary under the equity method.

3. New financial reporting standards

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

During the year, the Company and its subsidiary has adopted the revised financial reporting standards and interpretations (revised 2016) and new accounting treatment guidance which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2017. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards revision of wording and terminology, and provision of interpretations and accounting guidance to users of standards. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company and its subsidiary's financial statements

(b) Financial reporting standards that will become effective in the future

During the current year, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of 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 management of the Company and its subsidiary believe that the revised financial reporting standards will not have any significant impact on the financial statements when they are initially applied.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue recognition

Rental and Service income

Rental and service income are recognised as revenue in profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Other service income is recognised when services have been rendered under conditions of the agreement, taking into account the stage of completion.

Sales of food and beverage

Sales of food and beverage which are recognised upon goods being delivered. Sales are the invoiced value, excluding value added tax, of goods supplied and services rendered after deducting discounts.

Franchise income

Franchise income is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant franchise agreements.

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 accounts receivable

Trade accounts receivable 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 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost under weighted average method and net realisable value.

4.5 Investments

Investment in subsidiary is accounted for in the separate financial statements using the equity method.

4.6 Property development costs

Property development costs is stated at cost and allowance for loss on impairment (if any). Costs comprise the acquisition costs of land, the cost of design, borrowing cost and related other costs.

4.7 Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the value of investment property are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

On disposal of investment property, 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.

4.8 Property, plant and equipment/ Depreciation

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

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

Buildings and building improvement	5 - 30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 - 9 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land, building under construction and assets under installation.

An item of plant 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.

4.9 Leasehold rights and amortisation

Leasehold rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any). Amortisation expenses are calculated by cost of assets on straight-line method through estimated useful lives for 12 - 30 years

The amortisation is included in determining income.

4.10 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.

4.11 Deferred financial fees

Financial expenses related to borrowings that are typically incurred on or before signing facility agreements and before actual draw down of the loans are recorded as deferred financial fees. A portion of deferred financial fees is presented as a deduction against the related loan account and amortised using the effective interest rate method over the term of the loans.

The amortisation of deferred financial fees is included in determining income.

4.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired through business combination are initially recognised at their fair value on the date of business acquisition while intangible assets acquired in other cases are recognised at cost. Following the initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

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

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

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Trademark	6 years
Computer software	3 - 5 years

4.13 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, which equals to the excess of cost of business combination over the fair value of the net assets acquired. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the cost of business combination, the excess is immediately recognised as gain in profit or loss.

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Company's cash generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The Company and its subsidiary estimates the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

4.14 Related party transactions

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

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

4.15 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 shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease period.

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

4.16 Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company and its subsidiary performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and leasehold rights whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount. In determining value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax

discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by a valuation model that, based on information available, reflects the amount that the Company and its subsidiary could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

In the assessment of asset impairment if there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Company and its subsidiary estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of the asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal, which exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, is treated as a revaluation increase.

4.17 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

4.18 Provisions

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

4.19 Income tax

Income tax expense 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 subsidiary recognises 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 subsidiary reviews 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 subsidiary records deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

4.20 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 subsidiary 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 subsidiary measures 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 subsidiary determines 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 times 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 results 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 risk 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.

Investment property

The Company presents investment property at the fair value estimated by an independent appraiser, and recognises changes in the fair value in profit or loss. The independent appraiser valued the investment property using the income approach, because there is no market price that could be used to apply a comparative approach. The key assumptions used in estimating the fair value are described in Note 12.

Property plant and equipment/Depreciation

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

In addition, the management is required to review property, plant and equipment 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.

Goodwill and intangible assets

The initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and intangible assets, and subsequent impairment testing, require management to make estimates of cash flows to be generated by the asset or the cash generating units and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

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.

Litigation

The Company has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The Company's management has used judgement to assess of the results of the litigation and recorded certain provision at the end of reporting period. However, actual result could differ from the estimates.

6. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company and its subsidiary 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 and those related parties.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements		
	2017	2017	2016	Transfer pricing policy
<u>Transactions with parent company</u>				
Rental and service income	-	-	19,456	Market price
Other income	3	3	16	Market price
Purchase of assets	-	-	37	Market price
Rental and service expense	535	535	285	Mutually agreed rate
Others expenses	5,538	5,538	3,634	Mutually agreed rate
Interest expenses	358	358	-	4.35% per annum
Dividend paid	-	-	17,500	As declared
<u>Transactions with related parties</u>				
Rental and service income	18,889	18,889	1,094	Market price
Sales of food and beverage	255	-	-	Market price
Other income	928	743	-	Mutually agreed rate
Purchase of assets	44,198	233	-	Mutually agreed rate
Other expenses	4,812	1,141	-	Market price

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, the balances of the accounts between the Company and those related companies are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
<u>Trade and other receivables - related parties (Note 8)</u>			
Parent company	247	247	785
Related companies (Common directors or shareholders)	990	625	63
Total	1,237	872	848
<u>Deposits - related party</u>			
Parent company	136	136	59
Related companies (Common directors or shareholders)	792	-	-
Total	928	136	59
<u>Trade and other payables - related parties (Note 17)</u>			
Parent company	33	33	-
Related companies (Common directors or shareholders)	7,875	4	-
Total	7,908	37	-
<u>Deposits received from lessees - related parties</u>			
Parent company	-	-	4,837
Subsidiary company	-	509	-
Related companies (Common directors or shareholders)	4,289	4,289	288
Total	4,289	4,798	5,125

Short-term loan from related party

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, the balance of loan between the Company and related party and the movement are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
	31 December	During the year		31 December
	2016	Increase	Decrease	2017
<u>Short-term loan from related party</u>				
Parent company				
Jay Mart Public Company Limited	-	100,000	(100,000)	-
Total	-	100,000	(100,000)	-

Short-term loan to related party is loan with no collateral carrying interest at 4.35% per annum and to be due at call.

Directors and management's benefits

During the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Company and its subsidiary had employee benefit expenses payable to its directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated	Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Short-term employee benefits	13,732	13,314	10,477
Post-employment benefits	98	98	94
Total	13,830	13,412	10,571

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated	Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Cash	403	87	-
Bank Deposits	5,636	2,478	70,059
Total	6,039	2,565	70,059

As at 31 December 2017, bank deposits in saving accounts carried interests between 0.10% and 0.375% per annum (2016: 0.10% and 0.375% per annum).

8. Trade and other receivables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated	Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
<u>Trade accounts receivable - related parties</u>			
Aged on the basis of due dates			
Not yet due	10	10	5
Past due			
Up to 3 months	602	355	-
Total trade accounts receivable			
- related parties (Note 6)	612	365	5

(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated	Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
<u>Trade accounts receivable - unrelated parties</u>			
Aged on the basis of due dates			
Not yet due	918	918	1,227
Past due			
Up to 3 months	15,376	15,209	20,008
3 - 6 months	1,491	1,491	1,215
6 - 12 months	844	844	515
Over 12 months	1,092	1,092	189
Total	19,721	19,554	23,154
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,184)	(1,184)	(476)
Total trade accounts receivable			
- unrelated parties, net	18,537	18,370	22,678
Total trade accounts receivable - net	19,149	18,735	22,683
<u>Other receivables</u>			
Other receivables - related parties (Note 6)	247	247	382
Other receivables - unrelated parties	735	735	212
Accrued income - related parties (Note 6)	378	260	461
Accrued income - unrelated parties	18,450	18,335	9,802
Total other receivables	19,810	19,577	10,857
Total trade and other receivables - net	38,959	38,312	33,540

9. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated	Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Finished goods	322	322	-
Raw materials	251	-	-
Supplies	34	-	-
Total	607	322	-

10. Property development costs

(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated	Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Land	201,925	201,925	95,348
Interest capitalised as cost	8,524	8,524	235
Construction in progress	27,886	27,886	897
House held for sales	5,547	5,547	-
Total	243,882	243,882	96,480

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company included borrowing cost of Baht 8.3 million as cost of property development (2016: Baht 0.2 million). These were determined by applying a capitalisation rate of 5.30%. (2016: 4.36%)

As at 31 December 2017, the Company has mortgaged land and structures amounting to Baht 114 million as collateral against credit facilities from bank.

11. Investment in subsidiary

11.1 Details of investment in subsidiary as presented in separate financial statements are as follows:

Company's name	Paid-up capital		Shareholding percentage		Cost		(Unit: Thousand Baht) Carrying amounts based on equity method	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
			(%)	(%)				
Beans and Brown Co., Ltd.	43,000	-	60	-	25,800	-	24,018	-
Total					25,800	-	24,018	-

11.2 Share of comprehensive income

During the year, the Company has recognised its share of loss from investment in subsidiary in the separate financial statements as follows:

Subsidiary	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	Separate financial statements					
	Share of loss from investment in subsidiary		Share of other comprehensive income from investment in subsidiary		Dividend received	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Beans and Brown Co., Ltd.	(1,782)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(1,782)	-	-	-	-	-

11.3 Details of investments in subsidiary that have material non-controlling interests

Company's name	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests		Accumulated balance of non-controlling interests	
	Loss allocated to non-controlling interests during the year			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(%)	(%)		
Beans and Brown Co., Ltd.	40	-	16,012	-
			(1,188)	-

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

Summarised information about financial position

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

As at 31 December 2017
Beans and Brown Co., Ltd.

Current assets	7,142
Non-current assets	42,616
Current liabilities	9,728

Summarised information about comprehensive income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the period as from
21 June 2017 to
31 December 2017

Beans and Brown Co., Ltd.

Revenue	7,436
Loss	(2,970)
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income	(2,970)

Summarised information about cash flow

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the period as from
21 June 2017 to
31 December 2017

Beans and Brown Co., Ltd.

Cash flow used in operating activities	(4,518)
Cash flow used in investing activities	(35,008)
Cash flow from financing activities	43,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,474

Beans and Brown Company Limited

In June 2017, the Company invested in Beans and Brown Co., Ltd., a newly established company ("subsidiary"). The subsidiary has registered share capital of Baht 1 million, comprising 100,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each. The Company hold 60% of issued and registered share capital of the subsidiary. The subsidiary registered its incorporation with the Ministry of Commerce on 21 June 2017.

In July 2017, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the subsidiary No. 1/2017 passed a resolution to increase its registered share capital from Baht 1 million (100,000 ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 10 each) to Baht 43 million (4,300,000 ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 10 each) through the issuance of 4,200,000 new ordinary shares, par value of Baht 10 each, or a total of Baht 42 million. The Company made payment for share subscription in proportion to its shareholding amounting to Baht 25.2 million. The subsidiary registered the increase in its share capital with the Ministry of Commerce in July 2017.

On 1 August 2017, the subsidiary acquired of food and beverage business at a total of Baht 41 million (net of value added tax or other related taxes) from related parties. Such transaction was proceed in accordance with the Board of Directors Resolution No.5/2016 on 20 September 2016.

12. Investment property

	(Unit: Thousand Baht) Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016
Net book value at beginning of year	507,300	516,000
Invest during the year	7,469	358
Transfers	(868)	-
Net income (loss) from revaluation to fair value	6,399	(9,058)
Net book value at end of year	520,300	507,300

The investment property represents a community mall held for rent. Its fair value has been determined based on the valuation performed by an independent valuer, using the income approach.

Key assumptions used in the valuation are summarised below:

	As at 31 December		Result to fair value where as an increase in assumption value
	2017	2016	
Discount rate (%)	10	10	Decrease in fair value
Rental rate per square meter per month (Baht)	526	600	Increase in fair value
Occupancy rate (%)	93	93	Increase in fair value

During the year 2017, the Company recognised rental and service income that are related to investment property of Baht 45 million in profit and loss (2016: Baht 47 million), and recognised direct operating expenses arise from investment property that generated income of Baht 19 million (2016: Baht 19 million).

The Company has pledged investment property amounting to Baht 520 million (2016: Baht 507 million) as collateral against bank overdraft and long term loan, as discussed in Notes 16 and 19.

13. Property and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Land	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Assets under installation	Total
Cost					
1 January 2017	-	143,105	6,605	31,520	181,230
Additions	3,000	40,493	2,048	4,822	50,363
Increase from acquisition of food and beverage business (Note 2.2)	-	15,390	-	-	15,390
Disposals/write-off	-	(1,321)	-	-	(1,321)
Transfers in (out)	-	20,289	-	(31,444)	(11,155)
31 December 2017	3,000	217,956	8,653	4,898	234,507
Accumulated depreciation					
1 January 2017	-	46,021	3,050	-	49,071
Depreciation for the year	-	34,036	1,021	-	35,057
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(1,278)	-	-	(1,278)
31 December 2017	-	78,779	4,071	-	82,850
Allowance for impairment loss					
1 January 2017	-	5,600	-	-	5,600
Decrease during the year	-	(5,600)	-	-	(5,600)
31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value:					
31 December 2017	3,000	139,177	4,582	4,898	151,657
Depreciation for the year					
2017 (Baht 31 million included in rental and service cost and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)					35,057

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements					
	Land	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Assets under installation	Total
Cost					
1 January 2016	-	92,157	4,336	929	97,422
Additions	-	44,501	2,269	41,704	88,474
Disposals/write-off	-	(4,666)	-	-	(4,666)
Transfers in (out)	-	11,113	-	(11,113)	-
31 December 2016	-	143,105	6,605	31,520	181,230
Additions	3,000	39,571	2,048	4,774	49,393
Disposals/write-off	-	(1,321)	-	-	(1,321)
Transfers in (out)	-	20,289	-	(31,444)	(11,155)
31 December 2017	3,000	201,644	8,653	4,850	218,147
Accumulated depreciation					
1 January 2016	-	28,931	2,077	-	31,008
Depreciation for the year	-	19,797	973	-	20,770
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(2,707)	-	-	(2,707)
31 December 2016	-	46,021	3,050	-	49,071
Depreciation for the year	-	32,708	1,021	-	33,729
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(1,278)	-	-	(1,278)
31 December 2017	-	77,451	4,071	-	81,522
Allowance for impairment loss					
1 January 2016	-	6,400	-	-	6,400
Decrease during the year	-	(800)	-	-	(800)
31 December 2016	-	5,600	-	-	5,600
Decrease during the year	-	(5,600)	-	-	(5,600)
31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value:					
31 December 2016	-	91,484	3,555	31,520	126,559
31 December 2017	3,000	124,193	4,582	4,850	136,625
Depreciation for the year					
2016 (Baht 19 million included in rental and service cost and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)					20,770
2017 (Baht 31 million included in rental and service cost and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)					33,729

As at 31 December 2017, certain items of equipment were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 5 million (2016: Baht 0.4 million).

As at 31 December 2017, the Company had vehicle under finance lease agreements with net book values amounting to Baht 3 million (2016: Baht 1 million).

14. Intangible asset

The net book value of intangible assets as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is presented below.

	Consolidated			(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	financial statements			Separate	
				financial statements	
				Computer	
	Trademark	software	Total	software	Total
As at 31 December 2017:					
Cost	2,400	6,015	8,415	5,764	5,764
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(168)	(1,649)	(1,817)	(1,637)	(1,637)
Net book value	2,232	4,366	6,598	4,127	4,127

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Separate
	financial statements
	Computer software
As at 31 December 2016:	
Cost	1,737
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,248)
Net book value	489

A reconciliation of the net book value of intangible assets for the years 2017 and 2016 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated	Separate	
	financial	financial statements	
	statements	2017	2016
	2017	2017	2016
Net book value at beginning of year	489	489	505
Acquisition	4,278	4,027	312
Increase from acquisition of food and beverage business (Note 2.2)	2,400	-	-
Amortisation	(569)	(389)	(328)
Net book value at end of year	6,598	4,127	489

15. Leasehold rights and buildings

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
	Leasehold rights	Building and improvement	Building under construction	Total
Cost				
1 January 2016	72,118	456,511	655	529,284
Additions	102,307	9,169	654,666	766,142
Transfers in (out)	-	648,792	(648,792)	-
31 December 2016	174,425	1,114,472	6,529	1,295,426
Additions	-	115,271	5,459	120,730
Transfers in (out)	-	17,106	(5,083)	12,023
31 December 2017	174,425	1,246,849	6,905	1,428,179
Accumulated amortisation/depreciation				
1 January 2016	3,179	6,092	-	9,271
Amortisation/depreciation	2,825	22,416	-	25,241
31 December 2016	6,004	28,508	-	34,512
Amortisation/depreciation	6,753	56,118	-	62,871
31 December 2017	12,757	84,626	-	97,383
Net book value:				
31 December 2016	168,421	1,085,964	6,529	1,260,914
31 December 2017	161,668	1,162,223	6,905	1,330,796

During the year 2016, the Company included borrowing cost of Baht 4 million as cost of leasehold rights and buildings. These were determined by applying a capitalisation rate of 4.40%.

The Company has pledged its leasehold rights and buildings with net book value as at 31 December 2017 of Baht 1,303 million (2016: Baht 1,223 million) are used as collateral against bank overdraft and long-term loans, as discussed in Notes 16 and 19.

16. Bank overdraft and short-term loans from financial institutions / Short-term loans

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Interest rate (% per annum)		Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016	2017	2017	2016
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions					
Bank overdrafts	MOR	MOR	6,318	6,318	3,278
Promissory notes	5.025 - 6.25	6.275	70,000	70,000	10,000
Total			76,318	76,318	13,278
Short-term loans					
Bills of exchange	5.50	3.80 - 4.50	40,000	40,000	390,000
Less: Prepaid interest			(381)	(381)	(3,521)
Net			39,619	39,619	386,479

Bank overdraft is secured by investment property and leasehold rights and buildings.

As at 31 December 2017, the Company had unused overdraft and other credit facilities amounting to Baht 204 million (2016: Baht 17 million).

17. Trade and other payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Trade accounts payable - related parties (Note 6)	967	-	-
Trade accounts payable - unrelated parties	13,948	13,514	7,818
Accounts payable for leasehold rights	-	-	45,000
Accounts payable for construction	20,348	20,348	11,365
Accrued rental and services expenses	38,851	38,412	36,029
Accrued expenses - related parties (Note 6)	6,941	37	-
Accrued expenses - unrelated parties	42,564	41,699	40,000
Total trade and other payables	123,619	114,010	140,212

18. Liabilities under finance lease agreements

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Liabilities under finance lease agreements	1,447	1,447	632
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(77)	(77)	(30)
Total	1,370	1,370	602
Less: Portion due within one year	(510)	(510)	(405)
Liabilities under finance lease agreements - net of current portion	860	860	197

The Company has entered into the finance lease agreements with a leasing company for rental of motor vehicle for use in its operation, whereby it is committed to pay rental on a monthly basis. The terms of the agreements are generally 4 years.

Future minimum lease payments required under the finance lease agreements were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements		
	As at 31 December 2017		
	Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	Total
Future minimum lease payments	548	899	1,447
Deferred interest expenses	(38)	(39)	(77)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	510	860	1,370

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	As at 31 December 2016		
	Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	Total
Future minimum lease payments	432	200	632
Deferred interest expenses	(27)	(3)	(30)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	405	197	602

19. Long-term loans

			(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
Loan	Interest rate (%)	Repayment schedule	Consolidated	Separate	
			financial statements	financial statements	
			2017	2017	2016
1	MLR - 2.375%	Monthly installment as from October 2014 to September 2021	135,692	135,692	175,264
2	MLR -1%	Monthly installment as from February 2016 to July 2024	224,450	224,450	258,650
3	MLR minus certain rates	Monthly installment as from January 2018 to July 2026	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total			760,142	760,142	833,914
Less: Current portion			(115,352)	(115,352)	(73,764)
Long-term loans - net of current portion			644,790	644,790	760,150

Movements of long-term loans during the year ended 31 December 2017 are summarised below.

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)
		Consolidated and Separate
		financial statements
Balance as at 1 January 2017		833,914
Less: Repayment of loans		(73,772)
Balance as at 31 December 2017		760,142

Long-term loans are secured by investment property and leasehold rights and buildings.

The loan agreements contain covenants as specified in the agreements which, among other things, require the Company to maintain certain debt to equity.

20. Debentures

On 11 May 2017, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders No. 1/2017 approved the issuance and offering of up to Baht 1,000 million of debentures with a tenor of not exceeding 20 years

Balances of debentures as at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

						(Unit: Thousand Baht)
						Consolidated and Separate financial statements
Debentures	Terms	Date of issuance	Due date	Interest Rate	Number of debentures	2017
				(% p.a.)	(Thousand units)	
1	2 years	15 May 2017	15 May 2019	5.50	69	69,000
2	2 years	27 July 2017	27 July 2019	6.00	200	200,000
3	2 years	15 November 2017	15 November 2019	6.00	100	100,000
Total debentures - par value						369,000
Less: Unamortised portion of deferred transaction costs						(2,765)
Total debentures - net						366,235

The above debentures are registered, unsubordinated, unsecured debentures with no trustee which have terms of payment of interest every 3 months throughout the terms of debentures. The debentures contain several covenants which among other things, require the Company to maintain its debt to equity ratio.

The Company used proceeds from issuance of debenture to repay outstanding loan and/or use as working capital and business expansion.

Movements in debentures account during year ended 31 December 2017 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Consolidated and Separate financial statements
Balance as at 1 January 2017	-
Add: Issue of new debentures during the year	369,000
Balance as at 31 December 2017	369,000

21. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Provision for long-term employee benefits			
at beginning of year	675	675	2,167
Included in profit or loss:			
Current service cost	140	140	246
Interest cost	21	21	62
Included in other comprehensive income:			
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from			
Demographic assumptions changes	(402)	(402)	-
Financial assumptions changes	48	48	-
Experience adjustments	(204)	(204)	-
Benefits paid during the year	-	-	(1,800)
Provisions for long-term employee benefits			
at end of year	<u>278</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>675</u>

Line items in profit or loss under which long-term employee benefit expenses are recognised are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Administrative expenses	161	161	308
Total expenses recognised in profit or loss	<u>161</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>308</u>

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Company expects not to pay for long-term employee benefits during the next year.

As at 31 December 2017, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 16 years (2016: 12 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: % per annum)		
	Consolidated	Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Discount rate	3.01	3.01	2.57
Salary increase rate	8.91	8.91	8.08
Turnover rate	0 - 73	0 - 73	0 - 100

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	As at 31 December 2017	
	Consolidated and Separate	
	financial statements	
	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%
Discount rate	(19)	20
Salary increase rate	18	(17)
Turnover rate	(23)	(26)

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	As at 31 December 2016	
	Consolidated and Separate	
	financial statements	
	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%
Discount rate	(34)	37
Salary increase rate	45	(42)
Turnover rate	(53)	58

22. Share capital

On 11 May 2017, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Company's shareholders No. 1/2017 approval of the following matters.

- Approved an increase in the Company's registered share capital under a General Mandate from Baht 370 million to Baht 518 million by issuing new ordinary shares of Baht 148 million (148,156,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 1 each). The Company registered the change of its registered share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 24 May 2017.
- Approved the allocation of 148,156,000 newly issued ordinary shares with a par value of 1 Baht each, as follows.
 - (a) Up to 111,117,000 shares to be reserved for the existing shareholders.
 - (b) Up to 37,039,000 shares to be reserved for private placement.

For the allotment of newly issued shares, the total increase in paid-up capital shall not more than 111,117,000 shares or 30% of paid-up capital.

On 9 June 2017, the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors No. 4/2017 passed a resolution to approve the allocation of newly issued ordinary shares under a General Mandate of not exceeding 110,564,180 shares at a par value of Baht 1 per share to the existing shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholdings (Rights Offering) at ratio of 3.35 existing ordinary shares to 1 newly issued ordinary share at the offering price of Baht 2 per share.

During 17 - 21 July 2017, the existing shareholders exercised their right to purchase newly issued ordinary shares of 110,457,012 shares at a price of Baht 2 per share, or a total of Baht 221 million. In July 2017, the Company received full payment for the shares. The Company registered the increase in its share capital from Baht 370 million to Baht 481 million with the Ministry of Commerce on 31 July 2017. The trading of additional shares of the Company on the Stock Exchange of Thailand began on 3 August 2017.

Movements in the number of ordinary shares, the registered, issued and paid-up share capital and share premium during the year are as follows:

Description	Number of share (Thousand shares)	Amount (Thousand Baht)	Share premium (Thousand Baht)
<u>Registered share capital</u>			
As at 1 January 2017	370,390	370,390	
Increase during the year	148,156	148,156	
As at 31 December 2017	518,546	518,546	
<u>Issued and paid-up share capital</u>			
As at 1 January 2017	370,390	370,390	201,871
Increase during the year	110,457	110,457	110,232
As at 31 December 2017	480,847	480,847	312,103

23. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside 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. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

24. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Rental and services expenses	355,842	353,664	333,419
Utilities expenses	80,395	79,795	52,552
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	59,698	57,221	37,108
Depreciation and amortisation	98,488	96,981	46,339
Sales promotion and advertising expenses	30,612	30,549	10,555

25. Income tax

Income tax benefits for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Current income tax:			
Interim corporate income tax charge	-	-	-
Deferred tax:			
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(9,796)	(8,746)	(7,338)
Income tax benefits reported in the statements of comprehensive income	<u>(9,796)</u>	<u>(8,746)</u>	<u>(7,338)</u>

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016
Deferred tax on actuarial gain	112	-
	<u>112</u>	<u>-</u>

The reconciliation between accounting loss and income tax benefits is shown below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Accounting loss before tax	(4,605)	(585)	(1,688)
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%
Accounting loss before tax multiplied by income tax rate	(921)	(117)	(338)
Adjust in respect of income tax benefit of previous year	(59)	(59)	-
Effects of:			
Non-deductible expenses	310	310	298
Additional expense deductions allowed	(9,126)	(8,880)	(7,298)
Total	(8,816)	(8,570)	(7,000)
Income tax benefits reported in the statement of comprehensive income	(9,796)	(8,746)	(7,338)

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets			
Allowance for doubtful accounts	237	237	95
Allowance for asset impairment	-	-	1,120
Accrued cost rental under long-term leases	7,687	7,687	7,205
Provision for loss from litigation	72	72	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	56	56	135
Unused tax loss	21,833	20,784	7,732
Total	29,885	28,836	16,287
Deferred tax liabilities			
Investment property at fair value	17,782	17,782	13,737
Accrued rental under long-term lease recorded as asset	2,718	2,718	2,848
Total	20,500	20,500	16,585
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - net	9,385	8,336	(298)

26. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year and the number of ordinary shares of the prior year used for the calculation, as presented for comparative purposes, has also been adjusted in proportion to the change in the number of shares as a result of the issuance of right to purchase new ordinary shares to the shareholders, as discussed in Note 22.

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016 (Restated)
Profit for equity holders of the Company (Thousand Baht)	6,379	6,379	5,649
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Thousand shares)	420,819	420,819	374,486
Earnings per share (Baht/share)	0.02	0.02	0.02

27. 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.

For management purposes, the Company and its subsidiary are organised into business units based on its products and services and have three reportable segments as follows:

- Rental and related services business
- Food and beverage business

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements.

The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments is consistent with that for third party transactions.

The following tables present revenue and profit information regarding the Company's and its subsidiary's operating segments for the year ended 31 December 2017.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For year ended 31 December 2017			
	Rental and related services business	Food and beverage business	Eliminations	Consolidated financial statements
Revenue				
External customers	707,986	18,425	-	726,411
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	<u>707,986</u>	<u>18,425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>726,411</u>
Results				
Gross profit				152,439
Gain on fair value adjustment of investment property				6,399
Reversal of allowance for impairment assets				5,600
Other income				19,909
Selling expenses				(80,862)
Administrative expenses				(54,474)
Finance cost				(53,616)
Income tax benefit				9,796
Profit for the year				<u>5,191</u>

In 2016, the Company is principally engaged in the providing rental and services.

Geographic information

The Company and its subsidiary operate in Thailand only. As a result, all the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to this geographical reportable segment.

Major customers

For the year 2017 and 2016, the Company and its subsidiary have no major customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of an entity's revenues

28. 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 3 percent of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by TISCO Asset Management Co., Ltd., will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2017 amounting to approximately Baht 0.5 million (2016: Baht 0.3 million) were recognised as expenses.

29. Dividends

Dividends	Approved by	Total dividends (Thousand Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
Dividends from the operating results for the year 2015	Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders on 7 April 2016	25,924	0.07
Total		25,924	

30. Commitments and contingent liabilities

30.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Company had capital commitments under the following agreements:

	2017	2016
Design and construction of projects	Baht 0.5 million	Baht 53 million
Purchase of land for development of future project	-	Baht 93 million

30.2 Operating lease and service contract commitments

The Company and its subsidiary have entered into lease agreements in respect of land, building space and service contracts. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 and 30 years.

The Company and its subsidiary has future minimum lease payments required under these operating leases and service contracts were as follows.

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements	
	2017	2017	2016
Payable:			
Up to 1 year	226	222	265
In over 1 and up to 5 years	198	189	252
In over 5 years	427	427	451

30.3 Management service agreement

The Company entered into a management service agreement with the parent company. Under the conditions of the agreement, the Company is to pay the monthly service fee as specified in the agreement. During the period ended 31 December 2017, the Company paid fees related to these agreement totaling Baht 5 million. (2016: Baht 3 million).

30.4 Guarantees

As at 31 December 2017, the Company had outstanding bank guarantees of Baht 3 million (2016: Baht 3 million) issued by banks on behalf of the Company in respect of the use of electricity.

30.5 Litigation

In the year 2016, a company sued the Company for compensatory damages from breach of agreement with respect to the operation of a market place totaling Baht 125 million plus interest at a rate of 7.5% per annum, commencing from prosecution until the full amount is paid.

On 28 February 2017, the Court of First Instance ordered the Company to pay Baht 0.4 million, together with interest at 7.5% per annum. Subsequently, in May 2017, the Company submitted an appeal to the Appeal Court. On 28 November 2017, the Appeal Court ordered the Company, based on the Court of First Instance, to pay Baht 0.4 million, together with interest at 7.5% per annum. However, as at 31 December 2017, the Company has set aside provisions totaling Baht 0.4 million for the loss arising from this litigation.

31. Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Company had the assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follow:

(Unit: Million Baht)				
Consolidated and Separate financial statements				
As at 31 December 2017				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Asset measured at fair value				
Investment property	-	-	520	520
Liability measured at fair value				
Debentures	-	370	-	370

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Asset measured at fair value				
Investment property	-	-	507	507

32. Financial instruments

32.1 Financial risk management

The Company and its subsidiary's financial instruments, as defined under Thai Accounting Standard No.107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentations", principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institution, short-term, long-term loans and debentures. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Company and its subsidiary is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade and other accounts receivable. The Company and its subsidiary manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, the Company and its subsidiary does 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 as stated in the statement of financial position.

Interest rate risk

The Company and its subsidiary's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks, bank overdrafts and short-term loan from financial institutions, short-term loans, long-term loans and debentures. Most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

As at 31 December 2017

	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rate	Non- interest beating	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	More than 1 to 5 year				
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,636	403	6,039	0.10 - 0.375
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	38,959	38,959	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Bank overdraft and short-term loan from financial institutions	-	-	76,318	-	76,318	5.025 - 7.675
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	123,619	123,619	-
Short-term loans	39,619	-	-	-	39,619	5.50
Liabilities under finance lease agreements	510	860	-	-	1,370	3.62 - 6.89
Long-term loans	-	-	760,142	-	760,142	4.225 - 5.250
Debentures	-	366,235	-	-	366,235	5.50 - 6.00

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2017

	Fixed interest rates		Floating Interest Rate	Non- interest beating	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	More than 1 to 5 year				
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,478	87	2,565	0.10 - 0.375
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	38,312	38,312	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Bank overdraft and short-term loan from financial institutions	-	-	76,318	-	76,318	5.025 - 7.675
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	114,010	114,010	-
Short-term loans	39,619	-	-	-	39,619	5.50
Liabilities under finance lease agreements	510	860	-	-	1,370	3.62 - 6.89
Long-term loans	-	-	760,142	-	760,142	4.225 - 5.250
Debentures	-	366,235	-	-	366,235	5.50 - 6.00

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements						
As at 31 December 2016						
Fixed interest rates						
	Within 1 year	More than 1 to 5 year	Floating interest rate	Non- interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	68,592	1,467	70,059	0.10 - 0.375
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	33,540	33,540	-
Financial liabilities						
Bank overdraft and short-term loan from financial institutions	-	-	13,278	-	13,278	7.375 and 5.275
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	140,212	140,212	-
Short-term loans	386,479	-	-	-	386,479	3.80 - 4.50
Liabilities under finance lease agreements	405	197	-	-	602	6.89
Long-term loans	-	-	833,914	-	833,914	4.225 - 5.250

32.2 Fair values of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Company and its subsidiary's financial instruments are short-term in nature or carrying interest at rates closed to the market interest rate, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in statement of financial position except debentures. The carrying value and fair value are summarised and presented below.

(Unit: Million Baht)		
Consolidated and Separate financial statements		
As at 31 December 2017		
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Debentures	366	370

The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of debentures are based on the latest yield rated quoted by the Thai Bond Market Association as of the date of the statement of financial position or the discounted cash flow method. The discount rate is based on the prevailing rates of return as of the end of reporting period for debentures having substantially the same terms and characteristics.

During the current year, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

33. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company and its subsidiary'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 2017, the Company and its subsidiary's debt-to-equity ratio was 1.58:1 and the Company's debt-to-equity ratio was 1.59:1 (2016: the Company only 2.12:1).

34. Event after the reporting period

On 22 February 2018, the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders to approve a decrease in the Company's registered share capital from Baht 518,546,000 to Baht 480,847,012 by canceling Baht 37,698,988 (37,698,988 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each) of registered shares that had not yet been allocated.

35. Approval of financial statement

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 22 February 2018.